



AN

Almanack

For the Year of Our Lord

1910

BY
JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
ASTRONOMICAL AND OTHER PHENOMENA

A VAST AMOUNT OF
INFORMATION RESPECTING THE GOVERNMENT
FINANCES POPULATION COMMERCE AND
GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE
British Empire

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,
WITH SOME NOTICE OF
OTHER COUNTRIES,
&c. &c.

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PREFACE TO THE XLIIND ANNUAL VOLUME.

(1910.)

THE changes in the present volume are mainly due to the interest which has been aroused by the Finance Bill of 1909, and the contemplated revision of the various imposts is shown in the Tables of Taxes, while the Licences recently transferred to Local Authorities are also shown on a neighbouring page. Additional space has been allotted to the doings and sayings of Parliament, and the record has been modelled with a view to celerity and ease of reference.

Many new articles will be found, including the latest triumphs of Aerial Navigation, a review of Social Progress in the last Fifty Years, the Export of British Capital, the Imperial Press Conference, the Break-up of the Poor Law, the Valuation of London, the Children's Charter, and the opening up of the Southern Congo; while a Scientific and Engineering Summary has again been added, and Naval and Military affairs are closely chronicled.

The whole volume has been subjected to the most rigid supervision, new matter has been introduced wherever circumstances demanded, and full advantage has been taken of the obliging co-operation of subscribers in all quarters of the inhabited globe.

The Editor desires to record his gratitude to the many correspondents for their whole-hearted efforts to ensure the perfection of the work, and he will always endeavour to deserve this consideration. Once again, however, he permits himself to request that letters may be dispatched at such dates as will secure their *delivery* in London *not later than* the last day of *October*.

12 WARWICK LANE,

LONDON, E.C., 20th November, 1909.

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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1910.

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND 9 AND 10 OF KING EDWARD VII.

Common Notes for the Year, 1910.

Golden Number ...	...	XI.	Rogation Sunday...	...	May 1
Epact ...	...	19	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday ...	...	" 5
Solar Cycle...	...	15	Pentecost—Whit Sunday ...	...	" 15
Roman Indiction...	...	8	Trinity Sunday ...	...	" 22
Dominical Letter...	...	B	Corpus Christi ...	...	" 26
Julian Period (Year of) ...	...	6623	Sundays after Trinity ...	...	" 26
Accession of King Edward VII. ...	Jan. 22		Birth of Prince of Wales (1865) ...	June 3	
Septuagesima Sunday ...	...	23	Birth of King Edward VII. (1841) ...	Nov. 9	
Ash Wednesday ...	...	Feb. 9	First Sunday in Advent ...	...	" 27
Good Friday ...	...	March 25	St. Andrew's Day ...	...	" 30
Easter Day (see p. 69) ...	...	...	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) ...	Dec. 1	
St. George's Day ...	...	April 23	CHRISTMAS DAY—Sunday ...	...	" 25

Beginnings of the Seasons, 1910.

Spring, Sun enters Aries (6° long.)	March 21 0A	Autumn, Sun enters Libra (180°)	Sept. 23 11A
Summer Cancer (90°) ...	June 22 8M	Winter, Capricornus (270°)	Dec. 22 5A

The EQUINOXES occur when Spring and Autumn begin, and the SOLSTICES at Summer and Winter.

Law Sittings, 1910.

Hilary.....	Begin Jan. 11 and end March 23	Trinity.....	Begin May 24 and end July 30
Easter.....	April 5 .. May 13	Michaelmas.....	Oct. 12 .. Dec. 21

INNS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS.—Hilary begins January 11, ends January 31; Easter begins April 5, ends May 2; Trinity begins May 24, ends June 13; Michaelmas begins November 2, ends November 25. "Call Day" is the 16th day of each term; but if that be Saturday or Sunday, then Call Day is the Monday following.

University Terms, 1910.

OXFORD.	Begin.	Ends.	CAMBRIDGE.	Begin.	Ends.
Lent	January 14	March 19	Lent.....	January 8	March 24
Easter.....	March 30	May 13	Easter.....	April 15	June 24
Trinity.....	May 14	July 19	Michaelmas.....	October 1	December 19
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17			

Calendar for the Year 1911.

January.					April.					July.					October.								
Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29	Su. ...	2	9	16	23	30	Su. ...	2	9	16	23	30	Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29
M. ...	2	9	16	23	30	M. ...	3	10	17	24	31	M. ...	3	10	17	24	31	M. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	31	Tu. ...	4	11	18	25	—	Tu. ...	4	11	18	25	—	Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	31
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—	W. ...	5	12	19	26	—	W. ...	5	12	19	26	—	W. ...	4	11	18	25	—
Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—	Th. ...	6	13	20	27	—	Th. ...	6	13	20	27	—	Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—	F. ...	7	14	21	28	—	F. ...	7	14	21	28	—	F. ...	6	13	20	27	—
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—	S. ...	8	15	22	29	—	S. ...	8	15	22	29	—	S. ...	7	14	21	28	—
February.					May.					August.					November.								
Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26	Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28	Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27	Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27	M. ...	—	8	15	22	29	M. ...	—	7	14	21	28	M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28	Tu. ...	—	9	16	23	30	Tu. ...	—	8	15	22	29	Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	—	1	8	15	22	W. ...	—	3	10	17	24	W. ...	—	2	9	16	23	W. ...	—	1	8	15	22
Th. ...	—	2	9	16	23	Th. ...	—	4	11	18	25	Th. ...	—	3	10	17	24	Th. ...	—	2	9	16	23
F. ...	—	3	10	17	24	F. ...	—	5	12	19	26	F. ...	—	4	11	18	25	F. ...	—	3	10	17	24
S. ...	—	4	11	18	25	S. ...	—	6	13	20	27	S. ...	—	5	12	19	26	S. ...	—	4	11	18	25
March.					June.					September.					December.								
Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26	Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25	Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24	Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27	M. ...	—	5	12	19	26	M. ...	—	4	11	18	25	M. ...	—	4	11	18	25
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28	Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27	Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26	Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26
W. ...	—	1	8	15	22	W. ...	—	7	14	21	28	W. ...	—	6	13	20	27	W. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Th. ...	—	2	9	16	23	Th. ...	—	8	15	22	29	Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28	Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28
F. ...	—	3	10	17	24	F. ...	—	9	16	23	30	F. ...	—	8	15	22	29	F. ...	—	8	15	22	29
S. ...	—	4	11	18	25	S. ...	—	10	17	24	31	S. ...	—	9	16	23	30	S. ...	—	9	16	23	30

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Golden Number ...	...	XII.	Ash Wednesday ...	March 1	Corpus Christi ...	June 15
Epact ...	...	30	Spring Commences ...	March 21	Summer Commences...	" 22
Solar Cycle ...	...	16	Good Friday ...	April 14	Sundays after Trinity ...	" 24
Roman Indiction ...	...	9	Easter Day ...	April 16	Autumn Commences...	Sept. 23
Dominical Letter ...	...	A	Holy Thursday ...	May 25	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 3
Julian Period (year of)	...	6624	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	June 4	Winter Commences ...	" 22
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 12		Trinity Sunday ...	" 11	Christmas Day (Monday)	" 25

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° 00' 20d. 10h. A.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
I	I	S	Circumcision. Empire of India procl., 1877.	8 8	3 58	1	364
2	I	S	2nd Sunday aft. Christmas. Calcutta capt., 1757.	8 8	4 0	2	363
3	I	M	Douglas Jerrold b. '03. W.H. Ainsworth d. '82.	8 8	4 1	3	362
4	I	Tu	Sir Isaac Pitman, inv. of phonography, b. '13.	8 8	4 2	4	361
5	I	W	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899.	8 7	4 3	5	360
6	I	Th	Epiphany. Twelfth Day. Madame d'Arbly d.	8 7	4 5	6	359
7	I	F	Old Christmas Day. Calais lost, 1558. [1840.	8 6	4 6	7	358
8	I	S	St. Lucian. Wilkie Collins b. '24; d. 23 Sep. '89.	8 6	4 8	8	357
9	I	S	1st S. after Epiphany. Nelson's funeral, 1806.	8 5	4 9	9	356
10	I	M	Plow Monday. Penny Post instit. 1840.	8 4	4 10	10	355
11	I	Tu	HILARY LAW S. BEGIN. Lord Curzon b. 1859.	8 4	4 12	11	354
12	I	W	Earl of Crewe b. 1858.	8 3	4 13	12	353
13	I	Th	St. Hilary. Chillianwallah, 1849.	8 3	4 14	13	352
14	I	F	Lord Napier of Magdala died, 1890.	8 3	4 15	14	351
15	I	S	British Museum opened, 1759.	8 2	4 16	15	350
16	I	S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Coruña, 1809.	8 2	4 18	16	349
17	I	M	Battle of Abu Klea, 1885.	8 0	4 20	17	348
18	I	Tu	St. Prisca. German Empire proclaimed, 1871.	7 59	4 21	18	347
19	I	W	Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. Aden captured, 1839.	7 58	4 23	19	346
20	I	Th	St. Fabian. John Ruskin d. 1900; b. 8 Feb. '19.	7 57	4 25	20	345
21	I	F	St. Agnes. Henry Hallam, historian, d. 1859.	7 55	4 27	21	344
22	I	S	KING'S ACCESSION (1901). St. Vincent.	7 54	4 29	22	343
23	I	S	Septuagesima Sunday. Gustave Doré d. 1883.	7 53	4 30	23	342
24	I	M	Charles James Fox b. 1749; d. 13 Sept. 1806.	7 52	4 32	24	341
25	I	Tu	Conversion of St. Paul. "Ouida" died, 1908.	7 51	4 33	25	340
26	I	W	General Gordon killed at Khartoum, 1885.	7 50	4 35	26	339
27	I	Th	William II. (German Emperor) born, 1859.	7 49	4 37	27	338
28	I	F	Sir George Rooke died, 1710. Aliwal, 1846.	7 47	4 39	28	337
29	I	S	Paris capitulated, '71. Victoria Cross instit. '56.	7 46	4 40	29	336
30	I	S	Sexagesima Sunday. Charles I. beheaded, 1649.	7 44	4 42	30	335
31	I	M	Guy Fawkes, conspirator, executed, 1606.	7 43	4 45	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	3d. 1h. 27m.	Afternoon.
● New Moon	11 11 51	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	18 10 21	Morning.
☾ Full Moon	25 11 51	Morning.
Apogee 4d. 6h. M. 251,300.		
Perigee 17d. 2h. A. 230,000.		

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1909,
on 14 days; total fall, 0.77 inch; below the
average, 1841-50, by 1.22 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. The Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

3. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed. 5. Dividends on Consols, &c. due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

21. 9 Edw. VII. ends. 23. 10 Edw. VII. begins.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Holy Var. of Equi- of Time.	Apparent Right Ascen- sion at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Std.) at Noon.	Holy Var. of De- clination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	S.	" "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 26	1 19	18 44 27	11 05	23 3 30	11 7	18 41 2	5 18 6
2	3 54	1 18	18 48 52	11 04	22 58 35	12 9	18 44 58	5 14 10
3	4 22	1 16	18 53 17	11 02	22 53 12	14 0	18 48 55	5 10 14
4	4 50	1 15	18 57 41	11 01	22 47 22	15 2	18 52 51	5 6 18
5	5 17	1 13	19 2 5	10 99	22 41 5	16 3	18 56 48	5 2 22
6	5 44	1 11	19 6 28	10 97	22 34 21	17 4	19 0 44	4 58 27
7	6 10	1 09	19 10 51	10 95	22 27 10	18 5	19 4 41	4 54 31
8	6 36	1 07	19 15 14	10 93	22 19 32	19 6	19 8 38	4 50 35
9	7 2	1 05	19 19 36	10 91	22 11 29	20 7	19 12 34	4 46 39
10	7 27	1 03	19 23 58	10 89	22 2 58	21 8	19 16 31	4 42 43
11	7 51	1 01	19 28 19	10 87	21 54 3	22 9	19 20 27	4 38 47
12	8 15	0 98	19 32 39	10 84	21 44 41	23 9	19 24 24	4 34 51
13	8 38	0 96	19 36 59	10 81	21 34 54	25 0	19 28 20	4 30 55
14	9 1	0 93	19 41 18	10 79	21 24 42	26 0	19 32 17	4 26 59
15	9 23	0 90	19 45 36	10 76	21 14 5	27 1	19 36 13	4 23 3
16	9 44	0 87	19 49 54	10 73	21 3 4	28 1	19 40 10	4 19 7
17	10 5	0 84	19 54 11	10 70	20 51 39	29 1	19 44 7	4 15 12
18	10 25	0 81	19 58 28	10 67	20 39 50	30 1	19 48 3	4 11 16
19	10 44	0 78	20 2 43	10 64	20 27 37	31 0	19 52 0	4 7 20
20	11 2	0 75	20 6 58	10 61	20 15 2	32 0	19 55 56	4 3 24
21	11 20	0 72	20 11 12	10 57	20 2 3	32 9	19 59 53	3 59 28
22	11 36	0 68	20 15 26	10 54	19 48 43	33 8	20 3 49	3 55 32
23	11 52	0 65	20 19 38	10 51	19 35 0	34 8	20 7 46	3 51 36
24	12 8	0 62	20 23 50	10 48	19 20 55	35 6	20 11 42	3 47 40
25	12 22	0 59	20 28 1	10 44	19 6 29	36 5	20 15 39	3 43 44
26	12 36	0 55	20 32 11	10 41	18 51 43	37 4	20 19 36	3 39 48
27	12 49	0 52	20 36 21	10 38	18 36 35	38 2	20 23 32	3 35 52
28	13 1	0 49	20 40 29	10 34	18 21 8	39 1	20 27 29	3 31 56
29	13 12	0 45	20 44 37	10 31	18 5 20	39 9	20 31 25	3 28 1
30	13 22	0 42	20 48 44	10 28	17 49 13	40 7	20 35 22	3 24 5
31	13 32	0 39	20 52 50	10 24	17 32 47	41 5	20 39 18	3 20 9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1909.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	WIND.		RAIN. FALL.	SEN. SHINE.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Direction.	Pressure.		
1	47° 2	42° 0	38° 6	30° 470	W	0° 5	...	...
2	48° 2	44° 6	4	30° 481	W	0° 5	...	...
3	47° 4	43° 3	3	30° 477	W	0° 4	0° 1	...
4	46° 4	41° 5	3	30° 527	Calm	0° 0	...	...
5	46° 0	32° 5	2	30° 421	SW	0° 7	...	0° 1
6	44° 5	34° 9	1	30° 251	W	1° 3	0° 1	0° 6
7	45° 3	36° 5	0	30° 002	W	10° 1	10° 0	2° 5
8	41° 4	35° 9	37° 9	29° 664	NNW	13° 8	0° 1	4° 1
9	40° 8	34° 6	9	30° 008	NW	3° 5	...	0° 8
10	48° 3	37° 1	9	29° 717	WSW	2° 0	18° 0	0° 1
11	50° 4	42° 4	9	29° 439	W	6° 2	0° 1	2° 4
12	45° 3	35° 2	9	29° 601	WNW	6° 1	...	4° 0
13	47° 0	34° 1	38° 0	29° 261	V.ble	11° 5	0° 3	...
14	48° 9	39° 5	0	29° 227	WSW	9° 5	0° 1	4° 0
15	50° 4	38° 1	1	29° 251	W	10° 0	26° 6	6° 6
16	41° 2	36° 0	3	29° 538	W	10° 2	...	5° 6
17	49° 7	35° 0	5	29° 972	WSW	5° 5	...	2° 3
18	47° 6	45° 1	6	29° 801	SW	8° 7	...	3° 3
19	46° 9	32° 6	7	29° 967	N	2° 5	11° 0	0° 1
20	41° 0	29° 0	8	30° 282	NNE	1° 2	0° 1	4° 5
21	41° 8	32° 0	8	30° 291	NE	1° 0	...	0° 7
22	37° 4	32° 9	8	30° 134	ENE	3° 9	...	...
23	34° 1	31° 8	9	29° 951	ENE	2° 9	...	...
24	33° 9	25° 1	9	30° 020	ESE	0° 2	...	4° 0
25	40° 8	25° 2	39° 1	30° 216	Calm	0° 0	...	5° 5
26	40° 6	27° 1	3	30° 326	ENE	0° 5	...	3° 8
27	30° 0	20° 2	5	30° 319	Calm	0° 0	...	...
28	30° 2	20° 8	6	30° 205	Calm	0° 0	0° 1	...
29	45° 5	21° 0	7	30° 003	WSW	1° 0	0° 1	1° 0
30	38° 4	30° 0	7	29° 940	NNW	8° 5	...	4° 6
31	38° 0	29° 2	7	29° 843	NW	1° 2	0° 1	...
Mean	43° 0	34° 0	38° 6	29° 987	Sum	0° 77	60° 6	...

MEMORANDA.	
1. Lamps to be lighted	(4.58)
2. " "	(5.0)
3. " "	(5.1)
4. " "	(5.2)
5. " "	(5.3)
6. " "	(5.5)
7. " "	(5.6)
8. " "	(5.8)
9. " "	(5.9)
10. " "	(5.10)
11. " "	(5.12)
12. " "	(5.13)
13. " "	(5.14)
14. " "	(5.15)
15. " "	(5.16)
16. " "	(5.18)
17. " "	(5.20)
18. " "	(5.22)
19. " "	(5.23)
20. " "	(5.25)
21. " "	(5.27)
22. " "	(5.29)
23. " "	(5.30)
24. " "	(5.32)
25. " "	(5.33)
26. " "	(5.35)
27. " "	(5.37)
28. " "	(5.39)
29. " "	(5.40)
30. " "	(5.42)
31. " "	(5.45)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declina- tion at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi- diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configu- tions of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. A.M.	
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	° ' "	" "	" "	D. H.		
1	10 23	11 29	4 29	11 22 31	9 36	91	54 53	14 59	19 16	14032
2	11 32	11 42	5 10	12 6 31	4 31	38	54 29	14 52	20 16	32014
3	12 32	11 55	5 51	12 49 22	0 38	54 54	54 16	14 49	21 16	32104
4	0 40	aft.	6 30	13 32 4	5 46	32	54 13	14 48	22 16	30124
5	1 48	0 22	7 11	14 15 39	10 42	39	54 21	14 50	23 16	10324
6	2 59	0 36	7 53	15 1 25	17 44	54	54 38	14 55	24 16	20334
7	4 0	0 53	8 38	15 15 47	3 19	24 37	55 45	15 25	16	10343
8	5 22	1 25	9 25	16 40 16	22 37	0	55 36	15 11	26 16	01324
9	6 34	1 59	10 19	17 34 48	24 52	18	56 13	15 21	27 16	32043
10	7 39	2 48	11 14	18 32 6	25 51	38	56 50	15 31	28 16	32104
11	8 34	3 51	aft.	19 31 0	26 24	22	57 27	15 41	0	43012
12	9 16	5 7	1 8	20 56 23	27 23	0	58 0	15 50	1	01022
13	9 50	6 28	2 4	21 27 6	28 33	12	58 27	15 57	2	42013
14	10 14	7 53	2 57	22 59 15	35 16	16	58 48	16	3	42033
15	10 34	9 17	3 48	23 16 10	11 29	59	59 3	16 7	4	40132
16	10 52	10 39	4 37	0 7 58	4 14	478	59 11	16 9	5	43203
17	11 7	11 m.	5 26	0 58 56	1 55	151	59 14	16 10	6	34210
18	11 24	0 4	6 15	1 50 14	7 59	25	59 12	16 9	7	34012
19	11 42	1 25	7 6	2 42 53	13 38	32	59 5	16 8	8	10242
20	aft.	2 49	7 59	3 37 44	18 33	12	58 55	16 5	9	20134
21	0 34	4 13	8 56	4 35 7	22 24	18	58 40	16 1	10	12034
22	1 12	5 32	9 54	5 34 41	24 54	59	58 20	15 55	11	01324
23	2 4	6 43	10 53	6 35 16	25 54	5	57 55	15 49	12	01304
24	3 8	7 39	11 50	7 35 12	25 59	10	57 26	15 41	13	01320
25	4 21	8 22	12 m.	8 32 53	23 18	9	56 53	15 32	14	03012
26	5 38	8 51	0 44	9 27 15	20 5	16	56 19	15 22	15	01304
27	6 53	9 14	1 35	10 18 3	15 58	31	55 45	15 13	16	24013
28	8 5	9 32	2 21	11 5 38	11 22	55	55 13	15 4	17	01203
29	9 14	9 47	3 4	11 50 43	6 10	58	54 46	14 57	18	04023
30	10 25	10 1	3 45	12 34 12	0 57	43	54 26	14 51	19	04132
31	11 32	10 13	4 26	13 17 3	4 14	68	54 15	14 48	20	04320

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♿ MERCURY.	♄ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	19 55 31	21 41 59	1 6 7	12 51 3	11 4 47
6	20 25 12	21 52 32	1 15 54	12 52 32	1 5 16
11	20 47 56	22 0 24	1 25 58	12 53 44	1 5 54
16	20 58 9	22 5 9	1 36 21	12 54 41	1 6 43
21	20 50 29	22 6 19	1 46 59	12 55 43	1 7 40
26	20 27 36	22 3 37	1 57 53	12 55 43	1 8 47
31	20 4 6	21 57 3	2 9 0	12 55 47	1 10 2

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♿ MERCURY.	♄ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	22 47 13	13 54 31	0 7 33	0 11 14	0 1 23
6	20 44 8	12 8 27	8 39 8	4 11 10	4 13 50
11	18 24 22	10 27 5	9 45 15	4 17 25	4 19 17
16	16 20 45	8 54 14	10 51 3	4 21 54	4 25 41
21	15 18 12	7 34 55	11 56 12	4 24 35	4 33 1
26	15 37 36	6 32 34	13 0 21	4 25 28	4 41 11
31	16 46 14	5 53 23	13 13 1	4 24 32	4 50 10

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♿	♄	♂	♃	♄
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	9 0	7 9	20 6	8 5	7 7
15	8 9	10 4	24 2	7 8	7 7
25	8 9	13 2	28 2	7 2	7 8

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♿	♄	♂	♃	♄
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
16	17 3	0	19 7	4 5	17 0
17	17 3	9	23 1	4 1	17 6
18	17 5	0	26 9	3 8	18 1

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks at 5h. 2m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 4m. aft., the length of the Day being 9h. 50m.

Jan. 4. Occultation of 65 and 66 Virgins; magnitude 6° and 5°7' respectively. The disappearances take place at 3h. 2m. morn. and 3h. 48m. morn., at 84° and 97° from the vertex respectively; the reappearances at 3h. 26m. morn. and 4h. 33m. morn., at 44° and 20° from the vertex respectively.

Jan. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 10.7s.

Jan. 7. Venus at greatest brilliancy, 5h. aft.

Jan. 10. Mercury at greatest elongation (19°) E., 1h. aft.

Jan. 12. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 12m. aft.

Jan. 14. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. 22m. morn.

Jan. 17. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. 45m. aft.

Jan. 17. Occultation of ♉ Piscium; magnitude 5.3. The disappearance takes place at 6h. 47m. aft., 21° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7h. 52m. aft., 232° from the vertex.

Jan. 18. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 19m. morn.

Jan. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 9.4s.

Jan. 20. Venus stationary, 2h. aft.

Jan. 21. Occultation of ♉ Tauri; magnitude 4.3. The disappearance takes place at 3h. 3m. morn., 50° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 53m. morn., 215° from the vertex.

Jan. 23. Occultation of 37 Gemminorum; magnitude 5.7. The disappearance takes place at 4h. 39m. aft., 48° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4h. 52m. aft., 22° from the vertex.

Jan. 26. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 9h. morn.

Jan. 31. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 0h. 5m. morn.

In this month the Mornings increase 25m., and the Afternoons 47m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																							
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bar.)											
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.										
1	2	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.										
1		5 26	5 47	2 44	3 4	10 47	11 5	9 46	10 8	3 40	4 0	6 9	6 31	2 31	2 54										
2	S	6 8	6 30	3 24	3 45	11 23	11 42	10 29	10 50	4 20	4 40	6 53	7 17	3 14	3 36										
3	M	6 52	7 14	4 7	4 32	...	0 4	11 11	11 33	5 1	5 24	7 42	8 9	4 0	4 26										
4	Tu	7 37	8 1	4 59	5 20	0 28	0 53	11 56	...	5 49	6 17	8 37	9 7	4 54	5 22										
5	W	8 30	9 1	6 2	6 38	1 25	1 58	0 22	0 54	6 47	7 18	9 38	10 10	5 51	6 21										
6	Th	9 35	10 10	7 13	7 44	2 33	3 9	1 33	2 14	7 50	8 22	10 41	11 11	6 51	7 21										
7	F	10 42	11 13	8 13	8 41	3 42	4 13	2 51	3 24	8 53	9 22	11 39	...	7 49	8 17										
8	S	11 43	...	9 18	9 33	4 42	5 10	3 54	4 20	9 50	10 17	0 39	0 30	8 45	9 12										
9	M	0 11	0 37	9 56	10 18	5 37	6 2	4 44	5 7	10 43	11 7	0 55	1 18	9 39	10 3										
10	Tu	1 1	1 24	10 39	10 59	6 26	6 48	5 28	5 48	11 30	11 52	1 40	2 1	10 23	10 42										
11	W	1 46	2 7	11 20	11 41	7 10	7 30	6 8	6 28	...	0 14	2 21	2 40	11 1	11 20										
12	Th	2 26	2 45	...	0 2	7 51	8 11	6 49	7 10	0 36	0 57	3 0	3 20	11 39	...										
13	F	3 5	3 25	0 23	0 45	8 31	8 52	7 31	7 51	1 18	1 40	3 40	4 1	0 22	...										
14	S	3 46	4 7	1 6	1 27	9 12	9 33	8 11	8 30	2 2	2 23	4 22	4 44	0 45	1 7										
15	M	4 48	4 49	1 48	2 9	9 53	10 13	8 50	9 11	2 44	3 5	5 29	5 29	1 29	1 52										
16	Tu	5 10	5 32	2 30	2 52	10 34	10 55	9 33	9 55	3 27	3 49	5 52	6 16	2 15	2 39										
17	W	5 55	6 19	3 15	3 39	11 16	11 38	10 19	10 44	4 11	4 34	6 42	7 8	3 3	3 28										
18	Th	6 44	7 10	4 4	4 31	...	0 1	11 9	11 34	4 59	5 25	7 36	8 6	3 55	4 25										
19	F	7 37	8 6	5 0	5 34	0 27	0 57	...	0 1	5 53	6 23	8 38	9 12	4 56	5 28										
20	S	8 37	9 11	6 10	6 50	1 30	2 6	0 30	1 2	6 54	7 28	9 46	10 21	6 0	6 33										
21	M	9 48	10 27	7 30	8 7	2 45	3 26	1 45	2 24	8 6	8 45	10 57	11 32	7 7	7 42										
22	Tu	11 5	11 42	8 40	9 15	4 6	4 43	3 17	3 54	9 22	9 57	...	0 5	8 17	8 53										
23	W	...	0 18	9 46	10 14	5 18	5 50	4 28	4 57	10 30	11 0	0 37	1 7	9 26	9 57										
24	Th	0 50	1 19	10 39	11 3	6 19	6 47	5 23	5 47	11 29	11 55	1 35	2 1	10 23	10 46										
25	F	1 45	2 9	11 26	11 48	7 13	7 36	6 11	6 34	...	0 20	2 24	2 46	11 7	11 27										
26	S	2 32	2 53	...	0 9	7 58	8 19	6 57	7 18	0 43	1 5	3 7	3 27	11 48	...										
27	M	3 13	3 32	0 29	0 48	8 38	8 56	7 38	7 56	1 26	1 45	3 47	4 5	0 8	0 27										
28	Tu	3 51	4 9	1 7	1 25	9 13	9 31	8 12	8 28	2 3	2 21	4 23	4 41	0 46	1 4										
29	W	4 27	4 44	1 42	1 59	9 48	10 4	8 44	9 0	2 38	2 55	5 0	5 18	1 23	1 41										
30	Th	5 1	5 18	2 16	2 33	10 20	10 37	9 17	9 35	3 12	3 29	5 36	5 55	1 59	2 18										
31	F	5 35	5 52	2 50	3 6	10 53	11 7	9 52	10 9	3 46	4 2	6 13	6 31	2 36	2 53										

	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Springs rise	20 9	26 3	33 1	20 10	9 9	16 4	12 to 14
Neaps	17 4	20 0	22 7	16 4	8 2	12 7	9 to 11

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1 9 18M	1 15A	5 12A		10 9M	3 1A	7 53A	11 44M	6 25A	1 8M	0 27M		6 11M	1 55M	11 58M		6 23A	0 52M		
8 9 10M	1 27A	5 44A		9 42M	2 47A	7 52A	11 21M	6 11A	1 30M	0 2M		5 45M	1 12M	11 30M		5 56A	0 26M		
16 8 45M	1 21A	5 57A		9 11M	2 28A	7 45A	11 0M	5 58A	0 57M	11 34A		5 19M	1 1M	11 4M		5 30A	11 56A		
22 8 0M	0 43A	5 26A		8 36M	2 2A	7 48A	10 39M	5 45A	0 53M	11 7A		4 53M	10 35M	10 36M		5 3A	11 30A		
29 7 3M	11 41M	4 19A		7 56M	1 28A	7 0A	10 19M	5 33A	0 48M	10 40A		4 26M	10 8M	10 9M		4 37A	11 5A		

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
1 ^h .	H. M. S.		°	'	"
1	26	51.4	88	49	49
10	26	42.5	88	49	50
19	26	32.4	88	49	50
28	26	22.8	88	49	50

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star till near the end of the month. Sets S.W. by W. at first, and later W.S.W.

♀ VENUS is an evening star throughout the month, setting W.S.W.; in the latter half W. by S.

♂ MARS souths about 6 p.m.; about 40° altitude.

♃ JUPITER in Virgo, not far from Spica Virginis.

♄ SATURN souths in the early evening; about 42° altitude.

In the early part of the month the constellations Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Monoceros, and Canis Major are on the meridian about midnight. In Gemini there is a fine compressed cluster of small stars, crowded together, and hardly distinguishable from a nebula, nearly midway between γ and ζ Geminorum. It can be best observed on the nights immediately before and

after the 11th. There is a very fine cluster in Canis Major, in R.A. 6h. 43m. and Decl. 20° 39' S. 4° South of Sirius. With a very small astronomical telescope the individual stars can be easily distinguished; and with a low-power eye-piece, on the larger instruments, the field appears full of stars of various magnitudes. Neptune and Juno can be well observed in this month. See p. 94.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
			SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° 48' 19d. 3h. A.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	■	Tu	George Cruikshank, caricaturist, died, 1878.	7 42	4 46	32	333
2	■	W	Purification. Candlemas. Scottish Qr. Day.	7 40	4 48	33	332
3	■	Th	St. Blaize. Lord Salisb'ry b. '30; d. 22 Aug. 1903.	7 38	4 50	34	331
4	■	F	Sir William Palliser, artillery, died, 1882.	7 36	4 52	35	330
5	■	S	St. Agatha. Guadeloupe captured, 1810.	7 35	4 53	36	329
6	■	S	Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Sunday.	7 33	4 55	37	328
7	■	M	Ann Radcliffe, novelist, died, 1823.	7 32	4 56	38	327
8	■	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. Half Quarter Day.	7 30	4 58	39	326
9	■	W	Ash Wednesday. Sir Evelyn Wood, F.R.S., b. '38.	7 28	5 0	40	325
10	■	Th	Charles Lamb born, 1775; died, 27 Dec. 1834.	7 26	5 2	41	324
11	■	F	Thomas Alva Edison born, 1847.	7 24	5 4	42	323
12	■	S	Sir W. Napier, historian, died, 1860.	7 22	5 6	43	322
13	■	S	Quadragesima. First Sunday in Lent. [1797.	7 21	5 7	44	321
14	■	M	St. Valentine. Old Candlemas. St. Vincent.	7 19	5 9	45	320
15	■	Tu	U.S.S. Maine blown up in Havana Harbour.	7 18	5 10	46	319
16	■	W	Ember Day. Lindley Murray d. 1826. [1898.	7 16	5 12	47	318
17	■	Th	Duchess of Albany born, 1861.	7 13	5 15	48	317
18	■	F	Ember Day. Trinidad captured, 1797.	7 11	5 17	49	316
19	■	S	Ember Day. Adelina Patti born, 1843.	7 10	5 18	50	315
20	■	S	2nd Sunday in Lent. Saragossa, 1809.	7 8	5 20	51	314
21	■	M	Battle of Guzerat, 1849.	7 6	5 22	52	313
22	■	Tu	George Washington b. 1732; d. 14 Dec. 1799.	7 3	5 25	53	312
23	■	W	Samuel Pepys b. 1632. Martinique captured.	7 1	5 27	54	311
24	■	Th	St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr. [1809.	6 59	5 28	55	310
25	■	F	Sir Christopher Wren d. 1723; b. 20 Oct. 1632.	6 57	5 30	56	309
26	■	S	Earl Cromer b. 41. Loss of the Birkenhead, '52.	6 55	5 32	57	308
27	■	S	3rd Sunday in Lent. Majuba, 1881. Paarde-	6 53	5 33	58	307
28	■	M	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900. [berg, 1900.	6 51	5 35	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	2d. 11h. 27m. Morning.
● New Moon	10 1 13 Morning.
☽ First Quarter	16 6 33 Afternoon.
☉ Full Moon	24 3 36 Morning.
Apogee 1d. 4h. M. 251,300 Perigee 2d. 10h. A. 227,200	
Apogee 28d. 11h. A. 251,800.	

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1910.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall	11	12	12	11
Wolverhampton ...	12	13	13	12
Birmingham	13	14	14	13
Stourbridge	14	15	15	14
Dudley	15	16	16	15

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Partridge and pheasant shooting ends. Copies of Registers of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.

2. Candlemas, Scottish Quarter Day.

11. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

19. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 20th.

27. Hare-hunting ends.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1909, on 9 days; total fall, 0.6 inch; below the average, 1841-50, by 0.88 inch.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hely Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascen- tion at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (8th 1st 100)	Hely Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' " "	" " " "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 41	0 35	20 56 56	10 21	17 16 3	42 3	20 43 15	3 16 13
2	13 49	0 32	21 1 0	10 18	16 59 0	43 0	20 47 11	3 12 17
3	13 56	0 28	21 5 4	10 14	16 41 39	43 8	20 51 8	3 8 21
4	14 2	0 25	21 9 7	10 11	16 24 0	44 5	20 55 5	3 4 25
5	14 8	0 22	21 13 9	10 08	16 6 4	45 2	20 59 1	3 0 29
6	14 13	0 18	21 17 11	10 04	15 47 52	45 9	21 2 58	2 56 33
7	14 17	0 15	21 21 11	10 01	15 29 24	46 5	21 6 54	2 52 37
8	14 20	0 12	21 25 11	9 98	15 10 39	47 2	21 10 51	2 48 41
9	14 23	0 09	21 29 10	9 94	14 51 39	47 8	21 14 47	2 44 46
10	14 24	0 05	21 33 8	9 91	14 32 24	48 4	21 18 44	2 40 50
11	14 25	0 02	21 37 6	9 88	14 12 55	49 0	21 22 40	2 36 54
12	14 25	0 01	21 41 2	9 84	13 53 11	49 5	21 26 37	2 32 58
13	14 25	0 05	21 44 58	9 81	13 33 14	50 2	21 30 34	2 29 2
14	14 23	0 08	21 48 53	9 78	13 13 3	50 7	21 34 30	2 25 6
15	14 21	0 11	21 52 48	9 75	12 53 39	51 2	21 38 27	2 21 10
16	14 18	0 14	21 56 41	9 72	12 32 4	51 8	21 42 23	2 17 14
17	14 14	0 17	22 0 34	9 69	12 11 16	52 2	21 46 20	2 13 18
18	14 10	0 20	22 4 26	9 66	11 50 17	52 7	21 50 16	2 9 22
19	14 5	0 23	22 8 17	9 63	11 29 6	53 2	21 54 13	2 5 26
20	13 59	0 26	22 12 8	9 60	11 7 45	53 6	21 58 9	2 1 31
21	13 52	0 29	22 15 58	9 57	10 46 14	54 0	22 2 6	1 57 35
22	13 45	0 31	22 19 48	9 54	10 24 32	54 4	22 6 3	1 53 39
23	13 37	0 34	22 23 36	9 52	10 2 41	54 8	22 9 59	1 49 43
24	13 29	0 37	22 27 24	9 49	9 40 41	55 2	22 13 56	1 45 47
25	13 20	0 39	22 31 12	9 47	9 18 33	55 5	22 17 52	1 41 51
26	13 10	0 41	22 34 59	9 44	8 56 16	55 9	22 21 49	1 37 55
27	13 0	0 44	22 38 45	9 42	8 33 51	56 2	22 25 45	1 33 59
28	12 49	0 46	22 42 31	9 40	8 11 18	56 5	22 29 42	1 30 3

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted	(5.46)
2.	(5.48)
3.	(5.50)
4.	(5.52)
5.	(5.53)
6. <i>m.</i>	(5.55)
7.	(5.56)
8.	(5.58)
9.	(6.0)
10.	(6.2)
11.	(6.4)
12.	(6.6)
13. <i>m.</i>	(6.7)
14.	(6.9)
15.	(6.10)
16.	(6.12)
17.	(6.15)
18.	(6.17)
19.	(6.18)
20. <i>m.</i>	(6.20)
21.	(6.22)
22.	(6.25)
23.	(6.27)
24.	(6.28)
25.	(6.30)
26.	(6.32)
27. <i>m.</i>	(6.33)
28.	(6.35)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1909.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.			RAIN.	SUN.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905	Mean.	Directn.	Pressure	inch.	FALL.	SHINE.
				inches.*	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	lbs.	hours.		
1	43° 9	35° 9	39° 6	29° 794	N	4° 0	0° 8		
2	46° 5	31° 0	38° 5	29° 937	W	6° 7	0° 5		
3	54° 2	46° 4	50° 3	29° 669	W	12° 3	0° 2		
4	56° 1	49° 5	52° 8	29° 687	W	8° 5	0° 4		
5	49° 5	38° 8	44° 2	29° 672	NW	13° 0	3° 6		
6	45° 9	29° 2	37° 6	29° 992	N	1° 3	2° 2		
7	44° 1	26° 1	35° 1	29° 988	SSE	1° 0	0° 1		
8	40° 0	28° 7	34° 3	30° 083	SSE	1° 1	4° 2		
9	40° 8	30° 3	35° 1	29° 556	SW	2° 9	0° 7		
10	40° 8	33° 8	38° 9	29° 280	NW	1° 8	0° 1		
11	40° 4	33° 2	36° 8	29° 630	NE	5° 5	0° 7		
12	36° 8	29° 5	33° 2	30° 006	ENE	9° 1	7° 3		
13	37° 3	28° 3	32° 8	30° 333	NE	3° 6	3° 3		
14	40° 9	25° 0	32° 9	30° 261	NNW	0° 8	1° 0		
15	48° 8	37° 6	43° 2	30° 033	NNW	1° 7	0° 1		
16	41° 5	32° 2	36° 8	30° 016	NNW	1° 7	4° 0		
17	45° 5	28° 8	37° 2	29° 932	WSW	0° 1	2° 3		
18	46° 4	28° 3	37° 3	29° 885	SSE	0° 8	7° 2		
19	47° 4	27° 1	37° 3	30° 023	ESE	0° 9	8° 9		
20	50° 0	26° 4	38° 2	30° 218	SE	1° 1	9° 8		
21	52° 1	28° 2	40° 2	30° 323	SE	0° 7	9° 7		
22	46° 9	25° 6	36° 3	30° 333	E	1° 0	6° 2		
23	41° 1	19° 4	30° 3	30° 167	Vble	1° 2	1° 8		
24	39° 9	28° 3	34° 1	30° 183	ENE	2° 0	4° 7		
25	35° 5	30° 4	33° 0	30° 153	NNE	3° 7	...		
26	35° 8	29° 2	32° 5	30° 076	NNE	3° 0	0° 3		
27	35° 1	28° 9	32° 0	29° 942	NNE	3° 0	0° 5		
28	34° 5	28° 5	31° 5	29° 656	E	1° 0	1° 9		
Mn	43° 5	30° 9	39° 5	29° 566		Sum	0° 6	91° 3	

* The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest readings of the *Thermometer*, with the average for 65 years; the mean of *Barometer* at a height of 155 feet above the mean level of the sea; the daily *Rainfall*, the daily *Sunshine*, and the daily general direction and maximum force of the *Wind*.

THE MOON.

										Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. 30m. A.M.
Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	South Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declina- tion at Noon.	Horiz- ontal Paral- lux at Noon.	Semi- diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.		
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	° ' " 15 26	" " " 11 11	" " " 11 11	" " " 11 11		
1	...	10 27	5 0	14 40	13 9	15 26	54 13	14 48	21 0	43 2
2	0 41	10 41	5 47	14 44	10 13	57 21	54 22	14 50	22 0	43 1
3	1 52	10 59	6 30	15 31	15 18	55 55	54 41	14 59	23 0	42 0
4	3 3	11 21	7 16	16 20	43 21	44 14	55 11	15 4	24 0	21 43
5	4 14	11 53	8 6	17 13	27 24	18 10	55 48	15 14	25 0	12 43
6	5 23	aft.	9 0	18 9	22 25	45 33	56 32	15 26	26 0	1 32 4
7	6 22	1 31	9 56	19 7	41 25	50 30	57 20	15 29	27 0	32 14
8	7 11	2 43	10 54	20 7	4 24	25 6	58 6	15 52	28 0	31 4
9	7 48	4 3	11 21	21 6	2 21	29 43	58 49	16 3	29 0	43 24
10	8 15	5 29	11 22	22 3	27 17	13 52	59 23	16 13	30 0	2 13 4
11	8 38	6 57	1 40	22 58	53 11	54 28	59 47	16 13	31 0	21 43
12	8 56	8 23	2 13	23 52	30 5	52 51	59 58	16 22	32 0	41 23
13	9 12	9 48	3 21	0 45	0 28	61	59 57	16 22	33 0	41 32
14	9 29	11 12	4 11	1 37	9 6	45 48	59 46	16 19	34 0	43 1
15	9 48	11 31	5 3	2 30	24 12	38 47	59 26	16 13	35 0	43 1
16	10 9	0 38	5 56	3 25	4 17	47 1	59 21	16 7	36 0	43 12
17	10 34	2 3	6 51	4 21	44 22	52 18	58 34	15 59	37 0	42 13
18	11 10	3 24	7 48	5 20	15 24	39 25	58 45	15 51	38 0	42 13
19	11 56	4 36	8 46	6 19	44 23	58 8	57 35	15 43	39 0	4 12 3
20	aft.	5 36	9 43	7 18	52 25	45 30	57 5	15 35	40 0	14 32
21	2 5	6 41	10 37	8 16	11 24	6 37	56 36	15 27	41 0	23 41
22	3 20	6 54	11 28	9 10	41 21	13 19	56 7	15 19	42 0	312 4
23	4 35	7 19	11 31	10 1	57 17	21 15	55 39	15 11	43 0	3 12 4
24	5 48	7 38	0 15	10 50	9 12	46 53	55 13	15 4	44 0	1 4 5
25	7 0	7 53	0 59	11 35	50 7	45 37	54 49	14 58	45 0	21 34
26	8 8	8 7	1 41	12 19	47 2	30 51	54 30	14 52	46 0	21 34
27	9 19	8 19	2 21	13 2	25 45	38 54	54 15	14 49	47 0	1 32 4
28	10 27	8 32	3 2	13 45	54 7	53 48	54 8	14 46	48 0	23 14

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	19 52 42	21 47 11	2 20 21	12 55 34	1 11 25
10	19 55 5	21 35 15	2 31 56	12 55 4	1 12 56
15	20 7 42	21 23 5	2 43 43	12 54 16	1 14 34
20	20 27 3	21 12 33	2 55 42	12 53 11	1 16 19
25	20 50 41	21 5 13	3 7 53	12 51 51	1 18 9

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	17 57 59	5 39 57	15 4	3 21	0 4	21 46	0 4	59 55	49 11
10	18 49 37	5 52 21	16 4	3	4 17	12	5 10	20	
15	19 12 56	6 26 34	17 1	32	4 10	52	5 21	24	
20	19 4 56	7 15 11	17 56	41	4 2	52	5 33	2	
25	18 24 26	8 9 14	18 49	14	3 53	19	5 45	10	

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	8 9	12 0	31 6	6 6	1 8	0 9	
15	8 9	9 9	32 0	6 2	1 9	0 9	
25	8 9	8 4	29 4	5 8	1 9	0 9	

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
16	15	4 6	30 2	3 5	18 7	7 9	
16	13	3 7	30 6	3 3	19 2	7 8	
16	11	3 2	28 0	3 1	19 7	7 7	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 64° 6' II.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5h. 42m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 46m. aft., the length of the Day being 9h. 4m.

Feb. 4. Venus at least distance from the Sun, 5h. aft.

Feb. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7.6s.

Feb. 7. Mercury stationary, oh. morn.

Feb. 8. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 8m. morn. 6° 25' N.

Feb. 10. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, oh. 36m. morn. 9° 13' 34' N.

Feb. 12. Venus in inferior conjunction with the Sun, oh. aft.

Feb. 14. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 22m. morn. 1° 1' 18' N.

Feb. 15. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 12m. aft. 3° 1' N.

Feb. 20. Occultation of 37 Gemini-norm; magnitude 5.7. The disappearance takes place at oh. 35m. morn., 55' from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 37m. morn., 236' from the vertex.

Feb. 20. Mercury at greatest elongation (27°) W., 5h. morn.

Feb. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6.0s.

Feb. 20. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 33m. morn. 4° 4' 10' S.

Feb. 23. Occultation of i Leonis; magnitude 5.8. The disappearance takes place at 1h. 52m. aft., 101' from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 2m. on the morning of the 24th, 315' from the vertex.

Feb. 27. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 34m. morn. 7° 2' 29' S.

In this month the Mornings increase 5m., and the Afternoons 49m.

Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bay)	
	Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	6 9	6 26	3 22	3 39	11 21	11 37	10 26	10 44	4 18	4 35	6 49	7 9	3 10	3 29
2	6 44	7 4	3 57	4 19	11 55	...	11 3	11 23	4 53	5 13	7 31	7 55	3 50	4 13
3	7 25	7 49	4 44	5 14	0 15	0 40	11 44	...	5 36	6 3	8 21	8 52	4 39	5 9
4	8 17	8 49	5 48	6 29	1 10	1 44	0 10	0 41	6 35	7 10	9 26	10 3	5 41	6 15
5	9 27	10 8	7 10	7 50	2 24	3 6	1 21	2 7	7 47	8 27	10 41	11 18	6 52	7 28
6	10 50	11 28	8 27	9 1	3 43	4 27	2 55	3 32	9 6	9 43	11 53	...	8 4	8 30
7	...	0 4	9 32	9 59	4 3	5 38	4 15	4 45	10 15	10 44	0 25	0 54	9 16	9 40
8	0 36	1 4	10 22	10 44	5 3	6 28	5 10	5 34	11 9	11 33	1 0	1 43	10 6	10 38
9	1 27	2 50	11 5	11 26	6 54	7 24	6 53	6 14	11 56	...	2 9	2 27	10 27	11 7
10	2 12	2 33	11 47	...	7 36	7 58	6 34	6 56	0 19	0 45	2 47	3 7	11 27	11 47
11	2 53	3 12	0 8	0 29	8 18	8 38	7 7	7 39	1 4	1 25	3 27	3 47	...	0 7
12	3 32	3 52	0 50	1 10	8 57	9 17	7 57	8 15	1 46	2 6	4 6	4 26	0 28	0 49
13	4 12	4 33	1 31	1 52	9 37	9 57	8 34	8 54	2 27	2 48	4 47	5 10	1 10	1 33
14	4 54	5 15	2 13	2 35	10 18	10 39	9 15	9 36	3 9	3 30	5 33	5 56	1 56	2 19
15	5 36	5 57	2 56	3 16	10 59	11 17	9 58	10 19	3 51	4 11	6 18	6 41	2 42	3 4
16	6 19	6 41	3 37	3 59	11 36	11 57	10 41	11 4	4 32	4 54	7 5	7 31	3 25	3 49
17	7 5	7 31	4 25	4 55	...	0 21	11 28	11 55	5 19	5 47	8 0	8 33	4 18	4 51
18	8 1	8 36	5 33	6 19	0 51	1 29	...	0 27	6 21	7 9	9 12	9 54	5 27	6 8
19	9 18	10 5	7 7	7 53	2 15	3 4	1 11	2 7	7 43	8 31	10 36	11 20	6 49	7 30
20	10 51	11 35	8 25	9 12	3 51	4 36	3 0	3 47	9 14	9 54	...	0 0	8 10	8 49
21	...	0 15	9 43	10 10	5 14	5 47	4 25	4 55	10 27	10 57	0 35	1 6	9 22	9 53
22	0 47	1 14	10 32	10 54	6 16	6 40	5 20	5 48	11 22	11 45	1 34	1 57	10 17	10 38
23	1 35	2 2	11 14	11 33	7 4	8 25	6 3	6 23	...	0 7	2 17	2 39	10 57	11 15
24	2 22	2 41	11 52	...	7 45	8 3	6 43	7 2	0 28	0 48	2 54	3 12	11 32	11 48
25	2 58	3 14	0 10	0 27	8 20	8 35	7 19	7 36	1 6	1 23	3 29	3 44	...	0 4
26	3 29	2 45	0 43	0 59	8 51	9 6	7 51	8 5	1 40	1 56	4 0	4 16	0 21	0 38
27	4 1	4 16	1 14	1 29	9 21	9 36	8 19	8 33	2 10	2 25	4 31	4 46	0 54	1 9
28	4 31	4 45	1 43	1 57	9 49	10 2	8 46	8 59	2 39	2 53	5 1	5 16	1 24	1 39

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.
5	6 26M	10 54M	3 22A	7 13M	0 42A	6 23A	9 58M	5 21A	0 46M	10 22A	3 58M	9 42M	4 12A	10 41A
12	6 10M	10 33M	2 55A	6 30M	0 4A	5 37A	9 36M	5 10A	0 42M	9 47A	3 50M	9 13M	4 6A	10 17A
19	6 8M	10 29M	2 50A	5 53M	11 20M	4 47A	9 20M	4 59A	0 30M	9 14A	3 12M	8 44M	3 21A	9 53A
26	6 7M	10 34M	3 1A	5 22M	10 43M	4 4A	9 2M	4 48A	0 36M	8 42A	2 32M	8 13M	2 56A	9 29A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
1	1 25	18 5	88	49	50
10	1 25	9 6	88	49	49
19	1 26	1 6	88	49	48
28	1 25	52 6	88	49	45

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star throughout the month, rising S.E. by E.

♀ VENUS is an evening star at the beginning of the month, setting W. by S.

♂ MARS souths about 5 p.m. : altitude about 55°.

♃ JUPITER nearly stationary in Virgo.

♄ SATURN is an evening star, setting W. by N.

In the early part of this month the constellations Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and a part of Hydra are on the meridian about midnight. In Cancer there is a very beautiful cluster of stars, preceding a Cancer about 8 m. in R.A. and nearly same declination, consisting of some 200 stars from the 8th to 13th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Prosepe," can be best observed in this month on the nights immediately preceding and following the 16th. It does not

consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as compared with those of other clusters, of considerable magnitude. It is situated in R.A. 8h. 35m. and Decl. 20° 20' N., about 1° to the west of a line joining the stars δ and γ Cancer.

The triple star ε in Cancer may be examined in this month: it will be found in R.A. 8h. 7m. 38. and Decl. 17° 55' N. Neptune and Juno can be observed in this month. See p. 94.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
		Remarkable Days—Events.		Rises.		of the Year.	
		SUN'S LONGITUDE, ° ' " and. oh. A.					
		SPRING COMMENCES.					
M.	W.			H. M.	H. M.	of the Year.	of the Year.
1	Tu	St. DAVID'S DAY. F.-M. Sir D. Stewart b. 1824.		6 43	5 37	60	305
2	W	St. Chad. John Wesley d. 1791; b. 28 June 1703.		6 46	5 38	61	304
3	Th	Treaty of San Stefano, 1878. [1824.]		6 44	5 40	62	303
4	F	Royal National Lifeboat Institution founded.		6 42	5 41	63	302
5	S	Sir A. H. Layard, Assyriologist, b. '17; d. 5 Jly. '04.		6 40	5 44	64	301
6	S	4th Sunday in Lent. Mid-Lent Sunday.		6 38	5 46	65	300
7	M	St. Perpetua. J. R. Green, historian, d. 1883.		6 35	5 47	66	299
8	Tu	Aboukir, 1801. Rev. H. W. Beecher d. 1873.		6 33	5 49	67	298
9	W	Fight between Merrimac and Monitor, 1862.		6 31	5 52	68	297
10	Th	Marriage of King Edward VII., 1863.		6 28	5 54	69	296
11	F	First London daily paper published, 1709.		6 26	5 55	70	295
12	S	St. Gregory. Major Hodson (Delhi) d. 1858.		6 24	5 56	71	294
13	S	5th Sunday in Lent. Passion Sunday		6 22	5 58	72	293
14	M	Admiral Byng shot, 1757. Karl Marx d. 1883.		6 20	6 0	73	292
15	Tu	Sir Henry Bessemer d. 1898; b. 19 Jan. 1813.		6 17	6 1	74	291
16	W	H.R.H. Duchess of Kent died, 1861.		6 14	6 3	75	290
17	Th	St. PATRICK'S DAY. Philip Massinger d. 1640.		6 12	6 5	76	289
18	F	Edward, K.W.S. Lawrence Sterne d. 1768.		6 10	6 6	77	288
19	S	David Livingstone b. 1813; d. 1 May 1873.		6 7	6 8	78	287
20	S	Palm Sunday. 6th Sunday in Lent.		6 5	6 10	79	286
21	M	St. Benedict. Robert Southey died, 1843.		6 2	6 12	80	285
22	Tu	Italy annexed to Sardinia, 1860.		6 0	6 14	81	284
23	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END.		5 58	6 16	82	283
24	Th	Henry W. Longfellow d. 1882; b. 27 Feb. '07.		5 56	6 18	83	282
25	F	Good Friday. Annunciation. Lady D. Qtr. D.		5 54	6 19	84	281
26	S	Ludwig von Beethoven d. 1827; b. 17 Dec. 1770.		5 51	6 21	85	280
27	S	Easter Day. John Bright died, 1883.		5 49	6 23	86	279
28	M	Easter Monday. Peg Woffington died, 1760.		5 47	6 24	87	278
29	Tu	Easter Tuesday. Rev. John Keble died, 1866.		5 45	6 25	88	277
30	W	Sicilian Vespers at Palermo, 1282.		5 43	6 27	89	276
31	Th	Charlotte Brontë d. 1855; b. 21 April 1816.		5 40	6 28	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	4d.	7h. 52m.	Morning.
☾ New Moon	11	0 12	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	18	3 37	Morning.
☾ Full Moon	25	6 27	Afternoon.
Perigee 12d. 11h. A. 224,000.			
Apogee 28d. 11h. M. 252,300.			

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1900.

at 22 days; total fall, 3'08 inches; above the average, 1841-50, by 1'62 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

Triennial elections of County Councils take place between the 1st and 8th of this month.

24. Maundy Thursday.

25. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

THE SUN.

After Clock.	Hourly Var. of Equi- val. Time.	Apparent Right Ascen- sion at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (8th Jan Noon)	Hourly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
M. S.	S.	R. M. S.	S.	° ' "	" " "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 38	0 48	22 46 16	9 38	7 48 38	56 8	22 33 38
2	12 26	0 50	22 50 1	9 35	7 25 51	57 1	22 37 35
3	12 14	0 52	22 53 45	9 33	7 2 58	57 3	22 41 32
4	12 1	0 54	22 57 29	9 32	6 39 59	57 0	22 45 28
5	11 48	0 56	23 1 12	9 30	6 10 54	57 8	22 49 25
6	11 34	0 58	23 4 55	9 28	5 52 44	58 0	22 53 21
7	11 20	0 59	23 8 38	9 26	5 30 29	58 2	22 57 18
8	11 6	0 61	23 12 20	9 25	5 7 9	58 4	23 1 14
9	10 51	0 62	23 16 2	9 23	4 43 43	58 6	23 5 11
10	10 36	0 64	23 19 43	9 22	4 20 17	58 7	23 9 7
11	10 20	0 65	23 23 24	9 20	3 56 47	58 8	23 13 4
12	10 4	0 67	23 27 5	9 19	3 33 13	59 0	23 17 1
13	9 48	0 68	23 30 45	9 18	3 9 36	59 1	23 20 57
14	9 32	0 69	23 34 25	9 16	2 45 58	59 1	23 24 54
15	9 15	0 70	23 38 5	9 15	2 22 18	59 2	23 28 50
16	8 58	0 71	23 41 45	9 14	1 58 36	59 2	23 32 47
17	8 41	0 72	23 45 24	9 13	1 34 54	59 3	23 36 43
18	8 23	0 73	23 49 3	9 12	1 11 11	59 3	23 40 40
19	8 6	0 74	23 52 42	9 12	0 47 28	59 3	23 44 36
20	7 48	0 75	23 56 21	9 11	0 23 45	59 3	23 48 33
21	7 30	0 75	0 0 0	9 10	0 0 3	59 2	23 52 30
22	7 12	0 76	0 3 38	9 10	North.	59 2	23 56 26
23	6 54	0 76	0 7 16	9 09	0 47 19	59 1	0 0 23
24	6 35	0 77	0 10 54	9 09	1 10 57	59 1	0 4 19
25	6 17	0 77	0 14 33	9 09	1 34 34	59 0	0 8 16
26	5 58	0 77	0 18 11	9 09	1 58 8	58 9	0 12 12
27	5 40	0 77	0 21 49	9 09	2 21 40	58 8	0 16 9
28	5 22	0 77	0 25 27	9 09	2 45 8	58 6	0 20 5
29	5 3	0 77	0 29 5	9 09	3 8 34	58 5	0 24 2
30	4 45	0 76	0 32 43	9 09	3 31 56	58 3	0 27 59
31	4 26	0 76	0 36 21	9 09	3 55 14	58 2	0 31 55

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1909.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Inches.	WIND.		RAIN. Inch.	SUN. SHINE. hours.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo. 1841-1908		Direction.	Pressure lbs. to foot.		
1	33° 5	26° 7	40° 4	29° 550	NE	1° 9	13	...
2	38° 3	16° 8	4	29° 227	N	0° 3	10	19
3	38° 4	27° 9	5	29° 017	NE	2° 5	30	...
4	35° 0	20° 1	7	29° 392	N	2° 0	...	27
5	41° 7	13° 6	9	29° 408	SW	0° 6	...	78
6	38° 0	30° 0	41° 0	29° 029	SE	4° 9	51	...
7	44° 0	33° 8	0	29° 103	WSW	4° 4	33	34
8	49° 2	30° 2	1	29° 486	SE	1° 6	...	103
9	39° 0	33° 4	0	29° 512	ENE	1° 1	05	...
10	41° 0	35° 3	40° 9	29° 513	ENE	4° 1	...	02
11	36° 8	33° 2	41° 0	29° 636	NE	4° 0	07	...
12	37° 5	33° 6	1	29° 787	N	3° 0	01	...
13	41° 9	33° 1	3	29° 605	NNW	3° 3	...	31
14	36° 0	31° 8	5	29° 125	NNW	7° 1	17	...
15	35° 7	29° 3	7	29° 114	N	8° 5	03	...
16	39° 1	27° 8	9	29° 354	N	1° 2	...	53
17	45° 3	23° 1	42° 0	29° 431	SSW	2° 1	...	71
18	49° 9	35° 7	0	29° 142	SSE	6° 2	06	07
19	57° 0	43° 1	41° 9	29° 136	S	3° 7	11	36
20	54° 4	42° 1	9	29° 326	SW	2° 5	04	10
21	51° 0	38° 8	9	29° 388	S	2° 7	07	43
22	52° 1	42° 0	42° 0	29° 481	SSW	1° 6	02	...
23	50° 2	41° 4	2	29° 649	ENE	0° 5	08	03
24	51° 0	39° 0	4	29° 456	SSW	8° 0	27	...
25	54° 0	42° 1	7	29° 025	W	10° 0	07	72
26	48° 3	38° 5	43° 0	29° 435	NNW	6° 2	...	15
27	52° 3	32° 1	3	29° 674	SW	1° 8	...	74
28	53° 2	38° 9	7	29° 290	S	3° 6	29	01
29	62° 1	47° 1	44° 1	29° 062	S	4° 6	01	40
30	50° 9	46° 0	5	29° 132	WSW	3° 5	35	...
31	53° 1	40° 2	9	29° 392	SW	7° 6	01	34
Mo	45° 5	33° 8	41° 9	29° 384	Sum	3° 08	75° 3	...

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted	(6.37)
2.		(6.38)
3.		(6.40)
4.		(6.41)
5.		(6.44)
6.		(6.46)
7.		(6.48)
8.		(6.49)
9.		(6.50)
10.		(6.54)
11.		(6.55)
12.		(6.56)
13.		(6.58)
14.		(7.0)
15.		(7.1)
16.		(7.3)
17.		(7.5)
18.		(7.6)
19.		(7.8)
20.		(7.10)
21.		(7.12)
22.		(7.14)
23.		(7.16)
24.		(7.18)
25.		(7.19)
26.		(7.21)
27.		(7.23)
28.		(7.24)
29.		(7.25)
30.		(7.27)
31.		(7.28)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	South Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11 A.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	11 36	8 45	3 42	14 29	47 12	44 55	54 8	14 47	19 13
2	11 36	8 45	3 42	14 29	47 12	44 55	54 8	14 47	19 13
3	0 47	9 22	5 16	3 18	20 51	8 54	38 14	55 11	413 02
4	1 59	9 49	6 57	16 54	8 23	45 24	55 7	19 32	14 02 3
5	3 7	10 25	8 48	17 47	8 25	36 36	55 40	15 23	4 02 13
6	4 11	11 13	7 42	18 44	24 25	12 8	56 34	25 26	41 02 3
7	5 3	12 1	8 38	19 42	30 25	22 15	57 27	15 41	42 02 1
8	5 44	1 33	9 34	20 40	3 23	2 50	58 22	15 56	43 02 1
9	6 15	2 55	10 30	21 38	59 19	17 31	59 14	10 27	34 02 1
10	6 39	4 4	11 25	22 35	25 14	17 51	59 50	10 22	13 02 4
11	6 59	5 53	12 20	23 30	31 3	22 6	60 26	31 29	2 02 34
12	7 16	7 23	1 10	0 24	37 1	23 59	60 48	10 36	0 34 28
13	7 32	8 52	2 2	1 18	30 4	43 40	60 48	15 36	1 02 34
14	7 50	10 39	2 54	2 13	21 1	23 60	31 15	31 2	2 02 14
15	8 10	12 49	3 49	3 9	0 15	39 9	2 6	21 63	3 02 14
16	8 36	1 11	4 45	4 6	4 45	21 44	59 23	16 13	4 02 14
17	9 9	1 11	5 43	5 6	7 24	23 19	58 40	16 1	5 02 42
18	9 51	2 29	6 41	6 6	14 25	3 28	57 56	15 49	6 02 13
19	10 48	3 34	7 39	7 5	45 46	9 49	57 14	15 37	7 02 13
20	11 54	4 23	8 33	8 3	20 24	48 4	56 35	15 27	8 02 3
21	12 1	5 58	9 25	8 58	6 22	10 7	56 0	15 17	9 02 1
22	2 22	5 25	10 12	9 49	22 18	31 4	55 30	15 9	10 02 1
23	3 37	5 44	10 57	10 37	40 14	6 33	55 4	15 21	11 02 1
24	4 49	6 01	11 39	11 23	26 9	11 17	54 42	14 56	12 02 1
25	5 57	6 14	12 19	12 7	25 3	58 22	54 25	14 51	13 02 1
26	7 6	6 26	0 19	12 50	27 1	20 25	54 12	14 48	14 02 1
27	8 15	6 38	0 59	13 33	21 6	34 20	54 3	14 45	15 02 1
28	9 25	6 53	1 40	14 16	55 11	33 9	54 0	14 44	16 02 1
29	10 35	7 6	2 21	15 1	54 16	6 34	54 4	14 45	17 02 1
30	11 46	7 26	3 15	15 48	58 20	3 51	54 15	14 48	18 02 1
31	12 57	7 48	3 51	16 38	34 23	13 37	54 34	14 54	19 02 1

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	21 17 6	1 52	3 20 15	12 50 17	1 20 6
2	21 45 22	2 1 39	3 32 47	12 48 29	1 22 7
3	22 15 0	2 17 14	3 45 29	12 46 30	1 24 14
4	22 45 45	2 15 5	3 58 21	12 44 22	1 26 24
5	23 17 36	2 15 29	4 11 22	12 42 7	1 28 37
6	23 50 44	2 13 24	4 24 30	12 39 47	1 30 54

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	17 11 58	9 0 48	19 38 57	3 42 21	0 1 41
2	15 25 15	9 43 43	20 25 37	3 30 6	0 10 41
3	13 7 15	10 14 48	21 9 3	3 16 46	0 23 58
4	10 17 53	10 32 9	21 49 3	3 3 34	0 37 30
5	6 58 3	10 34 56	22 25 24	2 47 47	0 51 14
6	3 9 17	10 22 54	22 57 54	2 32 39	0 5 14

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	8 9	7 6	25 2	5 5	1 9	0 9
5	8 8	7 0	22 3	5 2	2 0	0 9
25	8 8	7 6	19 0	4 9	2 0	0 9

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 9	2 9	25 0	2 9	20 0	7 6
5	16 6	2 7	21 3	2 8	20 3	7 6
25	16 4	2 5	18 1	2 6	20 4	7 5

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4h. 55m. morn., and Twilight ends at 7h. 32m. aft., the length of the Day being 10h. 49m.

Mar. 4. Venus stationary, ch. morn.

Mar. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 10h. 56s.

Mar. 8. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 17m. aft. ♀ 11° 52' N.

Mar. 9. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 32m. aft. ♀ 3° 15' N.

Mar. 10. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. aft. Vesta 1° 9' N.

Mar. 13. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 45m. aft. ♀ 0° 58' N.

Mar. 16. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 17m. morn. ♂ 1° 16' N.

Mar. 19. Venus at greatest brilliancy, 5h. morn.

Mar. 19. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 20m. aft. Neptune 4° 21' S.

Mar. 20. Occultation of α Gem-norum; magnitude 3.6. The disappearance takes place at 2h. 29m. morn., 95° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 12m. morn., 212° from the vertex.

Mar. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 4m. 43s.

Mar. 21. Sun enters sign Aries. Spring commences, ch. 3m. aft.

Mar. 26. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 21m. morn. ♀ 2° 31' S.

Mar. 29. Occultations of 8 Librae and a Librae; magnitudes 5.4 and 2.9 respectively. The disappearances take place at 3h. 39m. morn., 142° from the vertex, and 3h. 52m. morn., 145° from the vertex, respectively; the reappearances at 4h. 43m. morn., 236° from the vertex, and 4h. 51m. morn., 231° from the vertex, respectively.

Mar. 31. Occultation of ρ Ophi-uchi; magnitude 4.7. The disappearance takes place at 2h. 53m. morn., 179° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 37m. morn., 236° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 1h. 8m., and the Afternoons 51m.

Day of Week.		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places.															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Earl)			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	Tu	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2	W	5 1	5 14	2 11	2 26	10 16	10 30	9 13	9 28	3 7	3 22	5 31	5 47	1 55	2 11	2 11	2 11
3	Th	5 28	5 43	2 41	2 56	10 44	10 58	9 43	9 59	3 37	3 52	6 4	6 21	2 27	2 43	2 43	2 43
4	F	5 59	6 16	3 12	3 30	11 13	11 29	10 17	10 36	4 8	4 27	6 40	7 1	3 1	3 17	3 17	3 17
5	S	6 36	6 58	3 51	4 17	11 49	...	10 57	11 20	4 47	5 11	7 25	7 53	3 44	4 12	4 12	4 12
6	S	7 23	7 52	4 47	5 24	0 13	0 43	11 46	...	5 39	6 13	8 25	9 2	4 43	5 19	5 19	5 19
7	S	8 27	9 11	6 13	7 5	1 20	2 9	0 20	1 5	6 56	7 41	9 46	10 33	6 1	6 44	6 44	6 44
8	M	10 1	10 48	7 50	8 32	2 59	3 48	2 2	2 56	8 28	9 11	11 17	11 57	7 27	8 7	8 7	8 7
9	Tu	11 31	...	9 9	9 37	4 32	5 20	3 43	4 21	9 49	10 19	...	0 31	8 44	9 15	9 15	9 15
10	W	0 10	0 40	10 2	10 24	5 40	6 7	4 48	5 13	10 47	11 13	0 59	1 24	9 44	10 9	10 9	10 9
11	Th	1 6	1 30	10 45	11 5	6 32	6 54	5 34	5 54	11 36	11 58	1 46	2 6	10 30	10 48	10 48	10 48
12	F	1 52	2 12	11 11	11 46	7 15	7 36	6 13	6 34	...	0 20	2 26	2 46	11 6	11 25	11 25	11 25
13	S	2 31	2 51	...	0 7	7 59	8 16	6 55	7 16	0 41	1 2	3 5	3 25	11 45	...	...	...
14	S	3 11	3 30	0 28	0 48	8 36	8 55	7 36	7 55	1 23	1 43	3 45	4 4	0 5	0 26	0 26	0 26
15	M	3 49	4 10	1 8	1 28	9 14	9 34	8 13	8 31	2 4	2 24	4 24	4 45	0 47	1 8	1 8	1 8
16	Tu	4 30	4 50	1 48	2 9	9 53	10 13	8 50	9 10	2 44	3 5	5 6	5 28	1 29	1 51	1 51	1 51
17	W	5 11	5 31	2 29	2 50	10 33	10 54	9 31	9 53	3 26	3 47	5 50	6 13	2 14	2 37	2 37	2 37
18	Th	5 53	6 15	3 11	3 34	11 14	11 35	10 16	10 40	4 8	4 26	6 38	7 5	3 0	3 25	3 25	3 25
19	F	6 40	7 7	4 1	4 33	...	11 6	11 34	11 58	4 57	5 31	7 35	8 9	3 53	4 27	4 27	4 27
20	S	7 38	8 16	5 13	6 1	0 29	1 8	...	0 8	6 2	6 45	8 50	9 37	5 8	5 51	5 51	5 51
21	S	9 0	9 53	6 55	7 44	1 57	2 50	0 53	1 52	7 33	8 21	10 25	11 11	6 36	7 21	7 21	7 21
22	M	10 43	11 26	8 27	9 4	3 41	4 27	2 49	3 38	9 6	9 45	11 52	...	8 2	8 40	8 40	8 40
23	Tu	...	0 6	9 34	9 59	5 5	5 38	4 16	4 46	10 17	10 45	0 27	0 56	9 13	9 41	9 41	9 41
24	W	0 37	1 4	10 21	10 38	6 4	6 27	5 10	5 31	11 8	11 28	1 21	1 43	10 5	10 23	10 23	10 23
25	Th	1 26	1 45	10 55	11 11	6 47	7 5	5 49	6 1	11 47	...	2 1	2 37	10 39	10 53	10 53	10 53
26	F	2 2	2 18	11 27	11 43	7 21	7 37	6 19	6 35	0 5	0 22	3 2	3 47	11 8	11 22	11 22	11 22
27	S	2 33	2 48	11 58	...	7 53	8 7	6 51	7 7	0 58	0 53	3 32	3 16	11 35	11 51	11 51	11 51
28	S	3 2	3 16	0 13	0 27	8 21	8 35	7 22	7 36	1 8	1 23	3 30	3 44	...	0 6	0 6	0 6
29	M	3 30	3 45	0 42	0 57	8 50	9 4	7 50	8 3	1 39	1 54	4 39	4 14	0 21	0 36	0 36	0 36
30	Tu	3 59	4 14	1 12	1 26	9 18	9 32	8 16	8 29	2 8	2 22	5 29	4 43	0 51	1 6	1 6	1 6
31	W	4 28	4 41	1 40	1 54	9 45	9 58	8 42	8 55	2 35	2 49	5 58	5 13	1 21	1 36	1 36	1 36
32	Th	4 55	5 9	2 8	2 23	10 12	10 27	9 9	9 25	3 4	3 19	5 28	5 45	1 52	2 9	2 9	2 9

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
5	6 5M	10 44M	3 23A	4 58M	10 13M	3 28A	8 45M	4 38A	0 33M	8 11A	2 2M	7 48M	7 57M	2 32A	9 7A
12	6 2M	10 58M	3 54A	4 39M	9 55M	3 3A	8 27M	4 28A	0 31M	7 40A	1 31M	7 18M	7 31M	2 7A	8 43A
19	5 56M	11 14M	4 32A	4 25M	9 35M	2 45A	8 12M	4 19A	0 27M	7 8A	1 1M	6 50M	7 51M	1 42A	8 19A
26	5 48M	11 32M	5 16A	4 13M	9 24M	2 35A	7 56M	4 9A	0 24M	6 35A	0 30M	6 21M	6 39M	1 18A	7 57A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	'
1	1	25	53.0	88	49 46
10	1	25	47.1	88	49 44
19	1	25	42.9	88	49 42
28	1	25	39.3	88	49 39

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star till the 26th, when it rises with the Sun. Rises early in the month E.S.E., and later on E. by S.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising E.S.E.

♂ MARS sets about midnight, N.W. by W.

♃ JUPITER rises in the evening between 7h. and 8h., a little South of East.

♄ SATURN is an evening star, setting W. by N.

At midnight, in the beginning of March, the constellations Ursa Major, Leo, Crater, and Hydra are on the meridian. In Ursa Major is a large planetary Nebula, appearing as a mass of attenuated light, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4' in diameter; it lies $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.E. of β Ursa Majoris.

Virgo comes to the meridian about midnight towards the end of the month. Between Virgo and Coma Berenices is a large Nebula, one of the

class known as "Spiral Nebulae," situated in R.A. 12h. 14m. and Decl. 15° 0' N. With a large telescope of 8 inches aperture it appears to be resolvable in the centre into two bright star-like points. This constellation is thickly strewn with nebulae, which may be best observed on the evenings immediately before and after the 11th of the month.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° & 21d. 0h. M.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	of the Year.
1	■	F	All Fools' Day. Napoleon's 2nd marr., 1810.	5 38	6 30	91	274
2	■	S	Copenhagen, 1801. Richard Cobden d. 1865.	5 36	6 32	92	273
3	■	S	1st Sun. aft. Easter. <i>St. Richard.</i> Low Sund.	5 34	6 34	93	272
4	■	M	<i>St. Ambrose.</i> Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 31	6 35	94	271
5	■	Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	5 29	6 36	95	270
6	■	W	J. Francis ("Athenæum") d. '82; b. 18 July '11.	5 27	6 38	96	269
7	■	Th	Old Lady Day. Royal Titles Bill passed, 1876.	5 25	6 39	97	268
8	■	F	Ed. Lloyd ("Daily Chronicle" and "Lloyds")	5 22	6 41	98	267
9	■	S	National Gallery opened, 1838. [d. 1890.	5 20	6 43	99	266
10	■	S	2nd Sunday aft. Easter. "Genl." Booth b. 1829.	5 18	6 45	100	265
11	■	M	Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. G. Canning b. 1770.	5 16	6 46	101	264
12	■	Tu	Lord Rodney's naval victory, 1782.	5 14	6 48	102	263
13	■	W	Magdala, 1868. Edict of Nantes, 1598.	5 12	6 50	103	262
14	■	Th	Rev. W. M. Punshon d. 1881; born, 29 May.	5 9	6 52	104	261
15	■	F	Matthew Arnold d. 1888; b. 1822. [1824.	5 7	6 53	105	260
16	■	S	Culloden, 1746. Treaty of Shimonoseki, 1895.	5 5	6 55	106	259
17	■	S	3rd Sunday after Easter. B. Franklin d. 1790.	5 3	6 57	107	258
18	■	M	Relief of Chitral, '95. Livingstone funeral, '74.	5 1	6 58	108	257
19	■	Tu	<i>St. Alphege.</i> Prose Day. Beaconsfield d. '81.	4 59	6 59	109	256
20	■	W	Spanish Fleet destroyed by Blake, 1657.	4 57	7 1	110	255
21	■	Th	Lady Burdett-Coutts born, 1814. [b. 1707.	4 55	7 3	111	254
22	■	F	Royal Society founded, 1662. H. Fielding	4 52	7 5	112	253
23	■	S	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare died, 1616.	4 50	7 6	113	252
24	■	S	4th Sunday after Easter. Daniel Defoe d. 1731.	4 48	7 7	114	251
25	■	M	St. Mark. William Cowper, poet, died, 1800.	4 46	7 9	115	250
26	■	Tu	Gabriel Rossetti died, 1854.	4 45	7 11	116	249
27	■	W	Speke and Grant left Portsmouth, 1860.	4 43	7 13	117	248
28	■	Th	Thos. Betterton, actor, d. 1710. [d. 23 Feb. '74.	4 40	7 14	118	247
29	■	F	Shirley Brooks, editor of "Punch," b. 1816;	4 38	7 16	119	246
30	■	S	Lond. Instit. incorp., '15. Lord Avebury b. '34.	4 36	7 18	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- ☾ Last Quarter 3d. 0h. 48m. Morning.
 ● New Moon 9 9 25 Afternoon.
 ☽ First Quarter 16 2 4 Afternoon.
 ○ Full Moon 24 1 23 Afternoon.

Perigee 10d. 9h. M. 222,200.

Apogee 24d. 2h. A. 252,500.

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1909,

on 16 days; total fall, 1.65 inches; below the average, 1841-90, by .01 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.

4. Triennial elections of Parish Councils take place.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1909-1910, for Imperial purposes ends to-day.

- Ordinary day for election of Urban and Rural District Councillors. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

9. Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	After Clock.	Refr. at Equi. Time.	Apparent Right Ascen- sion at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth. at Noon.)	Refr. at Equi. Time.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.			H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	4 8	0 76	0 40 0	9 10	4 18 27	58 0	0 35 52	23 20 18
2	3 50	0 75	0 43 33	9 10	4 41 37	58 8	0 39 43	23 16 22
3	3 32	0 75	0 47 17	9 11	5 4 41	57 6	0 43 45	23 12 27
4	3 14	0 74	0 50 56	9 12	5 27 40	57 3	0 47 41	23 8 31
5	2 57	0 73	0 54 34	9 12	5 50 33	57 1	0 51 33	23 4 35
6	2 39	0 72	0 58 14	9 13	6 13 21	56 8	0 55 34	23 0 39
7	2 22	0 71	1 1 53	9 14	6 36 2	56 6	0 59 37	22 56 43
8	2 5	0 71	1 5 32	9 15	6 58 36	56 3	1 3 28	22 52 47
9	1 48	0 70	1 9 12	9 16	7 21 4	56 0	1 7 24	22 48 51
10	1 32	0 69	1 12 52	9 17	7 43 24	55 7	1 11 21	22 44 55
11	1 15	0 67	1 16 32	9 18	8 5 36	55 3	1 15 17	22 40 59
12	0 59	0 66	1 20 12	9 19	8 27 40	55 0	1 19 14	22 37 3
13	0 43	0 65	1 23 54	9 21	8 49 35	54 6	1 23 10	22 33 7
14	0 28	0 64	1 27 35	9 22	9 11 22	54 2	1 27 7	22 29 12
15	0 13	0 62	1 31 16	9 23	9 33 59	53 8	1 31 3	22 25 16
16	Def.	0 61	1 34 58	9 24	9 54 27	53 4	1 35 0	22 21 20
17	0 17	0 60	1 38 40	9 26	10 13 44	53 0	1 38 55	22 17 24
18	0 31	0 58	1 42 22	9 27	10 36 52	52 6	1 42 53	22 13 28
19	0 44	0 57	1 46 6	9 29	10 57 49	52 1	1 46 10	22 9 32
20	0 58	0 55	1 49 48	9 31	11 18 35	51 7	1 50 46	22 5 36
21	1 11	0 53	1 53 32	9 32	11 39 9	51 2	1 54 43	22 1 40
22	1 23	0 51	1 57 16	9 34	11 59 32	50 7	1 58 39	21 57 44
23	1 35	0 50	2 1 0	9 36	12 19 44	50 2	2 2 36	21 53 48
24	1 47	0 48	2 4 45	9 38	12 39 43	49 7	2 6 32	21 49 52
25	1 59	0 46	2 8 31	9 40	12 59 30	49 2	2 10 29	21 45 57
26	2 9	0 44	2 12 17	9 42	13 19 2	48 6	2 14 25	21 41 1
27	2 19	0 42	2 16 3	9 44	13 38 24	48 1	2 18 22	21 38 5
28	2 29	0 39	2 19 50	9 46	13 57 32	47 5	2 22 19	21 34 9
29	2 38	0 37	2 23 37	9 48	14 16 25	46 9	2 26 15	21 30 13
30	2 47	0 35	2 27 25	9 51	14 35 5	46 4	2 30 12	21 26 17

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1909.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean Inches.	WIND.		RAIN- FALL, Inches.	SUN- SHINE, Hours.
	Maximum	Minimum	M. 1241-1905		Direction.	Pressure, lbs. to foot.		
1	47.3	33.6	45.3	29.909	N	4.1	...	1.7
2	49.1	26.0	7	30.322	NE	1.5	...	6.1
3	50.9	30.1	45.0	30.310	SE	1.2	...	3.5
4	53.3	31.4	2	30.276	SE	4.6	...	12.2
5	51.2	33.5	3	30.109	ENE	11.8	...	12.0
6	57.2	23.9	3	30.169	ENE	3.1	...	12.1
7	51.0	33.1	3	30.235	E	2.5	...	12.1
8	64.0	33.1	1	30.172	ENE	1.0	...	12.7
9	69.0	30.1	0	30.034	E	0.1	...	11.7
10	63.0	38.1	45.9	29.919	SSW	0.3	...	10.9
11	71.3	39.1	8	29.615	WSW	6.0	...	11.7
12	56.8	41.7	9	29.530	W	7.3	0.3	5.2
13	57.2	43.7	46.1	29.464	SW	4.6	1.4	...
14	61.0	43.9	4	29.553	W	4.8	0.4	5.4
15	65.4	35.2	8	29.844	SW	1.0	...	11.0
16	65.0	40.0	47.2	29.711	SW	4.8	0.1	3.3
17	64.1	44.1	6	29.727	SW	4.3	...	5.7
18	65.5	45.6	48.0	29.680	SW	1.2	0.1	3.5
19	68.7	37.6	3	29.603	S	1.8	4.1	9.3
20	61.7	43.6	5	29.847	W	7.0	0.6	10.9
21	60.8	34.4	7	29.744	E	4.0	...	10.4
22	64.0	40.1	7	29.672	SSW	5.2	1.1	6.4
23	63.0	46.2	6	29.622	SSW	3.5	0.2	8.2
24	64.0	47.0	6	29.423	SW	5.4	1.1	4.7
25	60.8	42.3	6	29.607	SW	5.0	0.7	11.7
26	68.1	41.1	6	29.541	SSW	2.2	0.8	12.0
27	59.0	45.0	7	29.547	SW	5.0	3.0	4.4
28	52.2	42.3	8	29.837	WSW	6.2	0.1	11.1
29	59.0	39.4	49.0	29.591	SW	5.3	1.9	7.3
30	53.1	38.9	1	29.844	NW	14.7	0.6	7.4
Mr.	60.6	38.6	47.3	29.812		Sum	1.65	249.5

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	South Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	S.	"	"	"	H. M.
1	0 50	8 19	4 40	17 30 49	25 24	18	55	2 15
2	1 12	9 2	5 32	18 25 28	26 23	47	55	4 15
3	2 56	9 58	6 26	19 21 46	26 3	47	56	5 15
4	3 41	10 6	7 21	20 18 45	24 18	59	57	18 38
5	4 14	10 41	8 16	21 15 29	21 9	57	58	15 54
6	4 41	11 51	9 10	22 11 17	16 43	29	59	12 16
7	5 1	13 18	10 23	6 2	11 12	16	60	4 16
8	5 19	14 45	11 54	0 21	4 54	218	60	16 35
9	5 35	16 16	13 46	0 54	14	1 47	61	13 16
10	5 53	7 46	alt.	1 49	16	8 27	61	20 16
11	6 11	9 19	1 34	2 46	2 14	37	61	7 16
12	6 34	10 50	2 32	3 45	2 19	49	60	37 16
13	7 3	12 11	3 31	4 40	4 23	40	59	54 16
14	7 43	0 14	4 32	5 43	12 25	55	59	2 16
15	8 38	1 26	5 32	6 49	50 29	29	58	8 15
16	9 44	2 23	6 29	7 49	19 25	27	57	16 15
17	10 56	3 2	7 22	8 45	28 23	4 30	56	28 15
18	alt.	3 32	8 11	9 37	52 19	36	55	46 13
19	1 26	3 52	8 56	10 26	45 15	19	55	12 15
20	2 37	4 9	9 38	11 10	40 10	30	54	14 56
21	3 46	4 23	10 19	11 56	45 20	34	54	14 51
22	4 57	4 36	10 59	12 39	39	0 14	54	9 14
23	6 5	4 47	11 39	13 22	27	5 14	54	14 45
24	7 14	5 0	alt.	14 5	30	10 19	53	58 14
25	8 25	5 14	0 20	14 50	4 15	2 34	54	0 14
26	9 36	5 31	1 3	15 36	38 19	12 14	54	7 14
27	10 45	5 52	1 48	16 25	37 22	36	54	21 14
28	11 54	6 21	2 36	17 17	8 25	4 16	54	40 14
29	mm.	6 57	3 27	18 10	53 20	23 36	55	6 15
30	0 53	7 48	4 20	19 6	50 26	58	55	40 15

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at Midnight.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3h. 37m. morn., and Twilight ends at 8h. 32m. aft., the length of the Day being 12h. 52m.

Apr. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 10h. 44m.

Apr. 5. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 12h. aft.

Apr. 6. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 51m. morn. 9 7 42' N.

Apr. 8. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. morn. Vesta 0° 23' N.

Apr. 10. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. 19m. morn. 0° 59' N.

Apr. 10. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 52m. morn. 10° 40' N.

Apr. 11. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction, 6h. 29m. morn. 0° 21' N.

Apr. 13. Occultation of 103 Tauri; magnitude 5.5. The disappearance takes place at 6h. 53m. aft., 4' from the vertex; the reappearance at 7h. 43m. aft., 26' from the vertex.

Apr. 13. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 41m. aft. 0° 28' S.

Apr. 13. Occultation of Mars. The disappearance takes place at 10h. 28m. aft., 0' from the vertex; the reappearance at 11h. 4m. aft., 278' from the vertex.

Apr. 16. Occultation of A Gemini; magnitude 5.1. The disappearance takes place at 0h. 5m. morn., 114' from the vertex; the reappearance at 0h. 36m. morn., 188' from the vertex.

Apr. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 1m. 50s.

Apr. 23. Venus at greatest elongation (46°) W., 3h. aft.

Apr. 28. Occultation of 26 Ophiuchi; magnitude 5.8. The disappearance takes place at 0h. 35m. morn., 100' from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 48m. morn., 323' from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 1h. 2m., and the Afternoons 48m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0 25 23	21 52 55	4 37 46	12 37 25	1 33 13
6	1 1 45	22 8 48	4 51 8	12 35 3	1 35 34
11	1 39 50	22 25 44	5 4 35	12 32 44	1 37 56
16	2 17 50	22 43 28	5 16 7	12 30 31	1 40 20
21	2 54 20	23 1 48	5 31 43	12 28 24	1 42 43
26	3 26 37	23 20 38	5 45 21	12 26 28	1 45 7

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	0 25 26 11	0 56 148	23 26 25 11	2 17 26 5	7 19 21 1
6	5 39 35	9 15 29	23 50 50	2 24 7 33	7 33 1
11	10 19 59	8 21 34	24 11 2	2 47 49	7 46 58
16	14 44 48	7 15 35	24 26 55	1 33 56	8 0 49
21	18 28 45	5 58 40	24 38 23	1 21 1	8 14 33
26	21 14 22 11	4 32 28	24 45 22 11	1 9 158	8 28 51

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	8 8	6 6	16 1	4 7	2 0
15	8 8	7 1	12 5	4 5	2 0
25	8 7	8 7	12 5	4 3	1 9

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
16	0 2	5 4	2 5	20 4	7 5
15	58	2 7	13 5	2 4	20 3
25	55	3 3	11 9	2 3	20 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 66° 58' II.

Day of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Rat.)	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	F	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2	S	5 25	5 42	2 40	2 59	10 43	11 0	9 43	10 3	3 35	3 54	6 5	6 27	2 27	2 48
3	F	6 3	6 25	3 20	3 44	11 18	11 41	10 25	10 49	4 16	4 40	6 51	7 18	3 10	3 36
4	S	6 50	7 20	4 15	4 52	...	0 11	11 16	11 49	5 7	5 42	7 51	8 29	4 9	4 47
5	M	7 55	8 38	5 38	6 28	0 47	1 34	...	0 31	6 24	7 9	9 16	10 2	5 30	6 14
6	Tu	9 28	10 17	7 18	8 2	2 24	3 15	1 22	2 21	7 55	8 40	10 47	11 28	6 57	7 38
7	W	11 1	11 38	8 38	9 7	4 0	4 38	3 11	3 51	9 16	9 49	...	0 2	8 14	8 45
8	Th	...	0 10	9 32	9 54	5 10	5 35	4 19	4 43	10 16	10 41	0 29	0 53	9 12	9 37
9	F	0 36	0 59	10 14	10 34	5 59	6 22	5 4	5 24	11 4	11 26	1 15	1 36	10 0	10 19
10	S	1 20	1 41	10 55	11 16	6 44	7 6	5 43	6 4	11 48	...	1 56	2 16	10 37	10 56
11	M	2 2	2 22	11 37	11 59	7 27	7 47	6 25	6 46	0 10	0 32	2 36	2 56	11 16	11 37
12	Tu	3 41	3 42	...	0 20	8 8	8 28	7 8	7 29	0 54	1 16	3 17	3 37	11 58	...
13	W	3 42	3 44	0 41	1 2	8 49	9 9	7 49	8 8	1 38	1 59	3 48	4 19	0 20	0 42
14	Th	4 5	4 26	1 24	1 47	9 30	9 51	8 28	8 48	2 21	2 43	4 41	5 4	1 4	1 28
15	F	4 48	5 10	2 9	2 32	10 13	10 35	9 10	9 33	3 5	3 27	5 28	5 53	1 52	2 17
16	S	5 33	5 58	2 55	3 19	10 56	11 18	9 57	10 23	3 50	4 14	6 19	6 47	2 42	3 8
17	M	6 23	6 52	3 47	4 20	11 43	...	10 51	11 22	4 41	5 12	7 19	7 56	3 37	4 15
18	Tu	7 25	8 4	5 1	5 49	0 16	0 57	11 58	...	5 51	6 34	8 39	9 26	4 57	5 39
19	W	8 48	9 37	6 39	7 25	1 45	2 34	0 41	1 35	7 18	8 1	10 10	10 52	6 21	7 2
20	Th	10 23	11 2	8 4	8 36	3 22	4 2	2 29	3 13	8 41	9 16	11 29	...	7 39	8 12
21	F	11 37	...	9 4	9 28	4 37	5 6	3 49	4 15	9 46	10 11	0 0	0 0	8 41	9 7
22	S	0 7	0 32	9 48	10 6	5 31	5 52	4 38	4 57	10 33	10 53	0 49	1 8	9 29	9 49
23	M	0 52	1 10	10 22	10 38	6 12	6 30	5 14	5 30	11 12	11 30	1 26	1 43	10 6	10 22
24	Tu	1 28	1 46	10 54	11 9	6 47	7 4	5 46	6 2	11 47	...	1 59	2 15	10 37	10 51
25	W	2 1	2 16	11 24	11 39	7 20	7 35	6 18	6 33	0 3	0 19	2 30	2 44	11 5	11 19
26	Th	2 29	2 44	11 55	...	7 50	8 4	6 48	7 4	0 35	0 51	2 59	3 13	11 33	0 49
27	F	2 59	3 14	0 11	0 27	8 19	8 35	7 20	7 35	1 7	1 23	3 28	3 43	...	0 5
28	S	3 29	3 44	0 42	0 57	8 50	9 4	7 49	8 3	2 38	1 53	3 58	4 13	0 21	0 37
29	M	3 59	4 14	1 12	1 28	9 18	9 33	8 16	8 30	2 8	2 24	4 29	4 46	0 53	1 9
30	Tu	4 30	4 46	1 45	2 2	9 49	10 6	8 46	9 3	2 41	2 58	5 4	5 23	1 27	1 46
31	W	5 4	5 23	2 20	2 40	10 24	10 43	9 23	9 44	3 16	3 36	5 43	6 6	2 6	2 28

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 39M	11 53M	6 7A	4 1M	9 16M	2 31A	7 42M	4 0A	0 20M	6 3A	11 55A	5 51M	6 13M	0 54A	7 35A
9	5 30M	0 17A	7 4A	3 52M	9 12M	2 32A	7 31M	3 52A	0 14M	5 20A	11 24A	5 24M	5 48M	0 30A	7 12A
16	5 22M	0 43A	8 4A	3 43M	9 0M	2 35A	7 19M	3 43A	0 8M	4 58A	10 54A	4 54M	5 21M	0 5A	6 49A
23	5 14M	1 5A	8 56A	3 32M	9 7M	2 42A	7 8M	3 34A	0 2M	4 26A	10 23A	4 25M	4 55M	1 41M	6 27A
30	5 6M	1 18A	9 30A	3 10M	9 6M	2 53A	7 0M	3 26A	11 52A	3 54A	9 53A	3 56M	4 30M	1 17M	6 4A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R.A.			DECL. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1	25	38.9	88	49	37
10	1	25	37.7	88	49	35
19	1	25	39.0	88	49	32
28	1	25	42.0	88	49	29

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star after the 6th, setting W. by N. in the early part of the month, W.N.W. in the middle, and N.W. by W. at the end.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising E. by S.
































♂ MARS sets N.W. about midnight.

♃ JUPITER in Virgo, near to γ Vir. inis.

♄ SATURN is an evening star till the 15th, when it sets with the Sun, W. by N.

At the latter part of April the constellations Draco, Bootes, and Libra will be on the meridian about midnight. An irresolvable double Nebula in Canes Venatici, about 4° S.W. of η Ursæ Majoris, can be observed in this month. The Southern Nebula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous light, and was called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, "the Halo Nebula." Later observations placed it among the "Spiral" Nebulae. That this is not a true incandescent Nebula is shown by the

absence of bright lines in its spectrum. In R.A. 15h. 14m., Decl. 2° 28' N., is a very fine cluster of stars, condensed into great brilliancy towards the centre. Sir W. Herschel was able to distinguish over 200 stars in this group in the field of his 40-ft. reflector, but found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be separated. The stars range from the 12th to 15th mag. The evenings about the 6th are the best for observing these objects.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° II 21d. 7h. A.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		S	Rogation Sunday. St. Philip & St. James.	4 34	7 20	131	244
2		M	Rogation Day. Royal Academy opens.	4 32	7 22	132	243
3		Tu	Rogation Day. Lord Anson's victory, 1747.	4 30	7 24	123	243
4		W	J. Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May 1895.	4 29	7 25	124	241
5		Th	Ascension Day. Holy Thurs. Napoleon I. d. '21.	4 27	7 27	125	240
6		F	St. John a. P. L. South Sea Co. origd., 1710.	4 26	7 28	126	239
7		S	Robert Browning b. '12. E. of Rosebery b. '47.	4 24	7 29	127	238
8		S	Sunday after Ascension. John Stuart Mill d. '73.	4 22	7 30	128	237
9		M	Half Qtr. Day. Commonwealth Parliamt. op., '01.	4 20	7 32	129	236
10		Tu	Garibaldi landed at Marsala, 1860.	4 19	7 33	130	235
11		W	Sir Charles Barry, architect, died, 1860.	4 17	7 35	131	234
12		Th	Passage of the Douro, 1809. Strafford behd.,	4 15	7 37	132	233
13		F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. [1641.	4 13	7 39	133	232
14		S	Old May Day. Franco-British Ex. opd., 1908.	4 12	7 40	134	231
15		S	Whit Sunday. Pentecost.	4 10	7 42	135	230
16		M	Whit Monday. Bank Holiday.	4 9	7 43	136	229
17		Tu	Whit Tuesday. King of Spain born, 1886.	4 8	7 44	137	228
18		W	Ember Day. Paul de Musset, Fr. nov., d. '80.	4 6	7 46	138	227
19		Th	St. Dunstan. Mr. Gladstone died, 1898.	4 5	7 47	139	226
20		F	Ember Day. Capture of Peiho Forts, 1858.	4 4	7 48	140	225
21		S	Ember Day. Manchester Ship Canal op. 1894.	4 2	7 50	141	224
22		S	Trinity Sunday. Wreck of the <i>Malabar</i> , 1860.	4 1	7 51	142	223
23		M	Ramillies, 1706. Thomas Hood, poet, b. 1799.	4 0	7 53	143	222
24		Tu	EMPIRE DAY. TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	3 59	7 55	144	221
25		W	William Paley (Evid. of Christianity) d. 1805.	3 58	7 56	145	220
26		Th	St. Augustin, Archbishop.	3 56	7 58	146	219
27		F	Ven. Bede. Palermo captured by Garibaldi, '60.	3 55	7 59	147	218
28		S	Lord Russell d. 1873. William Pitt b. 1759.	3 54	8 0	148	217
29		S	1st Sunday after Trinity. Charles II. b. 1630.	3 53	8 1	149	216
30		M	Alexander Pope d. 1744. Alfred Austin b. 1835.	3 52	8 2	150	215
31		Tu	Peace of Pretoria, 1902. Joan of Arc burnt, 1431.	3 51	8 3	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	2d.	1h.	30m.	Afternoon.
☾ New Moon	9	5	33	Morning.
☾ First Quarter	16	2	13	Morning.
☾ Full Moon	24	5	39	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	31	10	25	Afternoon.

Perigee 8d. 7h. A. 222, 200. | Apogee 21d. 7h. A. 252, 300.

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1909,

on 10 days; total fall, 1.25 inches; below the average, 1841-90, by 0.75 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 2. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.

16. Bank Holiday.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

SCOTTISH QUARTER DAYS or TERMS are—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsun, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11. The Removal Terms in Scottish Burghs are—May 28; Nov. 28.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Right Asc.		Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R.A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.		Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.	
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.					H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 55	0 33	2 31	14	9 53	14 53	30	2 34	8	21 22	21
2	3 0	0 30	2 35	3	9 55	15 11	42	2 38	5	21 18	25
3	3 9	0 28	2 38	52	9 58	15 29	37	2 42	1	21 14	29
4	3 16	0 26	2 42	42	9 50	15 47	18	2 45	58	21 10	33
5	3 22	0 23	2 46	33	9 52	16 4	43	2 49	54	21 6	37
6	3 27	0 21	2 50	24	9 55	16 21	52	2 53	51	21 2	42
7	3 32	0 19	2 54	16	9 57	16 38	45	2 57	48	20 58	46
8	3 36	0 16	2 58	8	9 70	16 55	22	3 1	44	20 54	50
9	3 39	0 14	3 2	1	9 72	17 11	41	3 5	41	20 50	54
10	3 42	0 11	3 5	55	9 74	17 27	44	3 9	37	20 46	58
11	3 45	0 9	3 9	49	9 77	17 43	28	3 13	34	20 43	2
12	3 47	0 7	3 13	44	9 79	17 58	55	3 17	30	20 39	6
13	3 48	0 4	3 17	39	9 81	18 14	4	3 21	27	20 35	10
14	3 49	0 2	3 21	35	9 84	18 28	55	3 25	23	20 31	14
15	3 49	0 0	3 25	31	9 86	18 43	26	3 29	20	20 27	18
16	3 49	0 0	3 29	28	9 88	18 57	39	3 33	16	20 23	22
17	3 48	0 0	3 33	26	9 91	19 11	32	3 37	13	20 19	27
18	3 46	0 0	3 37	24	9 93	19 25	6	3 41	10	20 15	31
19	3 44	0 10	3 41	22	9 95	19 38	20	3 45	6	20 11	35
20	3 42	0 12	3 45	21	9 97	19 51	13	3 49	3	20 7	39
21	3 39	0 14	3 49	21	10 00	20 3	47	3 53	59	20 3	43
22	3 35	0 16	3 53	21	10 02	20 16	0	3 57	56	19 59	47
23	3 31	0 18	3 57	22	10 04	20 27	52	4 0	52	19 55	51
24	3 26	0 21	4 1	23	10 06	20 39	23	4 4	49	19 51	55
25	3 21	0 23	4 5	25	10 08	20 50	33	4 8	46	19 47	59
26	3 15	0 25	4 9	27	10 10	21 1	21	4 12	42	19 44	3
27	3 9	0 27	4 13	30	10 13	21 11	48	4 16	39	19 40	7
28	3 2	0 29	4 17	32	10 15	21 21	53	4 20	35	19 36	12
29	2 55	0 31	4 21	37	10 17	21 31	36	4 24	32	19 32	16
30	2 48	0 33	4 25	41	10 19	21 40	57	4 28	28	19 28	20
31	2 40	0 35	4 29	45	10 20	21 49	55	4 32	25	19 24	24

MEMORANDA

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lamps to be lighted (8.20)	
2.	(8.22)
3.	(8.24)
4.	(8.25)
5.	(8.27)
6.	(8.28)
7.	(8.29)
8. $\frac{1}{2}$	(8.30)
9.	(8.32)
10.	(8.33)
11.	(8.35)
12.	(8.37)
13.	(8.39)
14.	(8.40)
15. $\frac{1}{2}$	(8.42)
16.	(8.43)
17.	(8.44)
18.	(8.46)
19.	(8.47)
20.	(8.48)
21.	(8.50)
22. $\frac{1}{2}$	(8.51)
23.	(8.53)
24.	(8.55)
25.	(8.56)
26.	(8.58)
27.	(8.59)
28.	(9.0)
29. $\frac{1}{2}$	(9.1)
30.	(9.2)
31.	(9.3)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1909.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. 26 in.	WIND.		RAIN- FALL.	SKY- SHINE.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	No. 1341-1865		(Pressure 16. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure. lbs. 7 8		
1	50°	35°	49° 3	29° 926	NW	1° 5	...	10° 7
2	54° 3	34° 5		30° 183	NW	1° 5	...	10° 7
3	60° 5	35° 2		30° 253	SSE	1° 5	...	10° 9
4	64° 0	35° 2	50° 0	30° 205	ESE	6° 2	...	14° 1
5	61° 0	41° 9	3	30° 059	E	9° 4	...	14° 2
6	64° 0	47° 6	5	30° 037	E	12° 5	...	14° 0
7	61° 1	44° 9	7	30° 034	E	19° 0	...	14° 1
8	62° 2	42° 1	51° 0	29° 967	E	9° 8	...	14° 4
9	59° 3	37° 1	2	29° 846	NE	3° 5	...	17° 3
10	58° 1	39° 9	5	29° 902	NNE	1° 9	...	10° 5
11	71° 0	33° 3	3	30° 017	SW	1° 9	...	13° 6
12	73° 9	43° 8	52° 1	29° 944	W	8° 0	10° 1	9° 1
13	54° 4	37° 1	4	30° 088	NNE	3° 2	...	9° 7
14	51° 2	35° 5	6	29° 942	SSW	0° 6	10° 1	3° 1
15	53° 0	35° 2	8	29° 919	NE	2° 2	...	5° 4
16	56° 0	33° 1	53° 0	29° 762	NE	5° 5	...	10° 5
17	53° 5	37° 6	1	29° 702	NW	2° 4	10° 1	3° 2
18	62° 5	38° 2	3	29° 993	SW	3° 0	10° 3	9° 4
19	69° 2	38° 9	5	30° 119	SW	1° 0	...	13° 7
20	74° 5	36° 6	8	30° 070	SE	3° 0	...	13° 1
21	81° 8	45° 2	54° 2	29° 898	E	1° 3	...	12° 6
22	84° 0	50° 2	6	29° 927	WSW	1° 0	...	13° 4
23	81° 2	52° 9	9	29° 984	WSW	3° 0	...	13° 0
24	74° 6	45° 2	55° 3	30° 082	ESE	2° 3	...	13° 2
25	61° 8	42° 8	5	29° 481	Vble	3° 3	66°	...
26	61° 4	46° 1	8	29° 347	SSW	7° 7	11°	5° 6
27	62° 0	49° 6	56° 0	29° 512	SSW	3° 2	11°	3° 6
28	70° 9	46° 3	2	29° 733	SW	2° 5	10° 4	11° 5
29	68° 0	48° 3	4	29° 864	WSW	2° 9	10° 3	9° 0
30	73° 7	45° 1	7	30° 063	SW	1° 2	...	14° 0
31	76° 0	49° 1	57° 1	29° 838	SSW	1° 3	...	14° 9
Sum	64° 8	41° 7	53° 1	29° 926			Sum 1° 25	325° 9

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11h. P.M.
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	"	"	"	"
1	39 8	54 1	13 20	1 59 25	7 16S	56 20	15	23 21	10234
2	15 10	7 6	7 20	57 25	27 39	57 7	15	35 24	23014
3	43 11	26 6	59 21	51 54	18 32	44	57	59 15	50 23 15
4	3 6	nlt.	7 51	22 45	12 13	32	58	53 10	4 24 15
5	3 23	2 15	8 41	23 37	57 40	6	59	45 10	19 25 15
6	3 40	3 42	9 32	0 30 28	1 13	26S	60	30 10	31 20 15
7	3 56	5 11	10 23	1 24 6	1 56	11n	61	3 10	40 27 15
8	4 13	6 41	11 16	2 19 43	11 53	9	61	19 16	44 28 15
9	4 33	8 14	aft.	3 18 6	17 38	53	61	15 16	43 0
10	4 59	9 46	1 13	4 19 26	22 14	49	60	52 16	37 1 6
11	5 34	11 8	2 15	5 25 59	25 17	33	60	12 16	26 2 6
12	6 22	nlt.	3 18	6 27 4	26 33	36	59	22 16	12 3 6
13	7 26	0 14	4 17	7 29 32	26 42	12	58	25 15	57 4 6
14	8 39	1 5	5 15	8 28 27	24 1	55	57	28 15	41 5 6
15	9 55	3 36	6 9	9 23 28	20 45	59	56	35 15	27 6 6
16	11 13	5 19	6 54	10 14 8	16 36	34	55	43 15	14 7 6
17	aft.	2 18	7 11	1 19 11	50 42	55	9	15 3	8 7 6
18	1 37	2 31	8 38	11 45 56	6 43	11	54	39 14	55 9 6
19	2 45	2 43	9 58	12 26 59	1 25	211S	54	18 14	49 10 6
20	3 54	2 56	9 38	13 11 30	3 52	49S	54	5 14	40 11 6
21	5 4	3 8	10 19	13 54 23	9 1	52	54	0 14	44 12 6
22	6 13	3 22	11 14	38 30	13 51	57	54	2 14	45 13 6
23	7 25	3 38	11 45	15 24	34 18	12	54	9 14	47 14 6
24	8 37	3 56	nlt.	16 13 6	21 50	40	54	21 14	50 15 6
25	9 45	4 23	0 33	17 4	17 24	38	54	38 14	55 16 6
26	10 47	4 57	1 23	17 57	51 26	12	54	59 15	1 17 6
27	11 39	5 42	2 15	18 53	1 26	33	55	25 15	8 18 6
28	nlt.	6 42	3 9	19 48	25 34	19	55	55 15	16 19 6
29	0 18	7 55	4 3	20 43	52 23	14	56	30 15	25 20 6
30	0 48	9 12	4 55	21 39	44 19	41	57	9 15	36 21 6
31	1 10	10 32	5 45	22 30	8 15	4 11S	57	51 15	48 22 6

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D. H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 52 43	23 39 52	5 59 0	12 24 42	1 47 30
6	4 11 12	23 59 25	6 12 39	12 23 10	1 49 51
11	4 21 7	0 19 16	6 26 18	12 21 51	1 52 12
16	4 22 18	0 39 22	6 39 56	12 20 48	1 54 29
21	4 16 7	0 59 46	6 53 31	12 20 0	1 56 45
26	4 5 56	1 20 27	7 2 12	19 29	1 58 57
31	3 56 22	1 41 28	7 20 30	12 19 14	2 1 5

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
"	"	"	"	"	"
1	22 57	11	2 56	54S 24	47 52n
6	23 39	56	1 14	40S 24	45 53n
11	23 28	31	0 33	13n 24	39 23
16	22 28	49	2 15	15 24	28 25
21	20 51	14	4 20	3 24	13 2
26	18 56	31	6 16	14 23	53 19
31	17 14	39n	8 12	21n 23	29 20n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	8 7	11 2	11 2	4 1	1 9	0 9
15	8 7	14 2	10 2	4 0	1 9	0 9
25	8 7	16 0	9 4	3 9	1 8	0 9

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
"	"	"	"	"	"
15	53	4 3	10 7	2 2	19 7
15	51	5 4	9 8	2 1	19 3
15	49	6 1	8 9	2 1	18 8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 59° 23' 8".

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1910.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2h. 3m. morn., and Twilight ends at 9h. 51m. aft., the length of the Day being 14h. 45m.

May 2. Mercury at greatest elongation (21°) E., 4h. aft.

May 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 61s.

May 5. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 43m. aft. ♀ 3° 55' N.

May 6. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 0h. aft. Vesta 1° 0' S.

May 7. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. 33m. aft. ♀ 0° 23' N.

May 9. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, 5h. 3m. morn. (See p. 83).

May 10. Jupiter at greatest distance from the Sun, 0h. aft.

May 10. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 0h. 30m. aft. ♀ 1° 18' N.

May 12. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 0h. 47m. aft. ♂ 1° 59' S.

May 13. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 51m. morn. Neptune 4° 39' S.

May 19. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 8m. morn. ♀ 3° 5' S.

May 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 73s.

May 24. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible as a Partial Eclipse at Greenwich, 5h. 34m. morn. (See p. 83.)

May 25. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 5h. aft.

May 27. Venus at greatest distance from the Sun, 8h. aft.

May 28. Occultation of B.A.C. 6666, magnitude 5.7. The disappearance takes place at 0h. 16m. morn., 138° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 28m. morn., 259° from the vertex.

May 29. Mars and Neptune in conjunction, 5h. 11m. aft. ♂ 1° 59' N.

May 30. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 4h. morn.

In this month the Mornings increase 43m., and the Afternoons 43m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	P	5 44	6 7	3 2	3 26	11 3	11 25	10 7	10 32	3 58	4 22	6 30	6 58	2 51	3 17		
2	M	6 32	7 3	3 56	4 33	11 53	...	11 0	11 32	4 51	5 25	7 32	8 10	3 51	4 28		
3	Tu	7 38	8 18	5 16	6 3	0 29	1 12	...	0 8	6 4	6 45	8 54	9 38	5 10	5 51		
4	W	9 2	9 45	6 48	7 27	1 59	2 44	0 55	1 47	7 26	8 4	10 18	10 54	6 29	7 4		
5	Th	10 25	10 59	8 0	8 30	3 25	4 0	2 33	3 11	8 39	9 10	11 25	11 53	7 35	8 5		
6	F	11 31	11 59	8 56	9 20	4 31	4 59	3 42	4 8	9 38	10 4	...	0 18	8 34	9 1		
7	S	...	0 24	9 41	10 1	5 24	5 47	4 31	4 51	10 25	10 51	0 41	1 3	9 25	9 45		
8	M	0 46	1 8	10 22	10 45	6 10	6 32	5 10	5 30	11 14	11 37	1 24	1 44	10 6	10 27		
9	Tu	1 29	1 51	11 8	11 32	6 55	7 19	5 53	6 17	...	0 2	2 6	2 29	10 49	11 12		
10	W	2 14	2 37	11 56	...	7 43	8 6	6 41	7 5	0 27	0 52	2 52	3 15	11 35	11 59		
11	Th	3 0	3 23	0 21	0 45	8 29	8 52	7 29	7 51	1 17	1 41	3 38	4 1	...	0 23		
12	F	3 46	4 9	1 8	1 30	9 14	9 35	8 11	8 32	2 4	2 26	4 24	4 48	0 47	1 11		
13	S	4 32	4 55	1 53	2 17	9 57	10 20	8 54	9 19	3 49	3 13	5 13	5 39	1 35	2 1		
14	S	5 19	5 45	2 42	3 8	10 44	11 9	9 45	10 13	3 38	4 4	6 7	6 36	2 29	2 58		
15	M	6 13	6 42	3 36	4 7	11 35	...	10 42	11 12	4 32	5 2	7 8	7 43	3 23	4 1		
16	Tu	7 13	7 47	4 42	5 21	0 3	0 38	11 43	...	5 35	6 9	8 21	8 53	4 38	5 15		
17	W	8 13	9 1	6 2	6 43	1 17	1 53	0 16	0 54	6 45	7 21	9 37	10 14	5 51	6 25		
18	Th	9 41	10 18	7 19	7 51	2 38	3 16	1 41	2 24	7 56	8 29	10 47	11 17	6 57	7 27		
19	F	10 50	11 20	8 20	8 45	3 50	4 21	3 0	3 31	8 59	9 26	11 44	...	7 55	8 21		
20	S	11 47	...	9 7	9 27	4 46	5 10	3 57	4 19	9 40	10 11	0 8	0 29	8 45	9 7		
21	S	0 10	0 31	9 46	10 3	5 31	5 51	4 38	4 56	10 32	10 51	0 48	1 6	9 28	9 47		
22	M	0 50	1 8	10 19	10 36	6 10	6 29	5 12	5 28	11 10	11 28	1 24	1 41	10 4	10 20		
23	Tu	1 26	1 43	10 53	11 10	6 47	7 4	5 45	6 2	11 46	...	1 58	2 14	10 35	10 51		
24	W	2 0	2 16	11 26	11 43	7 20	7 36	6 18	6 35	0 4	0 21	2 30	2 46	11 6	11 22		
25	Th	2 31	2 47	...	0 0	7 53	8 9	6 52	7 9	0 38	0 55	3 2	3 12	11 39	11 56		
26	F	3 3	3 20	0 18	0 36	8 26	8 43	7 26	7 43	1 13	1 31	3 35	3 52	...	0 14		
27	S	3 38	3 55	0 54	1 11	9 0	9 17	7 59	8 15	1 49	2 7	4 10	4 28	0 32	0 51		
28	S	4 13	4 31	1 29	1 48	9 34	9 52	8 31	8 49	2 25	2 44	4 47	5 7	1 11	1 31		
29	M	4 50	5 10	2 8	2 30	10 12	10 33	9 10	9 33	3 4	3 26	5 29	5 53	1 53	2 16		
30	Tu	5 32	5 56	2 53	3 18	10 55	11 18	9 57	10 24	3 49	4 15	6 20	6 49	2 41	3 9		
31	W	6 24	6 53	3 46	4 18	11 44	...	10 52	11 21	4 42	5 12	7 20	7 54	3 39	4 13		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.
7 4 57M	1 16A	9 35A	3 6M	9 6M	3 6A	6 51M	3 17A	11 43A	3 23A	9 23A	3 28M	4 4M	10 53M	5 42A
14 4 43M	0 57A	9 11A	2 54M	9 6M	3 28A	6 44M	3 9A	11 34A	2 53A	8 54A	2 59M	3 37M	10 28M	5 19A
21 4 24M	0 23A	8 22A	2 41M	9 6M	3 33A	6 37M	3 0A	11 23A	2 25A	8 26A	2 31M	3 11M	10 4M	5 7A
28 3 58M	11 41M	7 24A	2 29M	9 6M	3 47A	6 33M	2 52A	11 11A	1 56A	7 57A	2 2M	2 46M	9 40M	4 34A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
1	1	25	43	1	28
10	1	25	47	8	26
19	1	25	53	1	24
28	1	26	0	5	22

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star till towards the end of the month, setting N.W. by W.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising at first nearly due E., afterwards E. by N.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting N.W.

♃ JUPITER souths about 9h. a/t. Altitude about 38°.

♄ SATURN is a morning star, rising N.E. by E.

Towards the end of May we shall find the constellations Draco, Hercules, Ophiuchus, and Scorpio on the meridian about midnight.

Hercules contains a very splendid cluster of stars situated in R.A. 16h. 38m. and Decl. 36° 41' N. This, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed in the centre, and may be easily resolved with moderate telescopic aid; and a few days about the 9th, when the Moon is absent, it

may, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear night, be seen with the naked eye plainly between the stars ϵ and η Herculis, rather nearer to η . This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens. With the great Refractor of the Lick Observatory the nebulous glow at the centre has been resolved into separate points.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
			Remarkable Days—Events.					
M.	Light and Dark.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° E 22d. 34. M. SUMMER COMMENCES.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
					H. M.	H. M.		
1	W	St. Nicomede.	Ushant, 1794.	[d. 1882.	3 50	8 4	152	213
2	Th	Gordon Riots commenced.	1780.	Garibaldi	3 50	8 5	153	212
3	F	PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY	(1865).		3 50	8 6	154	211
4	S	Magenta, 1859.	Lord Wolseley born, 1833.		3 49	8 2	155	210
5	S	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	St. Boniface.	[1684.	3 48	8 9	156	209
6	M	Corneille, French dramatist, b.	1606; d. 1 Oct.		3 47	8 9	157	208
7	Tu	R. D. Blackmore b.	1825; d. 20 Jan. 1900.		3 46	8 10	158	207
8	W	Tom Paine d.	1809. Charles Reade b.	1814.	3 46	8 11	159	206
9	Th	Charles Dickens died, 1870; born, 7 Feb.	1812.		3 46	8 12	160	205
10	F	Crystal Palace opened, 1854.			3 45	8 13	161	204
11	S	St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.			3 45	8 13	162	203
12	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.		[1842.	3 45	8 14	163	202
13	M	Dr. Arnold (Rugby) born, 1795; died, 12 June			3 45	8 15	164	201
14	Tu	Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	[day, 1873.		3 45	8 15	165	200
15	W	Thos. Campbell d.	1844. First Hospital Sun-		3 44	8 16	166	199
16	Th	Quatre Bras, 1815. Drummond Castle foun.	'96.		3 44	8 16	167	198
17	F	St. Alban, first English Martyr. Bunker's Hill.			3 44	8 17	168	197
18	S	Waterloo, 15. Waterloo Bdge. opd.	'17. [1775.		3 44	8 18	169	196
19	S	4th Sunday after Trinity.		[1837.	3 44	8 18	170	195
20	M	Trans. K. Edw. Accession of Queen Victoria,			3 44	8 18	171	194
21	Tu	Vittoria, 1813. Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1887.			3 44	8 18	172	193
22	W	Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, 1897.			3 44	8 19	173	192
23	Th	Plassey, 1757. Prince Edward of Wales b.	1804.		3 45	8 19	174	191
24	F	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day. Quarter			3 45	8 19	175	190
25	S	George IV. died, 1830.	[Day.		3 45	8 19	176	189
26	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.			3 45	8 19	177	188
27	M	John Murray I. (publisher) died, 1843.			3 45	8 19	178	187
28	Tu	Cawnpore, 1857. Q. Victoria crowned, 1838.			3 47	8 19	179	186
29	W	St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.			3 47	8 19	180	185
30	Th	Tower Bridge opened, 1864.			3 48	8 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	7d. 1h. 16m.	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	14 4 19	Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon	22 8 12	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	30 4 30	Morning.
Perigee 6d. 4h. M. 223,000.		
Apogee 18d. 7h. M. 251,300.		

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1909.

on 26 days; total fall, 3.67 inches; above the average, 1841-90, by 1.65 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Elton celebration day.

15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

20. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of City of London to be elected by the liverymen.

27. Quarter Sessions held this week.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Var. of Equi- noct. Time.	Apparent Right Ascen- sion at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth. J at Noon.)	Hourly Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	" "	" "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 31	0 37	4 33 50	10 22	21 58 30	21 0	4 36 22	19 20 22
2	2 22	0 38	4 37 56	10 24	22 6 43	20 1	4 40 18	19 16 32
3	2 13	0 40	4 42 2	10 26	22 14 23	19 1	4 44 15	19 12 36
4	2 3	0 42	4 46 8	10 27	22 21 59	18 1	4 48 11	19 8 40
5	1 53	0 43	4 50 15	10 29	22 29 2	17 1	4 52 8	19 4 44
6	1 42	0 45	4 54 22	10 30	22 35 41	16 2	4 56 4	19 0 48
7	1 31	0 46	4 58 29	10 32	22 41 57	15 2	5 0 1	18 56 52
8	1 20	0 47	5 2 37	10 33	22 47 48	14 2	5 3 57	18 52 56
9	1 9	0 48	5 6 45	10 34	22 53 16	13 2	5 7 54	18 49 1
10	0 57	0 49	5 10 53	10 35	22 58 20	12 1	5 11 51	18 45 5
11	0 45	0 50	5 15 2	10 36	23 2 59	11 1	5 15 47	18 41 9
12	0 33	0 51	5 19 11	10 37	23 7 14	10 1	5 19 44	18 37 13
13	0 21	0 52	5 23 19	10 37	23 11 4	9 1	5 23 40	18 33 17
14	0 8	0 52	5 27 28	10 38	23 14 30	8 1	5 27 37	18 29 21
15	aft.	0 53	5 31 38	10 39	23 17 31	7 0	5 31 33	18 25 25
16	0 17	0 53	5 35 47	10 39	23 20 8	6 0	5 35 30	18 21 29
17	0 30	0 54	5 39 56	10 39	23 22 20	5 0	5 39 26	18 17 33
18	0 43	0 54	5 44 6	10 40	23 24 7	4 0	5 43 23	18 13 37
19	0 55	0 54	5 48 15	10 40	23 25 29	2 9	5 47 20	18 9 41
20	1 8	0 54	5 52 25	10 40	23 26 27	1 9	5 51 16	18 5 46
21	1 21	0 54	5 56 34	10 40	23 26 59	0 9	5 55 13	18 1 50
22	1 34	0 54	6 0 44	10 40	23 27 7	0 2	5 59 9	17 57 54
23	1 47	0 54	6 4 53	10 39	23 26 50	1 2	6 3 6	17 53 58
24	2 0	0 53	6 9 2	10 39	23 26 9	2 3	6 7 2	17 50 2
25	2 13	0 53	6 13 12	10 39	23 25 3	3 3	6 10 59	17 46 6
26	2 25	0 53	6 17 21	10 38	23 23 32	4 3	6 14 55	17 42 10
27	2 38	0 52	6 21 30	10 38	23 21 36	5 3	6 18 52	17 38 14
28	2 50	0 52	6 25 39	10 37	23 19 16	6 4	6 22 49	17 34 18
29	3 3	0 51	6 29 48	10 37	23 16 31	7 4	6 26 45	17 30 22
30	3 15	0 50	6 33 57	10 36	23 13 22	8 4	6 30 42	17 26 26

1.	Lamps to be lighted	(9.4)
2.		(9.5)
3.		(9.6)
4.		(9.6)
5.		(9.9)
6.		(9.9)
7.		(9.10)
8.		(9.11)
9.		(9.12)
10.		(9.13)
11.		(9.13)
12.		(9.14)
13.		(9.15)
14.		(9.15)
15.		(9.16)
16.		(9.16)
17.		(9.17)
18.		(9.18)
19.		(9.18)
20.		(9.18)
21.		(9.18)
22.		(9.19)
23.		(9.19)
24.		(9.19)
25.		(9.19)
26.		(9.19)
27.		(9.19)
28.		(9.19)
29.		(9.19)
30.		(9.18)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1909.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	WIND.		RAIN- FALL.	SUN- SHINE.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo. 1841-1905		Directn.	Pressure.		
				inches.	(Pressure lbs. to foot)	lbs.	inches.	hours.
1	65.5	49.7	57.4	29.658	N	4.1	.34	1.2
2	52.2	47.9	8	29.824	NNE	5.1	.10	...
3	54.0	46.9	58.1	29.660	NE	7.0	...	...
4	50.8	45.2	3	29.585	NNE	5.9	.50	...
5	57.1	47.2	4	29.615	NNE	1.9	...	1.1
6	51.0	43.6	3	29.752	ENE	0.8	.09	...
7	62.0	42.8	2	29.892	NE	0.8	...	5.3
8	68.0	40.5	1	29.903	NW	1.6	...	12.8
9	64.3	50.7	0	29.905	N	1.0	...	2.3
10	54.9	41.7	1	29.833	NNE	1.8	.08	0.4
11	56.6	38.3	2	29.773	N	2.8	1.7	1.7
12	54.0	41.6	4	29.843	N	2.4	.52	1.9
13	65.5	46.9	5	30.000	N	1.0	.01	2.8
14	67.0	45.1	7	30.066	ENE	0.8	...	10.0
15	59.3	45.9	8	30.068	NE	0.4	...	1.1
16	66.0	49.3	9	30.054	N	0.5	...	6.9
17	70.2	49.2	59.0	30.143	NNE	1.5	...	5.5
18	68.9	48.2	2	30.172	NNW	0.3	...	6.4
19	74.3	50.1	5	30.047	SW	4.2	.04	4.6
20	69.2	54.3	9	29.820	SW	3.5	.01	3.1
21	73.0	54.1	66.3	29.461	SSW	1.3	...	6.9
22	65.8	50.0	6	29.256	SSW	8.9	.01	7.7
23	65.6	48.6	9	29.355	S	5.0	...	8.7
24	65.1	50.1	61.2	29.258	SW	3.9	1.03	2.5
25	55.9	49.5	4	29.534	W	3.4	.21	...
26	63.0	48.3	5	29.713	NW	2.9	.14	1.2
27	61.0	47.5	6	29.743	SW	0.2	.35	0.4
28	67.1	44.6	6	29.804	SW	0.6	...	4.9
29	65.1	50.3	6	29.720	NE	3.0	.08	2.0
30	61.0	48.2	5	29.849	NNW	1.6	...	4.4
Mo.	62.4	47.2	59.4	29.778		Sum	3.67	106.9

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. p.m.
1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
2	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
3	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
4	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
5	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
6	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
7	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
8	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
9	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
10	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
11	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
12	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
13	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
14	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
15	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
16	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
17	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
18	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
19	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
20	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
21	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
22	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
23	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
24	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
25	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
26	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
27	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
28	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
29	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
30	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. There is no real night in this month, but either daylight or twilight, the length of the Day being 16h. 14m.

June 4. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, *ch. 5am. aft.*
 ♀ 0° 13' N.

June 4. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, *ch. 4am. aft.*
 ♀ 0° 2' N.

June 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *11m. 8.38.*

June 5. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, *1h. 44m. aft. ♀ 0° 4' N.*

June 6. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, *11h. 4am. morn.*
 ♀ 4° 13' S.

June 9. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, *5h. 3m. aft.*
 Neptune 4° 40' S.

June 10. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, *4h. 16m. morn.*
 ♂ 3° 6' S.

June 15. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, *1h. 56m. aft.*
 ♀ 3° 9' S.

June 18. Occultation of 8 Libræ; magnitude 5.4. The disappearance takes place at *10h. 42m. aft. 113°* from the vertex; the reappearance at *11h. 56m. aft. 156°* from the vertex.

June 18. Occultation of 4 Libræ; magnitude 2.4. The disappearance takes place at *10h. 51m. aft. 116°* from the vertex; the reappearance at *ch. 5m. morn.* on the 19th, *253°* from the vertex.

June 20. Mercury at greatest elongation (23°) W., *2h. morn.*

June 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *11m. 8.79.*

June 20. Occultation of 9 Ophiuchi; magnitude 4.7. The disappearance takes place at *5h. 17m. aft. 144°* from the vertex; the reappearance at *10h. 34m. aft. 266°* from the vertex.

June 22. Sun enters the sign Cancer. Summer commences, *7h. 49m. morn.*

June 23. Occultation of B.A.C. 6294; magnitude 4.7. The disappearance takes place at *ch. 30m. morn.*, *26°* from the vertex; the reappearance at *1h. 9m. morn.*, *324°* from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase *2m.*; the Afternoons *14 m.*

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
5	3 51 21	2 2 52	7 33 52	12 19 16	2 3 9
10	3 52 59	2 24 39	7 47 9	12 19 34	2 3 9
15	4 1 49	2 46 51	8 0 21	12 20 8	2 3 9
20	4 17 43	3 9 31	8 13 25	12 20 59	2 3 9
25	4 40 30	3 32 40	8 26 24	12 22 4	2 3 9
30	5 10 11	3 56 18	8 39 15	12 23 24	2 3 9

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
5	16 12 24 11	10 6 58 23	1 1 11 11	0 32 24 58	10 14 21 11
10	16 1 40 11	11 58 33 22	29 0 0	0 35 46 10	10 14 15 11
15	16 39 43	13 45 34	21 52 54	0 40 53	10 13 33
20	17 55 29	15 26 35	21 13 2	0 47 42	10 12 33
25	19 34 18	17 0 10	20 29 34	0 56 7	10 10 13
30	21 18 54 11	18 24 51 11	19 42 38 11	1 6 68	10 47 32 11

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
5	8 7 14	6 8 6	3 8 1	1 8 0	9 9
15	8 7 11	8 8 0	3 7 1	1 7 0	9 9
25	8 7 9	7 5 3	3 6 1	1 7 0	9 9

SEMI-DIAMETER OF THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1
15	47 5 6	8 2 2	2 0 18	2 7 7	7 8
25	46 4 5	7 7 2	2 0 17	7 7 7	7 8
30	46 3 6	7 2 2	1 9 17	1 1 9	7 9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1. 57° 45' S.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																											
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL				BRISTOL				HULL				GREENOCK				LEITH				DUBLIN (Bar.)			
		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	7 24	7 58	4 54	5 32	0 15	0 49	11 52	...	5 46	6 19	8 31	9 9	4 49	5 25	...	...	5 46	6 19	8 31	9 9	4 49	5 25	...	...	5 46	6 19	8 31	9 9
2	Th	8 33	9 9	6 11	6 48	1 28	2 7	0 26	1 4	6 54	7 27	9 46	10 18	5 59	6 29	...	...	6 54	7 27	9 46	10 18	5 59	6 29	...	...	6 54	7 27	9 46	10 18
3	F	9 46	10 19	7 20	7 50	2 44	3 18	1 47	2 26	7 59	8 29	10 48	11 16	6 58	7 26	...	...	8 29	8 59	10 48	11 16	6 58	7 26	...	...	8 29	8 59	10 48	11 16
4	S	10 49	11 19	8 18	8 45	3 50	4 19	3 1	3 31	8 58	9 26	11 42	...	7 54	8 22	...	...	9 26	9 54	11 42	...	7 54	8 22	...	...	9 26	9 54	11 42	...
5	Sa	11 48	...	9 11	9 35	4 47	5 14	3 57	4 22	9 54	10 21	0 7	0 32	8 50	9 17	...	...	10 21	0 7	0 32	8 50	9 17	...	...	10 21	0 7	0 32	8 50	9 17
6	Su	0 14	0 39	9 58	10 22	5 40	6 6	4 45	5 7	10 47	11 14	0 56	1 20	9 40	10 7	...	...	11 14	0 56	1 20	9 40	10 7	...	...	11 14	0 56	1 20	9 40	10 7
7	Mo	1 4	1 30	10 48	11 15	6 33	6 59	5 31	5 57	11 41	...	1 45	2 10	10 31	10 55	...	...	...	1 45	2 10	10 31	10 55	...	...	...	...	10 31	10 55	...
8	Tu	1 55	2 20	11 41	...	7 26	7 51	6 24	6 50	0 9	0 36	2 35	3 0	11 19	11 44	...	...	...	0 36	2 35	3 0	11 19	11 44	...	...	...	...	11 19	11 44
9	W	2 45	3 9	0 6	0 31	8 15	8 39	7 15	7 39	1 28	3 24	4 38	...	0 10	...	...	...	...	1 28	3 24	4 38	...	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	0 10
10	Th	3 33	3 58	0 56	1 20	9 2	9 25	8 1	8 23	1 52	2 16	4 12	4 37	0 35	1 0	...	...	...	1 52	2 16	4 12	4 37	0 35	1 0	...	...	...	...	0 35
11	F	4 22	4 45	1 43	2 6	9 47	10 10	8 44	9 7	2 39	3 3	5 2	5 27	1 25	1 50	...	...	...	2 39	3 3	5 2	5 27	1 25	1 50	...	...	...	...	1 25
12	S	5 9	5 33	2 30	2 54	10 32	10 55	9 32	9 57	3 26	3 49	5 52	6 19	2 16	2 42	...	...	...	3 49	5 52	6 19	2 16	2 42	...	...	...	...	...	2 16
13	Mo	5 57	6 23	3 18	3 44	11 18	11 42	10 23	10 49	4 14	4 40	6 47	7 17	3 8	3 35	...	...	...	4 40	6 47	7 17	3 8	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	3 8
14	Tu	6 50	7 17	4 11	4 39	...	0 8	11 15	11 40	5 6	5 31	7 47	8 13	4 4	4 34	...	...	...	5 31	7 47	8 13	4 4	4 34	...	...	...	...	...	4 4
15	W	7 44	8 13	5 9	5 42	0 35	1 5	...	0 6	5 58	6 28	8 49	9 20	5 4	5 34	...	...	...	6 28	8 49	9 20	5 4	5 34	...	...	...	...	...	5 4
16	Th	8 43	9 15	6 17	6 50	1 38	2 12	0 35	1 9	6 58	7 28	9 50	10 19	6 3	6 31	...	...	...	7 28	9 50	10 19	6 3	6 31	...	...	...	...	...	6 3
17	F	9 48	10 18	7 20	7 49	2 45	3 17	1 48	2 24	7 57	8 26	10 47	11 14	6 58	7 25	...	...	...	8 26	10 47	11 14	6 58	7 25	...	...	...	...	...	6 58
18	S	10 48	11 15	8 16	8 41	3 47	4 16	2 58	3 27	8 55	9 22	11 40	...	7 51	8 16	...	...	...	9 22	11 40	...	7 51	8 16	...	...	...	...	...	7 51
19	Mo	11 41	...	9 4	9 25	4 42	5 6	3 53	4 16	9 46	10 9	0 4	0 26	8 41	9 5	...	...	...	10 9	0 4	0 26	8 41	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	0 4
20	Tu	0 6	0 29	9 45	10 10	5 29	5 51	4 36	4 56	10 32	10 54	0 47	1 7	9 28	9 50	...	...	...	0 29	9 45	10 10	5 29	5 51	...	...	...	...	...	0 29
21	W	0 50	1 11	10 25	10 44	6 13	6 34	5 15	5 34	11 15	11 36	1 27	1 47	10 10	10 28	...	...	...	1 11	10 25	10 44	6 13	6 34	...	...	...	...	...	1 11
22	Th	1 32	1 51	11 3	11 22	6 54	7 14	5 53	6 12	11 56	...	2 6	2 25	10 45	11 3	...	...	...	1 51	11 3	11 22	6 54	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	1 51
23	F	2 10	2 28	11 41	...	7 33	7 52	6 31	6 50	0 17	0 37	2 43	3 1	11 21	11 39	...	...	...	2 28	11 41	...	7 33	7 52	...	...	...	...	...	2 28
24	S	2 46	3 4	0 1	0 20	8 10	8 28	7 10	7 29	0 56	1 15	3 19	3 37	11 58	...	...	...	3 4	0 1	0 20	8 10	8 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1
25	Mo	3 23	3 42	0 40	0 59	8 47	9 6	7 47	8 4	1 35	1 55	3 56	4 16	0 19	0 39	...	...	...	3 42	0 40	0 59	8 47	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	0 40
26	Tu	4 2	4 22	1 19	1 39	9 25	9 44	8 22	8 41	2 15	2 35	4 36	4 57	1 0	1 21	...	...	...	4 22	1 19	1 39	9 25	9 44	...	...	...	...	...	1 19
27	W	4 41	5 2	2 0	2 22	10 4	10 26	9 2	9 24	2 46	3 18	5 20	5 44	1 43	2 6	...	...	...	5 2	2 0	2 22	10 4	10 26	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
28	Th	5 24	5 47	2 45	3 9	10 48	11 10	9 43	10 13	3 41	4 5	6 9	6 36	2 31	2 57	...	...	...	5 47	2 45	3 9	10 48	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	2 45
29	F	6 13	6 39	3 34	4 0	11 33	11 57	10 39	11 5	4 30	4 55	7 4	7 33	3 24	3 52	...	...	...	6 39	3 34	4 0	11 33	11 57	...	...	...	...	...	3 34
30	S	7 6	7 34	4 28	4 58	...	0 24	11 31	11 58	5 21	5 50	8 3	8 35	4 22	4 53	...	...	...	7 34	4 28	4 58	...	0 24	11 31	...	...	...	...	4 28

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 33	11 43	6 35	2 17	9 10	4 31	6 28	2 43	10 58	1 29	7 30	1 35	2 20	9 15	4 10
11 3	9 10	10 39	6 9	2 5	9 13	6 25	2 34	10 43	1 24	7 31	1 8	1 53	8 50	3 47
18 51	10 27	6 31	1 55	9 17	4 39	6 21	2 25	10 29	0 36	6 36	0 40	1 27	8 25	3 23
25 39	10 30	6 21	1 48	9 22	4 56	6 18	2 15	10 12	0 10	6 10	0 14	1 2	8 0	2 58

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	"	"
1	1	26	33	88	49
10	1	26	12	88	49
19	1	26	20	88	49
28	1	26	29	88	49

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

- ☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising N.E. by E.
 ♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising at first E. by N., afterwards E.N.E.
 ♂ MARS is an evening star, setting N.W. by W.
 ♃ JUPITER in Virgo, between η and γ Virginis. Souths in the early evening.
 ♄ SATURN is a morning star, rising E.N.E.

In the last week of June the constellations Draco, Lyra, a portion of Hercules, Scutum Solieski, and a part of Sagittarius will south about midnight.

In Sagittarius there is a notable and very extensive Nebula, somewhat like a horseshoe in shape. It will be found in R.A. 18h. 15m., and Decl. 16° 15' S. The spectroscopic shows this Nebula to consist of a mass of incandescent gas. Professor Holden says that one arm of the Nebula has

changed its position since Herschel's time. In good weather can be well seen with a small telescope.

In Sagittarius, a little West and North of α , is a globular cluster of very minute stars, densely crowded, to be seen only with difficulty in small telescopes. Owing to its great southern declination there is but little chance of seeing it except when southing. Souths about midnight on June 25.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
			Remarkable Days—Events.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
M.	Light and Dark.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° 2 23d. 7h. A.		H. M.	H. M.		
1		F	DOMINION DAY. Battle of the Boyne, 1690.		3 43	8 18	182	183
2		S	Visitation B.V.M. Sir Robert Peel d. 1850.		3 49	8 18	183	182
3		S	6th Sun. after Trin. Mauritius captured, 1810.		3 50	8 18	184	181
4		M	Trans. St. Martin. Independence Day, U.S.A.		3 51	8 17	185	180
5		Tu	Wagram, 1809. Cecil J. Rhodes born, 1853.		3 51	8 17	186	179
6		W	Field Marshal Sir George White, B.C., b. 1835.		3 51	8 17	187	178
7		Th	Sedgmoor, 1685. R. B. Sheridan died, 1816.		3 52	8 17	188	177
8		F	Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836.		3 54	8 16	189	176
9		S	Sempach, 1386. Edmund Burke died, 1797.		3 55	8 15	190	175
10		S	7th Sunday after Trinity. [1882.		3 56	8 14	191	174
11		M	Oudenarde, 1708. Alexandria bombarded,		3 57	8 13	192	173
12		Tu	Tom Taylor, dramatic author, died, 1880.		3 57	8 13	193	172
13		W	Berlin Treaty, "Peace with honour," '78. [78.		3 58	8 12	194	171
14		Th	Storm'g of the Bastille, 1789. Cyprus occupied,		4 0	8 12	195	170
15		F	St. Swithun. Card. Manning b. '08; d. 14 Jan. '92.		4 2	8 11	196	169
16		S	Sir Joshua Reynolds b. 1723; d. 23 Feb. 1792.		4 3	8 10	197	168
17		S	8th Sunday after Trinity.		4 4	8 8	198	167
18		M	Jane Austen d. 1817. Dr. W. G. Grace b. 1848.		4 5	8 7	199	166
19		Tu	Samuel Colt (Revolver) b. 1814; d. 10 Jan. 1862.		4 6	8 6	200	165
20		W	St. Margaret. Army purchase abolished, 1871.		4 7	8 5	201	164
21		Th	Robert Burns died, 1796; born 25 Jan. 1759.		4 9	8 3	202	163
22		F	St. Mary Magdalene. C. Landseer, R.A., d. 1879.		4 10	8 2	203	162
23		S	Ghuznee, 1839. Coventry Patmore b. 1823.		4 12	8 0	204	161
24		S	9th Sunday after Trinity. [b. 1848.		4 13	7 59	205	160
25		M	St. James, Apostle and Martyr. Mr. Balfour		4 14	7 58	206	159
26		Tu	George Bernard Shaw born, 1856.		4 15	7 57	207	158
27		W	Killiecrankie, 1689. Talavera, 1809.		4 17	7 55	208	157
28		Th	The Alabama sailed from the Mersey, 1862.		4 18	7 54	209	156
29		F	Ald. Sir Geo. Faudel-Phillips, G.C.I.E., b. 1840.		4 20	7 52	210	155
30		S	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END.		4 21	7 51	211	154
31		S	10th Sunday after Trinity.		4 23	7 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	6d. 9h. 20m.	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	14 8 24	Morning.
○ Full Moon	22 8 37	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	29 9 35	Morning.
Perigee 4d. 3h. M. 226,800. | Apogee 16d. 6h. M. 251,200.		
Perigee 30d. 10h. A. 229,500.		

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1909,

on 28 days; total fall, 3'15 inches; above the average, 1841-90, by 0'69 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

5. Dividends due.

8. Old Quarter Day.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock	Hourly Var.	Apparent of Litta. Right Ascen.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (Nth. at Noon)	Hourly Var.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
M. S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 27	0 49	6 38 5	10 25	23 9 48	9 4	6 34 38	17 22 30
2	3 29	0 48	6 42 13	10 34	23 5 50	10 4	6 38 35	17 18 35
3	3 30	0 47	6 46 21	10 33	23 1 28	11 4	6 42 31	17 14 39
4	4 1	0 46	6 50 29	10 32	22 56 41	12 4	6 46 28	17 10 43
5	4 12	0 45	6 54 37	10 31	22 51 31	13 4	6 50 24	17 6 47
6	4 23	0 43	6 58 44	10 29	22 45 57	14 4	6 54 21	17 2 51
7	4 33	0 42	7 2 50	10 28	22 39 59	15 4	6 58 18	16 58 55
8	4 43	0 40	7 6 57	10 26	22 33 37	16 4	7 2 14	16 54 59
9	4 52	0 39	7 11 3	10 24	22 26 52	17 4	7 6 11	16 51 3
10	5 1	0 37	7 15 9	10 23	22 19 43	18 3	7 10 7	16 47 7
11	5 10	0 35	7 19 14	10 21	22 12 12	19 3	7 14 4	16 43 11
12	5 18	0 33	7 23 19	10 19	22 4 17	20 3	7 18 0	16 39 15
13	5 25	0 31	7 27 23	10 17	21 55 0	21 2	7 21 57	16 35 20
14	5 33	0 29	7 31 27	10 15	21 47 20	22 1	7 25 54	16 31 24
15	5 40	0 27	7 35 30	10 13	21 38 18	23 1	7 29 50	16 27 28
16	5 46	0 25	7 39 33	10 11	21 28 54	24 0	7 33 47	16 23 32
17	5 52	0 23	7 43 35	10 8	21 19 8	24 9	7 37 43	16 19 36
18	5 57	0 21	7 47 37	10 6	21 9 0	25 8	7 41 40	16 15 40
19	6 2	0 18	7 51 38	10 4	20 58 31	26 7	7 45 36	16 11 44
20	6 6	0 16	7 55 39	10 2	20 47 40	27 5	7 49 33	16 7 48
21	6 9	0 14	7 59 39	9 59	20 36 29	28 4	7 53 29	16 3 52
22	6 12	0 11	8 3 38	9 56	20 24 57	29 3	7 57 26	15 59 56
23	6 15	0 09	8 7 37	9 53	20 13 4	30 1	8 1 23	15 55 9
24	6 17	0 07	8 11 36	9 50	20 0 51	31 0	8 5 19	15 52 4
25	6 18	0 04	8 15 34	9 46	19 48 18	31 8	8 9 16	15 48 9
26	6 19	0 02	8 19 31	9 47	19 35 25	32 6	8 13 12	15 44 13
27	6 19	0 01	8 23 28	9 45	19 22 13	33 4	8 17 9	15 40 17
28	6 18	0 03	8 27 24	9 43	19 8 41	34 2	8 21 5	15 36 21
29	6 17	0 06	8 31 19	9 40	18 54 50	35 0	8 25 2	15 32 25
30	6 16	0 10	8 35 14	9 38	18 40 41	35 8	8 28 58	15 28 29
31	6 13	0 18	8 39 8	9 35	18 26 13	36 6	8 32 55	15 24 33

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted	(9.18)
2.		(9.18)
3.		(9.18)
4.		(9.17)
5.		(9.17)
6.		(9.17)
7.		(9.17)
8.		(9.16)
9.		(9.15)
10.		(9.14)
11.		(9.13)
12.		(9.13)
13.		(9.12)
14.		(9.12)
15.		(9.11)
16.		(9.10)
17.		(9.8)
18.		(9.7)
19.		(9.6)
20.		(9.5)
21.		(9.3)
22.		(9.2)
23.		(9.0)
24.		(8.59)
25.		(8.58)
26.		(8.57)
27.		(8.55)
28.		(8.54)
29.		(8.52)
30.		(8.51)
31.		(8.49)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1909.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM. Mean	WIND.		RAIN. FALL.	SUN. SHINE hours.
	Maximum	Minimum	Max. 1841-1905		Direction.	Pressure.		
1	65°	45°	61°	30.022	NNW	1.8	...	4.3
2	72°	46°	6	30.065	Vble	1.0	...	8.5
3	75°	50°	8	29.939	SW	2.3	...	12.5
4	71°	52°	62°	29.819	N	1.5	25	5.3
5	72°	46°	3	29.843	SW	1.8	...	3.8
6	65°	52°	4	29.401	WSW	2.4	33	2.4
7	65°	51°	4	29.456	NW	8.0	17	2.2
8	67°	52°	4	29.758	NNW	7.8	01	5.7
9	74°	49°	4	29.762	W	3.8	03	11.2
10	62°	52°	5	29.484	W	3.5	20	0.6
11	61°	49°	7	29.676	NNW	4.3	09	1.4
12	63°	49°	9	29.884	N	2.7	...	3.1
13	71°	49°	63°	29.910	SW	5.5	14	3.7
14	73°	58°	3	29.943	WSW	1.9	...	6.1
15	73°	54°	4	29.917	WSW	2.0	05	6.8
16	66°	54°	4	29.704	WSW	4.1	43	...
17	76°	60°	4	29.912	W	2.3	...	4.1
18	77°	58°	3	30.005	WSW	2.5	...	3.1
19	74°	54°	2	30.070	NNW	1.9	...	13.1
20	76°	48°	2	30.012	WSW	2.7	...	14.1
21	70°	56°	2	29.699	SW	2.7	...	1.0
22	71°	55°	1	29.597	SW	4.6	...	5.9
23	72°	52°	0	29.547	SW	4.4	03	8.8
24	66°	51°	62°	29.573	SW	7.0	12	12.0
25	64°	52°	7	29.346	SSW	6.0	01	2.5
26	69°	51°	5	29.543	SW	8.2	06	10.1
27	65°	47°	4	29.723	SSW	3.5	81	0.9
28	70°	55°	3	29.740	WSW	4.5	11	8.4
29	71°	54°	3	29.727	WSW	4.6	...	2.1
30	69°	56°	3	29.676	WSW	4.9	31	4.3
31	76°	57°	2	29.746	SW	0.2	01	6.1
Mean	70°	52°	62°	29.758		sum 3.16	179.1	

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	South Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9 ^h P.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	" " "	" " "	" " "	D. H.	
1	0 22	1 49	6 56	1 40 15	7 29 51 ^h	59 30	16 14	23 23	4301
2	0 39	3 13	7 45	2 33 30	13 27 7	59 51	16 20	24 23	24103
3	0 59	4 42	8 40	3 29 54	18 43 31	60 3	16 23	25 23	04213
4	1 23	6 11	9 38	4 29 52	22 54 11	60 4	16 24	26 23	10243
5	1 58	7 40	10 39	5 32 50	25 55 56	59 53	16 21	27 23	12034
6	2 46	8 39	11 43	6 37 10	26 33 12	59 30	16 14	28 23	32014
7	3 51	9 27	aft.	7 40 32	25 43 54	58 55	16 0	15	31024
8	5 7	10 11	1 42	8 40 49	23 17 44	58 12	15 53	1	32014
9	6 28	10 25	2 36	9 36 53	19 26 26	57 25	15 40	2	21043
10	7 49	10 42	3 25	10 28 36	15 2 14	56 38	15 27	3	10134
11	9 6	10 57	4 10	11 16 37	9 55 34	55 53	15 15	4	10423
12	10 18	11 10	4 52	12 1 53	4 32 56 ^h	55 15	15 5	5	42013
13	11 30	11 22	5 33	12 45 32	0 52 59 ^h	54 45	14 57	6	42300
14	aft.	11 35	6 13	13 28 35	6 11 57	54 25	14 51	7	43102
15	1 47	11 49	6 54	14 12 6	11 14 57	54 15	14 48	8	43021
16	2 57	12 14	7 37	14 57 0	15 52 52	54 15	14 48	9	42130
17	4 9	0 6	8 22	15 44 4	19 55 29	54 24	14 50	10	40130
18	5 20	0 27	9 11	16 33 51	23 11 7	54 42	14 56	11	41023
19	6 28	0 50	10 1	17 26 31	25 26 57	55 7	15 32	12	42013
20	7 27	1 33	10 56	18 21 39	26 30 38	55 36	15 11	13	23104
21	8 16	2 25	11 51	19 18 16	26 12 53	56 9	15 19	14	31024
22	8 52	3 30	12 10	20 15 44	24 30 14	56 42	15 29	15	32014
23	9 20	4 40	0 45	21 10 51	21 26 23	57 14	15 37	16	21304
24	9 42	6 7	1 38	22 4 51	17 11 34	57 44	15 46	17	20134
25	9 59	7 29	2 29	22 56 57	12 0 29	58 11	15 53	18	10234
26	10 14	8 52	3 13	23 47 37	6 10 9 ^h	58 34	15 59	19	20134
27	10 29	10 12	4 0	24 37 39	0 1 33 ^h	58 52	16 4	20	12104
28	10 45	11 36	4 53	1 28 5 6	16 13 13	59 7	16 8	21	13042
29	11 2	aft.	5 42	2 20 12	14 36 59	59 17	16 11	22	1534023
30	11 25	2 27	6 34	3 14 29	17 36 12	59 22	16 12	23	42310
31	11 54	3 52	7 29	4 12 42	21 59 21 ^h	59 21	16 12	24	1542013

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	5 46 38	4 20 26	8 52 0	12 24 59	2 13 39
10	6 29 1	4 45 2	9 4 38	12 26 47	2 15 0
15	7 14 59	5 10 3	9 17 9	12 28 47	2 16 13
20	8 1 5	5 35 25	9 30 34	12 31 0	2 17 18
25	8 44 27	6 1 4	9 41 53	12 33 24	2 18 13
30	9 23 48	6 26 55	9 54 6	12 35 59	2 19 0

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	22 44 24 ^h	19 39 14 ^h	18 52 23 ^h	0 17 33 ^h	0 54 7 ^h
10	23 38 43	20 41 56	17 59 0	1 30 24	0 59 58
15	23 28 50	21 31 43	17 40 1	1 44 35	1 5 0
20	22 11 47	22 7 34	16 33 3	2 0 0	1 9 16
25	19 57 21	22 28 36	15 1 51	2 16 33	1 12 43
30	17 3 41	22 34 10 ^h	13 57 43 ^h	2 34 10 ^h	1 15 21 ^h

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	8 7	7 6	7 1	3 3	1 6
15	8 7	6 7	6 8	3 5	1 6
25	8 7	6 6	6 5	3 4	1 5

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	15 45	2 6	6 8	1 9	16 7
15	15 46	2 6	6 5	1 8	16 2
25	15 46	2 5	6 2	1 8	15 8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 56° 10' 0".

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1910.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. In this month there is no real night till after the 20th.

July 2. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 45m. morn. 11 23' S.

July 4. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 55m. morn. 2° 37' S.

July 5. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, 1h. morn.

July 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8' 48".

July 5. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 54m. aft. 2° 3' S.

July 7. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 38m. morn. Neptune 4° 40' S.

July 8. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 11m. aft. 2° 53' S.

July 12. Neptune in conjunction with the Sun, 7h. morn.

July 13. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 11m. morn. 11 20' S.

July 13. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 4h. morn.

July 16. Mercury and Neptune in conjunction, 8h. 4m. morn. 10° 54' N.

July 19. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 4h. aft.

July 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7' 58".

July 21. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 6m. aft. Uranus 3° 44' N.

July 23. Mars at greatest distance from the Sun, 5h. morn.

July 29. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. 28m. aft. 11 0° 52' S.

There are no occultations of stars as bright as the 6th magnitude in the month of July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 35m., and the Afternoons 25m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (HAR.)			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	F	H. 8	M. 2	H. 8	M. 33	H. 5	M. 31	H. 6	M. 6	H. 0	M. 54	H. 1	M. 26	H. 0	M. 27	H. 6	M. 20
2	S	9	6	9	39	6	42	7	15	2	2	2	37	0	59	1	37
3	M	10	12	10	44	7	46	8	16	3	11	3	44	2	17	2	54
4	M	11	17	11	49	8	46	9	16	4	17	4	49	3	28	3	58
5	Tu	...	...	0	20	9	45	10	13	5	20	5	50	4	27	4	55
6	W	0	49	1	18	10	39	11	5	6	20	6	48	5	21	5	25
7	Th	1	45	2	11	11	31	11	57	7	15	7	13	6	40	6	40
8	F	2	36	3	1	...	...	0	22	8	6	8	30	7	6	7	31
9	S	3	25	3	48	0	46	1	9	8	53	9	15	7	53	8	14
10	S	4	11	4	33	1	31	1	52	9	36	9	57	8	54	2	27
11	M	4	54	5	15	2	13	2	33	10	17	10	37	9	14	9	35
12	Tu	5	36	5	56	2	53	3	13	10	56	11	13	9	56	10	17
13	W	6	17	6	39	3	33	3	54	11	33	11	53	10	39	11	0
14	Th	7	0	7	22	4	16	4	40	...	0	14	11	20	11	41	...
15	F	7	45	8	10	5	35	5	35	0	36	1	2	...	0	3	...
16	S	8	37	9	7	6	7	6	41	1	31	2	3	0	26	0	59
17	S	9	40	10	14	7	16	7	48	2	36	3	12	1	36	2	17
18	M	10	46	11	18	8	19	8	48	3	46	4	19	2	55	3	30
19	Tu	11	49	...	...	9	15	9	40	4	49	5	17	4	0	4	27
20	W	0	18	0	44	10	3	10	24	5	44	6	9	4	51	5	13
21	Th	1	7	1	30	10	44	11	5	6	32	6	54	5	33	5	53
22	F	1	52	2	12	11	25	11	46	7	15	7	36	6	12	6	34
23	S	2	31	2	51	...	0	7	7	7	56	8	16	6	55	7	16
24	S	3	10	3	30	0	27	0	47	8	35	8	54	7	36	7	54
25	M	3	49	4	9	1	7	1	27	9	14	9	33	8	12	8	30
26	Tu	4	29	4	50	1	48	2	9	9	53	10	14	8	50	9	11
27	W	5	11	5	32	2	30	2	51	10	34	10	54	9	32	9	54
28	Th	5	53	6	16	3	13	3	35	11	14	11	35	10	17	10	40
29	F	6	40	7	4	3	58	4	24	11	56	...	...	11	4	11	28
30	S	7	30	7	58	4	53	5	25	0	21	0	49	11	54	...	...
31	S	8	22	9	3	6	3	6	44	1	21	1	59	0	22	0	56

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	38M	10 45M	6 52A	1 41M	9 27M	5 13A	6 17M	2 6A	9 55A	11 47M	5 45A	11 43A	0 36M	7 35M
9	56M	11 14M	7 32A	1 38M	9 34M	5 30A	6 14M	1 56A	9 38A	11 22M	5 19A	11 16A	0 9M	7 31M
16	3 35M	11 51M	8 7A	1 36M	9 41M	5 46A	6 13M	1 46A	9 19A	11 03M	4 55A	10 50A	11 39A	6 44M
23	4 27M	0 26A	8 25A	1 39M	9 49M	5 59A	6 11M	1 36A	9 1A	10 37M	4 30A	10 23A	11 12A	6 17M
30	5 20M	0 55A	8 30A	1 47M	9 58M	6 9A	6 8M	1 25A	8 42A	10 15M	4 6A	9 57A	10 45A	5 51M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

	R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1	26	32.9	88	49	20
10	1	26	42.5	88	49	20
19	1	26	52.4	88	49	21
28	1	27	1.2	88	49	22

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star in first half of the month, rising N.E. by E. An evening star at end of month, setting N.W. by W.
 ♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising N.E. by E.
 ♂ MARS is an evening star, setting N.W. by W.
 ♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting a little S. of W.
 ♄ SATURN rises shortly after midnight, E.N.E., in the beginning of the month.

In the middle of July the constellations Cygnus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Sagittarius will be on the meridian about midnight.

The Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between β and γ , is the best example of the Annular Nebula; the heavens containing, as far as is at present known, comparatively few examples of this class. It requires a rather good telescope to see it well: it is in R.A. 18h. 50m. and Decl. $32^{\circ} 54'$ N. It

exhibits a spectrum as if composed of an incandescent gas. There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, as nearly as possible midway between γ Lyrae and β Cygni. It is in R.A. 19h. 13m., Decl. $30^{\circ} 1'$ N. The best nights for the observation of these objects are those just before and after the 6th.

Uranus may be well observed in this month. See p. 94.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.		THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° W 24d. 1h. M.	Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		M	Lammas Day. Bk. Holiday. R. Acad'y closes.	4 24	7 48	213	152
2		Tu	Blenheim, 1704. Th. Gainsborough d. 1788.	4 26	7 46	214	151
3		W	Ld. Peel (Speaker) b. 1829. Eugène Sue d. 1859.	4 27	7 45	215	150
4		Th	The Victoria Nyanza discovered, 1858.	4 29	7 43	216	149
5		F	First British-American cable worked, 1858.	4 31	7 41	217	148
6		S	Transfiguration. Tennyson born, 1809.	4 33	7 39	218	147
7		S	11th Sunday after Trinity. Name of Jesus.	4 34	7 38	219	146
8		M	Victor Emmanuel entered Milan as King, 1860.	4 35	7 37	220	145
9		Tu	Coronation of King Edward VII., 1902.	4 36	7 35	221	144
10		W	St. Lawrence.	4 37	7 33	222	143
11		Th	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman d. 1890.	4 39	7 31	223	142
12		F	Grouse Shg. begins. Steinitz (chess plr.) d. 1900.	4 41	7 29	224	141
13		S	Sir G. Grove, mus., b. 1820; d. 28 May 1900.	4 43	7 27	225	140
14		S	12th Sunday after Trinity. Old Lammas Day.	4 44	7 26	226	139
15		M	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771; d. 21 Sept. 1832.	4 46	7 24	227	138
16		Tu	"Peterloo" Meeting at Manchester, 1819.	4 48	7 21	228	137
17		W	W. Kent Wharf fire (damage £200,000) 1860.	4 49	7 19	229	136
18		Th	Gravelotte, 1870. Emperor of Austria b. 1830.	4 51	7 17	230	135
19		F	Commencement of Queen Caroline's Trial, '20.	4 53	7 15	231	134
20		S	John Thomas Quekett, microscopist, d. 1861.	4 54	7 12	232	133
21		S	13th Sunday after Trinity. Taku Forts, 1860.	4 55	7 10	233	132
22		M	Bosworth, 1485. Warren Hastings d. 1818.	4 57	7 9	234	131
23		Tu	Treaty of Prague, 1866. Sir W. Herscheld. 1822.	4 59	7 7	235	130
24		W	St. Bartholomew, Ap. & M. Massacre, 1572.	5 0	7 4	236	129
25		Th	Victoria Bridge, Montreal, opened 1860.	5 2	7 2	237	128
26		F	Crecy, 1346. First treaty with Japan signed,	5 4	7 0	238	127
27		S	Bombardment of Algiers, 1816. [1858.	5 5	6 58	239	126
28		S	14th Sunday after Trinity. St. Augustin.	5 7	6 55	240	125
29		M	Beheading of John the Baptist.	5 8	6 53	241	124
30		Tu	Plevna, 1877. Sir John Ross died, 1856.	5 10	6 51	242	123
31		W	Kandahar, 1880. John Bunyan died 1688.	5 11	6 49	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	5d. 6h. 37m.	Morning.
☾ First Quarter	13 2 1	Morning.
○ Full Moon	20 7 24	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	27 2 33	Afternoon.
Apogee 12d. 7h. A. 251.000.		
Perigee 25d. 1h. M. 228.800.		

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1909.

on 12 days; total fall, 1.8 inches; below the average, 1841-90, by 0.55 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Borough and County Lists of Voters to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays.—Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.

5. Oyster Season opens.

20. Last day for service on Overseers of voting claims and objections in counties and boroughs.

25. Last day for publishing claims and objections to vote in elections, and for Overseers to deliver lists of Electors to Town Clerks and Clerks to County Councils.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.		Hrly Var. of Equia. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Destination (8th Jan Noon)		Hrly Var. of G's Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.			Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.		
	M. S.	S.		H. M. S.	S.		" "		H. M. S.	H. M. S.		H. M. S.			
1	6	11	0'13	8 43	2	9'73	18 11	27	37'3	8 36	52	15	20	37	
2	6	7	0'15	8 46	55	9'70	17 56	23	38'0	8 40	48	15	16	41	
3	6	3	0'18	8 50	48	9'68	17 41	1	38'8	8 44	45	15	12	45	
4	5	59	0'20	8 54	40	9'65	17 25	22	39'5	8 48	41	15	8	50	
5	5	54	0'23	8 58	31	9'63	17	9 26	40'2	8 52	38	15	4	54	
6	5	48	0'25	9	2 22	9'60	16 53	13	40'9	8 56	34	15	0	58	
7	5	42	0'28	9	6 12	9'58	16 36	44	41'6	9	0 31	14	57	2	
8	5	35	0'30	9	10 2	9'55	16 19	59	42'2	9	4 27	14	53	6	
9	5	27	0'33	9	13 51	9'53	16	2 57	42'9	9	8 24	14	49	10	
10	5	19	0'35	9	17 39	9'50	15 45	41	43'5	9	12 21	14	45	14	
11	5	10	0'38	9	21 27	9'48	15	28	9	44'1	9	16 17	14	41 18	
12	5	1	0'40	9	25 14	9'45	15	10 23	44'7	9	20 14	14	37 22		
13	4	51	0'43	9	29 1	9'43	14 52	22	45'3	9	24 10	14	33 26		
14	4	40	0'45	9	32 47	9'41	14	34	6	45'9	9	28 7	14	29 30	
15	4	29	0'47	9	36 33	9'38	14	15 37	46'5	9	32 3	14	25 35		
16	4	18	0'50	9	40 18	9'36	13 56	55	47'1	9	36 0	14	21 39		
17	4	6	0'52	9	44 2	9'34	13 37	59	47'6	9	39 56	14	17 43		
18	3	53	0'54	9	47 45	9'32	13	18 51	48'1	9	43 53	14	13 47		
19	3	40	0'56	9	51 29	9'30	12 59	29	48'6	9	47 50	14	9 51		
20	3	26	0'58	9	55 12	9'28	12	39 56	49'1	9	51 46	14	5 55		
21	3	12	0'60	9	58 55	9'26	12	20 10	49'6	9	55 43	14	1 59		
22	2	57	0'62	10	2 37	9'24	12	0 13	50'1	9	59 39	13	58 3		
23	2	42	0'64	10	6 18	9'22	11	40 4	50'6	10	3 36	13	54 7		
24	2	27	0'66	10	9 59	9'20	11	19 44	51'0	10	7 32	13	50 11		
25	2	11	0'67	10	13 40	9'18	10	59 14	51'5	10	11 29	13	46 15		
26	1	55	0'69	10	17 20	9'17	10	38 32	51'9	10	15 25	13	42 20		
27	1	38	0'70	10	21 0	9'15	10	17 41	52'3	10	19 22	13	38 24		
28	1	21	0'72	10	24 39	9'14	9	56 39	52'8	10	23 19	13	34 28		
29	1	3	0'73	10	28 18	9'12	9	35 28	53'1	10	27 15	13	30 32		
30	0	46	0'75	10	31 57	9'11	9	14 8	53'5	10	31 12	13	26 36		
31	0	27	0'76	10	35 36	9'09	8	52 39	53'9	10	35 8	13	22 40		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1909.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	SUN.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	No. 1841-1905		Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to feet.)		
				Inches.	Directn.	Pressure	FALL.	SHINE.
						Inches.		hours.
1	70'5	57'5	62'2	29'848	SE	0'3	24	0'5
2	62'7	51'7	1	29'876	N	6'9	02	1'3
3	65'3	46'9	1	30'053	N	1'7	...	6'9
4	75'3	48'3	1	30'048	SW	0'6	...	7'7
5	77'1	49'9	1	30'079	V'ble	0'1	...	10'9
6	77'8	50'1	2	30'031	E	1'0	...	14'1
7	79'9	51'6	2	29'941	E	0'4	...	13'0
8	77'2	52'0	3	29'910	ENE	1'6	...	13'6
9	80'2	52'6	3	29'866	NE	1'1	...	9'4
10	79'7	52'1	3	30'038	NE	0'8	...	13'2
11	80'9	52'2	4	30'092	SW	0'2	...	12'0
12	86'2	54'3	5	30'021	SW	0'9	...	13'1
13	80'0	59'2	5	29'961	WNW	1'7	...	9'8
14	81'1	56'5	5	30'011	W	1'4	...	10'4
15	85'7	57'7	4	29'860	SSW	0'9	...	11'0
16	79'0	59'1	3	29'568	SW	2'8	03	...
17	71'7	52'6	1	29'545	V'ble	3'1	36	5'6
18	70'3	56'5	61'9	29'387	V'ble	6'8	10	8'9
19	74'0	56'1	7	29'875	SW	4'7	...	8'3
20	66'1	57'1	5	29'770	SW	4'9	27	...
21	68'2	50'7	3	29'491	NNW	1'6	06	6'4
22	66'1	46'3	1	29'548	W	2'6	...	9'3
23	67'1	45'2	60'9	29'638	SSW	3'0	03	2'0
24	71'5	56'5	8	29'608	SW	2'5	47	1'1
25	69'2	55'6	7	29'589	W	1'9	20	3'0
26	61'6	53'1	7	29'855	N	1'4	...	...
27	67'1	47'5	6	29'950	W	0'9	...	3'6
28	72'1	53'3	4	30'029	WSW	0'7	...	11'2
29	71'7	49'0	3	29'795	SW	2'6	...	11'4
30	64'3	52'0	1	29'043	W	3'6	02	5'4
31	60'0	44'7	59'9	29'564	WNW	4'6	...	4'4
Mean	72'9	52'5	61'6	29'823	Sum	1'8	227'5	...

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted	(8.48)
2.		(8.46)
3.		(8.45)
4.		(8.43)
5.		(8.41)
6.		(8.39)
7.		(8.38)
8.		(8.37)
9.		(8.35)
10.		(8.33)
11.		(8.31)
12.		(8.29)
13.		(8.27)
14.		(8.26)
15.		(8.24)
16.		(8.21)
17.		(8.19)
18.		(8.17)
19.		(8.15)
20.		(8.12)
21.		(8.10)
22.		(8.9)
23.		(8.7)
24.		(8.4)
25.		(8.2)
26.		(8.0)
27.		(7.58)
28.		(7.55)
29.		(7.53)
30.		(7.51)
31.		(7.49)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	South Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 8h. P.M.
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
1	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
2	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
3	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
4	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
5	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
6	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
7	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
8	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
9	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
10	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
11	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
12	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
13	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
14	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
15	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
16	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
17	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
18	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
19	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
20	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
21	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
22	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
23	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
24	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
25	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
26	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
27	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
28	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
29	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
30	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023
31	5 14	8 27	5 12	40 25	3 11	59 14	16 10	25 15	41 023

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1h. 32m. morn., and Twilight ends at 10h. 41m. aft., the length of the Day being 15h. 24m.

Aug. 2. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. 18m. aft. 4° 8' S.

Aug. 3. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 58m. aft. Neptune 4° 45' S.

Aug. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6' 18".

Aug. 6. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 6h. 14m. morn. 0° 5' N.

Aug. 6. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 50m. aft. 4° 11' S.

Aug. 6. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 26m. aft. 4° 7' S.

Aug. 9. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 25m. aft. 2° 34' S.

Aug. 11. Venus and Neptune in conjunction, 6h. 46m. morn. 0° 27' N.

Aug. 17. Occultation of B.A.C. 6666; magnitude 5.7. The disappearance takes place at 10h. 55m. aft., 92° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 3m. morn., on the 18th at 210° from the vertex.

Aug. 20. Occultation of 35 Capricorn; magnitude 6.0. The disappearance takes place at 1h. 4m. morn., 83° from the vertex; the reappearance at 2h. 1m. morn., 186° from the vertex.

Aug. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4' 9".

Aug. 25. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 46m. aft. 1° 18' S.

Aug. 28. Occultation of 7 Tauri; magnitude 4.3. The disappearance takes place at 2h. 11m. morn., 159° from the vertex; the reappearance at 2h. 54m. morn., 242° from the vertex.

Aug. 30. Mercury at greatest elongation (27°) E., 11h. aft.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47m., and the Afternoons 59m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
2	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
3	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
4	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
5	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
6	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
7	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
8	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
9	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
10	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
11	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
12	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
13	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
14	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
15	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
16	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
17	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
18	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
19	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
20	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
21	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
22	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
23	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
24	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
25	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
26	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
27	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
28	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
29	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
30	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38
31	9 59	2 6	52 52	10 14	12 38

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	♿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
2	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
3	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
4	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
5	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
6	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
7	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
8	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
9	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
10	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
11	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
12	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
13	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
14	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
15	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
16	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
17	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
18	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
19	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
20	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
21	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
22	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
23	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
24	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
25	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
26	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
27	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
28	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
29	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
30	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51
31	13 45	15 15	22 23	53 11	12 51

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	♿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
2	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
3	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
4	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
5	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
6	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
7	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
8	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
9	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
10	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
11	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
12	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
13	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
14	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
15	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
16	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
17	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
18	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
19	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
20	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
21	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
22	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
23	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
24	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
25	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
26	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
27	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
28	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
29	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
30	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
31	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	♿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
2	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
3	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
4	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
5	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
6	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
7	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
8	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
9	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
10	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
11	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
12	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
13	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
14	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
15	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
16	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
17	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
18	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
19	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
20	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
21	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
22	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
23	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
24	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
25	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
26	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
27	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
28	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
29	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
30	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1 5
31	8 7	7 0	6 2	3 4	1

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—													
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bar.)	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	9 41	10 21	7 24	8 2	2 39	3 20	1 39	2 28	8 2	8 41	10 52	11 27	7 2	7 38
2	Tu	11 1	11 40	8 39	9 13	4 7	4 40	3 13	3 52	9 20	9 56	...	0 1	8 15	8 51
3	W	...	0 16	9 43	10 12	5 16	5 48	4 25	4 54	10 29	11 0	0 34	1 5	9 25	9 56
4	Th	0 48	1 17	10 37	11 1	6 19	6 47	5 21	5 46	11 28	11 55	1 33	1 59	10 28	10 44
5	F	1 44	2 8	11 25	11 48	7 12	7 36	6 10	6 34	...	0 20	2 24	2 47	11 6	11 28
6	S	2 31	2 53	...	0 10	7 59	8 20	6 57	7 19	0 44	1 6	3 8	3 28	11 49	...
7	S	3 14	3 34	0 31	0 51	8 30	8 58	7 40	7 57	1 27	1 47	3 48	4 7	0 9	0 20
8	M	3 53	4 12	1 9	1 27	9 16	9 33	8 14	8 30	2 5	2 23	4 26	4 45	0 49	1 8
9	Tu	4 30	4 47	1 45	2 2	9 50	10 6	8 47	9 3	2 41	2 58	5 3	5 21	1 27	1 45
10	W	5 4	5 20	2 18	2 35	10 22	10 38	9 20	9 37	3 15	3 31	5 39	5 57	2 3	2 21
11	Th	5 37	5 55	2 52	3 8	10 54	11 9	9 54	10 12	3 48	4 4	6 16	6 35	2 39	2 57
12	F	6 13	6 31	3 25	3 44	11 25	11 42	10 31	10 50	4 21	4 40	6 55	7 16	3 15	3 35
13	S	6 51	7 12	4 6	4 30	...	0 2	11 10	11 32	5 1	5 23	7 40	8 3	3 59	4 26
14	S	7 35	8 2	4 57	5 30	0 26	0 54	11 55	...	5 48	6 17	8 35	9 8	4 53	5 23
15	M	8 31	9 7	5 6	5 51	1 26	2 4	0 23	1 0	6 51	7 29	9 43	10 21	5 56	6 32
16	Tu	9 50	10 31	7 32	8 11	2 46	3 29	1 47	2 37	8 9	8 49	11 0	11 37	7 10	7 47
17	W	11 10	11 46	8 45	9 16	4 10	4 47	3 21	3 58	9 25	9 58	...	0 9	8 22	8 54
18	Th	...	0 19	9 43	10 6	5 19	5 47	4 28	4 54	10 27	10 53	0 38	1 4	9 23	9 50
19	F	0 47	1 11	10 28	10 49	6 12	6 36	5 16	5 37	11 17	11 40	1 28	1 50	10 13	10 31
20	S	1 34	1 55	11 9	11 28	6 59	7 20	5 57	6 17	...	0 2	2 11	2 30	10 51	11 9
21	S	2 15	2 34	11 48	...	7 40	7 59	6 37	6 58	0 23	0 44	2 49	3 8	11 27	11 47
22	M	2 53	3 12	0 8	0 28	8 18	8 36	7 18	7 37	1 4	1 24	3 27	3 45	...	0 6
23	Tu	3 31	3 49	0 48	1 7	8 55	9 14	7 55	8 12	1 44	2 4	4 4	4 24	0 26	0 47
24	W	4 9	4 29	1 27	1 46	9 33	9 52	8 30	8 48	2 23	2 42	4 44	5 4	1 7	1 27
25	Th	4 48	5 8	2 6	2 26	10 11	10 30	9 8	9 29	3	3 22	5 25	5 47	1 49	2 11
26	F	5 28	5 50	2 47	3 9	10 50	11 10	9 50	10 12	3 43	4 4	6 10	6 34	2 33	2 56
27	S	6 12	6 36	3 31	3 55	11 30	11 52	10 35	11 0	4 26	4 50	6 59	7 27	3 20	3 46
28	S	7 1	7 29	4 23	4 57	...	0 19	11 26	11 56	5 17	5 48	7 59	8 35	4 17	4 53
29	M	8 1	8 39	5 38	6 25	0 53	1 34	...	0 31	6 24	7 5	9 16	9 58	5 31	6 11
30	Tu	9 23	10 12	7 14	7 59	2 20	3 10	1 18	2 17	7 51	8 37	10 42	11 25	6 52	7 35
31	W	10 58	11 41	8 40	9 14	3 58	4 41	3 9	3 53	9 20	9 56	...	0 3	8 16	8 52

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	6 38M	1 16A	8 24A	1 58M	10 7M	6 16A	6 6M	1 14A	8 22A	9 54M	3 42A	9 32A	10 18A	5 24M	0 26A				
13	6 40M	1 29A	8 11A	2 12M	10 15M	6 18A	6 5M	1 4A	8 3A	9 34M	3 20A	9 6A	9 51A	4 57M	1 59M				
20	7 27M	1 37A	7 54A	2 30M	10 24M	6 18A	6 2M	0 53A	7 44A	9 12M	2 56A	8 40A	9 24A	4 30M	1 32M				
27	7 43M	1 39A	7 35A	2 48M	10 31M	6 14A	6 13M	0 42A	7 23A	8 53M	2 34A	8 15A	8 56A	4 2M	1 11M				

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

	R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1 27	59		88	49	23
10	1 27	14		88	49	24
19	1 27	22		88	49	27
28	1 27	30		88	49	29

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting at first W.N.W., afterwards W. by N., and at end of month due W.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising N.E. by E.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting in first half of the month, W.N.W.; later, W. by N.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting W. by S.

♄ SATURN rises about 10h. in the evening, E.N.E. Stationary on the 20th, at *gh. morn.*

At the beginning of August, Cepheus, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Delphinus, and Capricornus south at midnight.

In Vulpecula, $3^{\text{h}} 50^{\text{m}}$ due north of γ Sagittae, is the "Dumb-bell" Nebula, generally considered irresolvable, although under the higher powers of Lord Rosse's telescope there seemed some trace of resolvability shown. It is situated in R.A. $19^{\text{h}} 55^{\text{m}}$ and Decl. $22^{\circ} 26'$ N., and gives a spectrum of bright lines.

There is a little bright globular cluster, 4° due south of ϵ Delphini, consisting of a mass of very small stars, not easy for small telescopes; ϵ Delphini is situated in R.A. $20^{\text{h}} 28^{\text{m}} 55^{\text{s}}$ and Decl. $11^{\circ} 0'$ N.—a tiny star, 9^{th} mag. precedes it. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily on the evenings immediately before and after the 5th of this month. Uranus and Pallas may be observed in this month. See p. 54.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° Δ 23d. 12h. A. AUTUMN COMMENCES.		THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	W.			Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	Th	St. Giles.	Partridge Shooting begins.	5 13	6 47	244	121
2	F	Omdurman, 1898.	Sedan capitulated, 1870.	5 15	6 45	245	120
3	S	Dunbar, 1650.	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.	5 17	6 43	246	119
4	S	15th Sun. after Trinity.	French Republic procl.	5 18	6 40	247	118
5	M	Malta captured by the British, 1800.	[1870.	5 20	6 38	248	117
6	Tu	Scottish Rebellion commenced at Perth, 1745.		5 22	6 36	249	116
7	W	St. Evrartius.	Sir H. C. Bannerman b. '36; d. 22	5 23	6 34	250	115
8	Th	Nativity B.V.M.	Sebastopol, '55. [Apr. 1908.	5 25	6 31	251	114
9	F	Flodden, 1513.	Victor Emmanuel pro. king, '60.	5 26	6 29	252	113
10	S	Pinkie, 1547.	Empress of Austria assass. 1898.	5 27	6 27	253	112
11	S	16th Sunday after Trinity.	Malplaquet, 1709.	5 29	6 25	254	111
12	M	Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith born, 1852.		5 30	6 23	255	110
13	Tu	Capture of Quebec; death of Gen. Wolfe, 1759.		5 32	6 20	256	109
14	W	Holy Cross.	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	5 33	6 18	257	108
15	Th	Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened, '30.		5 34	6 16	258	107
16	F	Ember Day.	William Blackwood, publisher.	5 36	6 13	259	106
17	S	St. Lambert.	Ember Day. [d. 1834.	5 38	6 11	260	105
18	S	17th Sun. after Trinity.	Dr. Johnson b. 1709.	5 39	6 9	261	104
19	M	Poitiers, 1356.	Lord Brougham born, 1778.	5 41	6 6	262	103
20	Tu	Alma, '54.	Delhi, '57. Owen Glendower d. 1415.	5 43	6 4	263	102
21	W	St. Matthew, Apoc., Evang. & Martyr.	Ember	5 45	6 2	264	101
22	Th	Zutphen, 1586.	Michael Faraday b. 1791. [Day.	5 46	6 0	265	100
23	F	Assaye, 1803.	Marshal Bazaine died, 1888.	5 48	5 58	266	99
24	S	Henry H. Milman, poet and historian, d. 1868.		5 49	5 55	267	98
25	S	18th Sunday after Trinity.	LUCKNOW DAY, 1857.	5 51	5 53	268	97
26	M	St. Cyprian.	Relief of Lucknow, 1857.	5 53	5 51	269	96
27	Tu	Busaco, 1810.	George Cruikshank born, 1792.	5 54	5 48	270	95
28	W	Strasbourg, 1870.	Richard Owen born, 1804.	5 56	5 46	271	94
29	Th	St. Michael and All Angels.	Quarter Day.	5 58	5 44	272	93
30	F	St. Jerome.	Lord Roberts, VC, born, 1832.	5 59	5 41	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	3d.	6h.	6m.	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	11	8	11	Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon	19	4	52	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	25	8	54	Afternoon.

Apogee 9d. 2h. A. 251,500 | Perigee 27d. 10h. 1225,700.
* Harvest Moon.

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1909,
on 17 days; total fall, 2'47 inches; above the
average, 1841-90, by 0'22 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Declarations as to misdescription or other error in County or Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace.—Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

2. First day on which Revising Barristers may hold Revision Courts.

24. Sher. Is of London to be sworn in.

30. Acco. nts of Overseers to be made up to this date for past half-year.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	After Clock.	Rel. Var. of Light. Time.	Apparent Right Ascen- sion at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (N. or S.) at Noon.	Rel. Var. of Declination.	Sideral Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sideral Noon.	1. Lamps to be lighted	(7.47)
H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	0 9	0.77	10 39 14	9.08	8 31 1	54.2	10 39 5	13 18 44	2.	(7.45)
2	Before	0.79	10 42 52	9.07	8 9 14	54.6	10 43 1	13 14 48		
3	0 29	0.80	10 46 29	9.06	7 47 20	54.9	10 46 58	13 10 52	3.	(7.43)
4	0 48	0.81	10 50 6	9.05	7 25 18	55.2	10 50 54	13 6 56		
5	1 7	0.82	10 53 44	9.04	7 3 9	55.5	10 54 51	13 3 0	4.	(7.40)
6	1 27	0.83	10 57 20	9.03	6 40 54	55.8	10 58 48	12 59 5		
7	1 47	0.84	11 0 57	9.02	6 18 31	56.1	11 2 44	12 55 9		
8	2 7	0.85	11 4 33	9.01	5 56 2	56.3	11 6 41	12 51 13	5.	(7.38)
9	2 28	0.85	11 8 9	9.00	5 33 28	56.5	11 10 37	12 47 17		
10	2 48	0.86	11 11 45	8.99	5 10 48	56.8	11 14 34	12 43 21	6.	(7.36)
11	3 9	0.87	11 15 21	8.99	4 48 2	57.0	11 18 30	12 39 25		
12	3 30	0.87	11 18 57	8.98	4 25 13	57.2	11 22 27	12 35 29	7.	(7.34)
13	3 51	0.88	11 22 32	8.98	4 2 18	57.4	11 26 23	12 31 33		
14	4 12	0.88	11 26 8	8.97	3 39 19	57.5	11 30 20	12 27 37	8.	(7.31)
15	4 33	0.89	11 29 43	8.97	3 16 16	57.7	11 34 16	12 23 41		
16	4 55	0.89	11 33 18	8.97	2 53 10	57.8	11 38 13	12 19 45		
17	5 16	0.89	11 36 54	8.97	2 30 1	57.9	11 42 10	12 15 50	9.	(7.29)
18	5 37	0.89	11 40 29	8.97	2 6 49	58.1	11 46 6	12 11 54		
19	5 59	0.89	11 44 4	8.97	1 43 34	58.2	11 50 3	12 7 58	10.	(7.27)
20	6 20	0.89	11 47 39	8.97	1 20 17	58.2	11 53 59	12 4 2		
21	6 41	0.88	11 51 15	8.97	0 56 58	58.3	11 57 56	12 0 6		
22	7 2	0.88	11 54 50	8.98	0 33 37	58.4	12 1 52	11 56 10	11.	(7.25)
23	7 23	0.87	11 58 26	8.98	South	58.4	12 5 49	11 52 14		
24	7 44	0.87	12 2 1	8.99	0 13 8	58.5	12 9 45	11 48 18	12.	(7.23)
25	8 5	0.86	12 5 37	8.99	0 36 32	58.5	12 13 42	11 44 22		
26	8 26	0.85	12 9 13	9.00	0 59 56	58.5	12 17 39	11 40 26	13.	(7.20)
27	8 46	0.85	12 12 49	9.01	1 23 21	58.5	12 21 35	11 36 30		
28	9 6	0.84	12 16 25	9.02	1 46 45	58.5	12 25 32	11 32 35		
29	9 26	0.83	12 20 2	9.03	2 10 8	58.4	12 29 28	11 28 39	14.	(7.18)
30	9 46	0.82	12 23 39	9.04	2 33 30	58.4	12 33 25	11 24 43	15.	(7.16)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1909.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM. Mean.	WIND.		RAIN. FALL.	SEX. SHINE
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo. 1841-1904.		Direction.	Pressure.		
					inches.	(Pressure lbs. to foot)	inch.	hours.
1	59.0	43.0	59.8	29.720	NW	30.1	.06	4.6
2	64.8	37.1	7	29.931	SW	30.3	...	7.0
3	69.9	44.1	6	30.041	WSW	30.0	...	8.9
4	62.0	54.1	5	29.740	SW	4.8	.22	...
5	64.3	47.9	4	29.848	NW	2.1	.01	11.4
6	71.0	48.1	2	29.547	SW	8.3	.03	5.6
7	63.2	48.9	0	29.510	W	4.0	.01	5.6
8	56.0	40.6	58.8	29.776	N	2.3	.14	3.9
9	61.8	45.6	6	29.939	NNE	2.7	...	2.9
10	60.0	45.4	4	29.790	NE	7.0	.03	...
11	65.4	53.3	1	29.747	E	3.8	.10	5.6
12	66.4	51.6	0	29.801	N	1.2	...	3.7
13	57.0	52.1	57.8	29.849	N	6.4	.40	...
14	56.5	46.7	7	30.110	NE	4.7	...	...
15	63.4	44.3	6	30.039	NE	1.1	...	2.6
16	63.6	51.3	5	29.898	ESE	0.5	.11	1.6
17	69.0	53.1	2	29.900	E	1.5	.07	3.6
18	64.1	47.0	55.9	29.968	NNE	0.8	...	4.4
19	65.8	45.1	5	29.924	WSW	0.2	...	5.1
20	64.2	45.7	2	29.849	Vble	0.6	...	3.4
21	62.7	40.6	55.9	29.744	ESE	0.4	...	3.8
22	68.0	46.2	6	29.732	E	0.7	.20	7.7
23	64.7	55.3	4	29.867	Vble	1.6	.08	0.2
24	68.6	52.3	3	29.999	SSW	3.1	...	6.8
25	64.2	53.7	2	29.937	WSW	1.6	.29	0.7
26	62.8	46.6	2	30.021	N	2.3	.16	0.8
27	58.2	43.1	1	30.025	NE	0.2	...	1.0
28	54.1	43.1	54.9	29.861	Calm	...	.22	...
29	57.0	50.4	7	29.693	ESE	0.1	.34	...
30	57.0	48.1	4	29.733	Vble	0.1	...	0.3
Mn	62.9	47.5	57.2	29.851		Sum 2.47	106.2	

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rising.	Setting.	South.	Right	Declina-	Horiz-	Semi-	Age	Configu-
	H. M.	H. M.	Morning.	Ascension at Noon.	tion at Noon.	ontal Parallax at Noon.	diameter at Noon.	at Noon.	rations of Jupiter's Satellites at 7h. p.m.
1	45	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
2	47	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
3	49	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
4	51	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
5	53	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
6	55	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
7	57	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
8	59	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
9	61	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
10	63	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
11	65	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
12	67	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
13	69	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
14	71	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
15	73	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
16	75	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
17	77	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
18	79	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
19	81	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
20	83	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
21	85	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
22	87	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
23	89	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
24	91	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
25	93	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
26	95	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
27	97	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
28	99	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
29	101	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
30	103	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301
31	105	6 20	10 16	8 58	38 22	16 41	57 18	15 38	27 5 42301

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3h. 7m. morn., and Twilight ends at 8h. 53m. aft., the length of the Day being 13h. 34m.

Sept. 1. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 3m. aft. ♀ 4° 26' S.

Sept. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 11m. 4° 00'.

Sept. 14. Occultations of α Sagittarii; magnitude 4.8, and A Sagittarii; magnitude 4.9. The disappearances take place at 6h. 5m. aft. and 7h. 56m. aft., 68° and 72° from the vertex respectively; the reappearances at 7h. 23m. aft., and 9h. 15m. aft., 285° and 256° from the vertex respectively.

Sept. 17. Occultations of γ Aquarii; magnitude 5.6, and γ Aquarii; magnitude 4.4. The disappearances take place at 9h. 30m. aft., 105° from the vertex, and 10h. 50m. aft., 57° from the vertex, respectively; the reappearances at 10h. 32m. aft., 211° from the vertex, and 11h. 2m. morn., of the 18th, 229° from the vertex, respectively.

Sept. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 11m. 3° 38'.

Sept. 20. Occultation of μ Piscium; magnitude 5.0. The disappearance takes place at 11h. 58m. aft., 51° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 11m. morn., on the 21st, at 264° from the vertex.

Sept. 23. Sun enters sign Libra. Autumn commences 10h. 31m. aft.

Sept. 23. Occultation of 56 Tauri; magnitude 5.2. The disappearance takes place at 10h. 58m. aft., 169° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11h. 28m. aft., 230° from the vertex.

Sept. 24. Occultations of α Tauri, α Tauri, and β Tauri, the respective magnitudes being 4.1, 4.2, and 5.4. The disappearances at 1h. 43m. morn., 2h. 13m. morn., and 2h. 59m. morn., at 174°, 69°, and 35° from the vertex respectively; the reappearances at 2h. 5m. morn., 3h. 14m. morn., and 3h. 39m. morn., 209°, 268°, and 317° from the vertex respectively.

In this month the Mornings decrease 46m., and the Afternoons 1h. 6m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
2	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
3	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
4	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
5	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
6	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
7	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
8	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
9	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
10	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
11	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
12	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
13	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
14	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
15	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
16	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
17	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
18	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
19	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
20	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
21	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
22	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
23	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
24	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
25	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
26	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
27	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
28	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
29	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
30	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47
31	12 20 44	9 25 13	11 27 41	12 58 12	2 19 47

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	♿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
2	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
3	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
4	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
5	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
6	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
7	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
8	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
9	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
10	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
11	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
12	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
13	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
14	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
15	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
16	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
17	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
18	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
19	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
20	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
21	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
22	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
23	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
24	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
25	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
26	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
27	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
28	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
29	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
30	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59
31	14 13 3	5 35 45	5 0 31	11 10 11	5 59

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	♿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
2	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
3	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
4	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
5	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
6	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
7	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
8	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
9	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
10	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
11	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
12	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
13	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
14	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
15	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
16	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
17	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
18	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
19	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
20	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
21	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
22	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
23	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
24	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
25	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
26	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
27	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
28	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
29	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
30	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4
31	8 7	10 3	5 6	3 3	1 4

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

♂	♀	♀	♂	♂	♂
15 54	3 9	5 4	1 8	14 6	8 9
15 56	4 7	5 3	1 8	14 4	9 0
15 59	5 1	5 1	1 8	14 2	9 0

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	Th	...	0 17	9 43	10 8	5 17	5 48	4 26	4 54	10 29	10 56	0 36	1 5	9 24	9 52		
2	F	0 48	1 14	10 31	10 53	6 15	6 40	5 17	5 39	11 21	11 45	1 30	1 53	10 15	10 36		
3	S	1 37	2 0	11 13	11 31	7 1	7 25	6 0	6 20	...	0 7	2 14	2 33	10 55	11 12		
4	S	2 19	2 36	11 49	...	7 43	7 59	6 39	6 58	0 27	0 45	2 51	3 8	11 27	11 45		
5	M	2 53	3 10	0 7	0 25	8 15	8 32	7 16	7 33	1 3	1 21	3 25	3 42	...	0 3		
6	Tu	3 27	3 44	0 42	0 58	8 49	9 5	7 49	8 3	1 38	1 54	3 58	4 14	0 20	0 36		
7	W	4 0	4 15	1 13	1 28	9 19	9 33	8 16	8 30	2 9	2 24	4 29	4 45	0 52	1 8		
8	Th	4 30	4 45	1 43	1 57	9 47	10 2	8 44	8 59	2 39	2 53	5 1	5 17	1 24	1 40		
9	F	4 59	5 14	2 13	2 27	10 16	10 30	9 14	9 29	3 8	3 23	5 33	5 49	1 57	2 13		
10	S	5 29	5 45	2 42	2 58	10 44	10 59	9 45	10 3	3 38	3 54	6 7	6 26	2 30	2 47		
11	S	6 3	6 23	3 17	3 38	11 16	11 36	10 23	10 44	4 13	4 34	6 48	7 12	3 7	3 31		
12	M	6 45	7 10	4 3	4 33	11 59	...	11 7	11 33	4 57	5 25	7 39	8 11	3 58	4 29		
13	Tu	7 39	8 15	5 13	6 1	...	0 29	...	0 7	6 0	6 43	8 51	9 35	5 6	5 48		
14	W	8 29	9 48	6 5	7 37	1 56	2 47	0 53	1 50	7 28	8 14	10 20	11 3	6 31	7 14		
15	Th	10 35	11 17	8 17	8 52	3 34	4 17	2 43	3 28	8 56	9 32	11 42	...	7 53	8 28		
16	F	11 54	...	9 20	9 43	4 53	5 24	4 4	4 32	10 3	10 29	0 15	0 42	8 59	9 25		
17	S	0 23	0 48	10 4	10 23	5 48	6 11	4 54	5 13	10 52	11 14	1 5	1 25	9 48	10 8		
18	S	1 9	1 30	10 43	11 3	6 32	6 53	5 32	5 51	11 35	11 56	1 45	2 5	10 26	10 44		
19	M	1 50	2 9	11 23	11 42	7 13	7 32	6 11	6 31	...	0 17	2 24	2 42	11 2	11 20		
20	Tu	2 26	2 45	...	0 2	7 51	8 10	6 51	7 10	0 38	0 58	3 0	3 19	11 40	...		
21	W	3 4	3 24	0 21	0 41	8 29	8 48	7 29	7 47	1 18	1 38	3 38	3 58	0 0	0 20		
22	Th	4 43	4 3	1 1	1 21	9 7	9 27	8 5	8 24	1 57	2 17	4 18	4 38	0 40	1 1		
23	F	4 23	4 43	1 42	2 1	9 46	10 4	8 43	9 2	2 37	2 57	4 59	5 20	1 22	1 44		
24	S	5 3	5 23	2 21	2 42	10 24	10 45	9 23	9 46	3 17	3 38	5 43	6 7	2 6	2 30		
25	S	5 47	6 12	3 6	3 33	11 7	11 30	10 11	10 38	4 2	4 28	6 34	7 4	2 56	3 23		
26	M	6 38	7 9	4 4	4 40	...	0 11	11 7	11 40	4 57	5 32	7 39	8 18	3 58	4 37		
27	Tu	7 45	8 23	5 27	6 22	0 36	1 23	...	0 21	6 14	7 1	9 5	9 54	5 20	6 6		
28	W	9 20	10 11	7 13	7 59	2 17	3 9	1 16	2 15	7 50	8 37	10 41	11 24	6 51	7 34		
29	Th	10 38	11 38	8 38	9 8	3 58	4 39	3 9	3 50	9 18	9 50	...	0 1	8 14	8 40		
30	F	...	0 11	9 31	9 53	5 11	5 36	4 20	4 42	10 17	10 40	0 30	0 54	9 13	9 37		

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	7 58M	1 24A	7 10A	3 9M	10 38M	6 7A	5 59M	0 31A	7 3A	8 33M	2 11A	7 49A	8 28A	3 34M	10 36M
10	7 55M	1 19A	6 43A	3 31M	10 45M	5 59A	5 57M	0 20A	6 43A	8 14M	1 49A	7 24A	8 1A	3 6M	10 7M
17	7 24M	0 49A	6 14A	3 52M	10 50M	5 48A	5 55M	0 9A	6 23A	7 54M	1 26A	6 58A	7 33A	2 37M	9 37M
24	6 20M	0 1A	5 42A	4 14M	10 55M	5 36A	5 53M	11 53M	6 3A	7 34M	1 4A	6 34A	7 5A	2 8M	9 7M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R.A.			DECL. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1	27	33.2	88	49	30
10	1	27	39.3	88	49	33
19	1	27	44.1	88	49	36
28	1	27	48.7	88	49	40

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star at the beginning of the month, setting W. by S.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising at first E.N.E., afterwards E. by N.

♂ MARS is too near the sun for observation in this month.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting W. by S.

♄ SATURN rises soon after sun-set, E.N.E., in conjunction with the moon on the 21st at 11h. 30m. aft. h. 1° 31' S.


On the 1st of September, Cepheus, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Pisces Australis will be on the meridian at midnight.

In Pegasus is a fine globular cluster of very small stars, $2\frac{1}{2}'$ in diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}'$ north-west of ϵ Pegasi, much condensed towards the centre, where the stars cannot be resolved; there are many telescopic and several rather bright stars in the field. Aquarius contains a fine cluster of stars, condensed in the centre, and presenting a true globular form, consisting of very small

stars very much compressed. It is situated in R.A. 21h. 28m. and Decl. 1° 20' S.

In the early evening at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. 21h. 35m. and Decl. 23° 40' S., can be observed. The best evenings for observation are those immediately before and after the 3rd and end of the month.

Ceres and Pallas can be observed in this month, see p. 94.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	S	 <i>St. Remigius.</i> Pheasant Shooting begins.	6 0	5 39	274	91
2	||	S	19th Sunday after Trinity.	6 2	5 37	275	90
3	||	M	John Lyon, founder of Harrow, died, 1592.	6 3	5 35	276	89
4	||	Tu	Guizot, French Statesman and Hist. b. 1787.	6 6	5 32	277	88
5	||	W	First English Bible printed, 1535.	6 8	5 30	278	87
6	||	Th	<i>St. Faith.</i> Jenny Lind b. 1820; d. 2 Nov. 1887.	6 9	5 27	279	86
7	||	F	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748. E. A. Poed. '49.	6 11	5 25	280	85
8	||	S	Owens College, Manchester, opened, 1873.	6 13	5 23	281	84
9	||	S	20th Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Denys.</i>	6 15	5 21	282	83
10	||	M	President Krüger born, 1825.	6 16	5 18	283	82
11	||	Tu	Order of the Bath instituted, 1399.	6 18	5 16	284	81
12	||	W	MICH. LAW S. BEGIN. Pekin taken, 1860.	6 20	5 14	285	80
13	||	Th	<i>Trans. K. Educ. Conf.</i> Sir Henry Irving d. 1905.	6 21	5 11	286	79
14	||	F	Hastings, 1066. Prussian defeat at Jena, 1806.	6 23	5 9	287	78
15	||	S	W. von Kaulbach b. 1805; d. 7 Apr. 1874.	6 25	5 7	288	77
16	||	S	21st Sunday after Trinity. [hardy, 1866.	6 26	5 6	289	76
17	||	M	Smollett d. 1771. Austrians evacuated Lomb.	6 28	5 4	290	75
18	||	Tu	<i>St. Luke, Evangelist.</i> Last Eng. Lottery, 1826.	6 29	5 2	291	74
19	||	W	Leipsic, 1813. Dean Swift died, 1745.	6 31	4 59	292	73
20	||	Th	Navarino, 1827. Lord Palmerston born, 1784.	6 33	4 57	293	72
21	||	F	TRAFALGAR DAY, 1805. Coleridge born, 1772.	6 35	4 55	294	71
22	||	S	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685.	6 37	4 53	295	70
23	||	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 38	4 50	296	69
24	||	M	Treaty of Peace with China, 1860.	6 40	4 48	297	68
25	||	Tu	<i>St. Crispin.</i> Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 41	4 46	298	67
26	||	W	Von Moltke born, 1800. W. Hogarth d. 1764.	6 43	4 45	299	66
27	||	Th	Metz, 1870. Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858.	6 45	4 43	300	65
28	||	F	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i> Grant Allen d. 1899.	6 46	4 42	301	64
29	||	S	Keats b. 1795; d. 24 Feb. 21. G. Morland d. 1804.	6 48	4 40	302	63
30	||	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity. Gambetta b. 1838.	6 50	4 38	303	62
31	||	M	Hallowmas Eve. Lord Dundonald died, 1860.	6 52	4 36	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- New Moon 3d, 8h. 32m. Morning.
 - First Quarter 11 1 40 Afternoon.
 - Full Moon 18 2 24 Afternoon.
 - Last Quarter 25 5 48 Morning.
- Apogee 7th, 7h. M. 252,200.
Perigee 19th, 3h. A. 223,000.

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1909,
on 29 days; total fall, 4'06 inches; above the
average, 1847-90, by 1'25 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Revising Barristers must complete revision of all lists of voters by 12th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

- 5. Dividends due. 9. Various Licences expire.
- 14. Fire Insurances must be paid.
- 17. Quarter Sessions begin.
- 24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Var. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascen- sion at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	" "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 5	0'30	12 27 16	0'05	2 55 51	58'3	12 37 23	12 20 47
2	10 24	0'79	12 30 53	0'06	3 20 10	58'2	12 41 13	11 16 51
3	10 43	0'78	12 34 31	0'08	3 43 27	58'1	12 45 14	11 12 55
4	11 2	0'77	12 38 9	0'09	4 6 42	58'0	12 49 11	11 8 59
5	11 20	0'75	12 41 47	0'10	4 29 53	57'9	12 53 8	11 5 3
6	11 38	0'74	12 45 26	0'12	4 53 1	57'8	12 57 4	11 1 7
7	11 55	0'72	12 49 5	0'13	5 16 6	57'6	13 1 1	10 57 11
8	12 13	0'70	12 52 45	0'15	5 39 6	57'4	13 4 57	10 53 15
9	12 29	0'69	12 56 25	0'17	6 2 2	57'2	13 8 54	10 49 20
10	12 46	0'67	13 0 5	0'19	6 24 54	57'0	13 12 50	10 45 24
11	13 1	0'65	13 3 40	0'20	6 47 40	56'8	13 16 47	10 41 28
12	13 17	0'63	13 7 27	0'22	7 10 20	56'6	13 20 43	10 37 32
13	13 32	0'61	13 11 8	0'24	7 32 54	56'3	13 24 40	10 33 36
14	13 46	0'59	13 14 50	0'27	7 55 22	56'0	13 28 37	10 29 40
15	14 0	0'57	13 18 33	0'29	8 17 43	55'7	13 32 33	10 25 44
16	14 13	0'55	13 22 16	0'31	8 39 58	55'4	13 36 30	10 21 48
17	14 26	0'52	13 26 0	0'33	9 2 4	55'1	13 40 26	10 17 52
18	14 38	0'50	13 29 44	0'36	9 24 3	54'8	13 44 23	10 13 56
19	14 50	0'47	13 33 29	0'38	9 45 54	54'4	13 48 19	10 10 0
20	15 1	0'45	13 37 15	0'41	10 7 36	54'1	13 52 16	10 6 5
21	15 11	0'42	13 41 1	0'44	10 29 10	53'7	13 56 12	10 2 9
22	15 21	0'39	13 44 48	0'47	10 50 34	53'3	14 0 9	9 58 13
23	15 30	0'36	13 48 36	0'49	11 11 49	52'9	14 4 6	9 54 17
24	15 38	0'33	13 52 24	0'52	11 32 53	52'5	14 8 3	9 50 21
25	15 46	0'30	13 56 13	0'55	11 53 48	52'0	14 11 59	9 46 25
26	15 53	0'27	14 0 2	0'59	12 14 31	51'6	14 15 55	9 42 29
27	15 59	0'24	14 3 53	0'62	12 35 4	51'1	14 19 52	9 38 33
28	16 4	0'21	14 7 44	0'65	12 55 25	50'6	14 23 48	9 34 37
29	16 9	0'18	14 11 36	0'68	13 15 33	50'1	14 27 45	9 30 41
30	16 13	0'14	14 15 29	0'71	13 35 30	49'6	14 31 41	9 26 45
31	16 16	0'11	14 19 23	0'75	13 55 13	49'0	14 35 38	9 22 50

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.30)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1909.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	WIND.		RAIN- FALL.	SUN- SHINE.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Max. 1841-1905		Direction.	Pressure lbs. to foot.		
				inches.	Calm.	Pressure lbs. to foot.	inches.	hours.
1	66°0	49°2	54°1	29°448				
2	65°8	51°4	53°7	29°669	SW	0°8	...	3°9
3	66°2	57°2	3	29°552	SW	3°6	0°9	0°1
4	68°0	56°3	0	29°525	SW	4°0	1°1	2°1
5	66°0	48°3	52°8	29°266	SW	5°4	2°1	4°1
6	62°0	42°2	5	29°737	SW	1°3	...	9°9
7	62°0	42°2	3	29°669	S	7°0	0°4	4°7
8	65°0	46°9	0	29°594	WSW	6°1	5°6	4°7
9	62°9	39°2	51°6	29°082	SW	0°7	...	8°1
10	64°2	50°3	3	29°879	S	3°6	0°7	1°1
11	65°9	53°1	50°9	29°672	S	2°7	1°5	4°2
12	63°9	46°2	6	29°660	SSW	4°4	...	6°5
13	62°3	47°2	3	29°600	SSW	8°3	1°0	0°9
14	62°1	39°7	1	29°829	SW	3°5	...	9°7
15	60°8	54°2	49°9	29°582	SW	9°0	1°5	...
16	64°0	57°8	8	29°509	SW	3°4	1°2	0°1
17	63°0	52°1	6	29°753	SSW	3°2	1°4	2°7
18	61°8	50°5	3	29°597	SSW	0°5	...	0°3
19	64°0	50°3	1	29°838	SW	1°8	...	2°7
20	60°0	53°0	48°8	29°648	SW	4°9	1°5	...
21	62°0	46°6	6	29°827	SW	5°0	0°3	7°8
22	60°8	45°4	3	29°882	SW	5°7	...	1°2
23	63°2	52°9	1	29°618	SW	11°8	1°4	2°1
24	55°1	41°5	47°9	29°610	WSW	9°2	...	5°8
25	51°4	32°1	7	29°694	WSW	3°5	...	7°3
26	47°2	31°1	6	29°303	E	4°3	0°6	...
27	47°5	43°8	5	29°278	NNE	6°5	0°8	...
28	47°0	38°6	4	29°416	NNE	7°9	0°6	...
29	44°0	29°3	3	29°621	NW	12°3	0°7	0°8
30	43°0	28°2	2	29°827	N	0°3	...	...
31	46°4	36°0	1	29°847	NNE	4°3	1°3	...
Mean	59°5	45°6	50°0	29°636		Sum 4°05	90°7	

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	D. H.	
1	3 26	5 30	10 37	11 16 36	9 41 14	55 35	15 11	27 18	
2	4 39	5 42	11 19	12 1 43	9 41 36	55 10	15 4	28 18	
3	5 51	5 54	aft.	12 45 34	9 42 08	54 48	14 57	0 3	
4	7 3	6 6	0 41	13 29 3	6 50 38	54 28	14 52	1 3	
5	8 14	6 18	1 22	14 13 0	11 59 54	54 14	14 48	2 3	
6	9 26	6 34	2 5	14 58 9	16 40 28	54 5	14 45	3 3	
7	10 36	6 54	2 49	15 45 9	20 41 38	54 2	14 45	4 3	
8	11 46	7 20	3 36	16 34 21	23 52 42	54 8	14 47	5 3	
9	aft.	7 55	4 26	17 25 50	26 3 11	54 23	14 51	6 3	
10	1 54	8 41	5 18	18 19 17	27 3 35	54 47	14 57	7 3	
11	2 43	9 40	6 10	19 13 59	26 46 47	55 21	15 7	8 3	
12	3 20	10 51	7 3	20 9 5	25 9 4	56 5	15 18	9 3	
13	3 49	11 11	7 56	21 3 43	22 1 56	56 56	15 32	10 3	
14	4 11	0 13	8 47	21 57 24	18 47 21	57 52	15 48	11 3	
15	4 29	1 35	9 37	22 50 6	12 45 9	58 49	16 3	12 3	
16	4 45	3 0	10 27	23 42 14	6 39 54	59 42	16 18	13 3	
17	4 59	4 26	11 17	0 34 32	0 3 15	60 26	16 30	14 3	
18	5 15	5 55	12 1	1 27 57	6 42 61	60 56	16 38	15 3	
19	5 33	7 25	0 9	2 23 28	13 9 40	61 8	16 41	16 3	
20	5 57	8 58	1 4	3 21 50	18 50 42	61 1	16 39	17 3	
21	6 27	10 30	2 3	4 23 11	23 17 25	60 37	16 33	18 3	
22	7 10	11 56	3 4	5 26 45	26 7 35	60 0	16 23	19 3	
23	8 0	aft.	4 7	6 30 48	27 9 34	59 15	16 10	20 3	
24	9 20	2 2	5 9	7 33 14	26 24 53	58 26	15 57	21 3	
25	10 39	2 39	6 7	8 32 20	24 6 29	57 37	15 44	22 3	
26	11 59	3 5	7 1	9 27 17	20 33 29	56 52	15 31	23 3	
27	12 11	3 24	7 51	10 18 12	16 6 4	56 11	15 20	24 3	
28	1 16	3 38	8 36	11 5 44	11 2 23	55 36	15 12	25 3	
29	2 30	3 52	9 19	11 50 49	5 37 41	55 7	15 2	26 3	
30	3 41	4 4	10 2	12 34 26	0 4 58	54 43	14 56	27 3	
31	4 52	4 14	10 40	13 17 34	5 24 18	54 24	14 51	28 3	

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun the Satellites will not be visible till November 18.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4h. 8m. morn., and Twilight ends at 7h. 32m. aft., the length of the Day being 11h. 39m.

Oct. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 43s.

Oct. 7. Occultation of δ Scorpii: magnitude 2.5. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 6m. aft., 91° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 23m. aft., 250° from the vertex.

Oct. 11. Mercury at greatest elongation (18°) West, 9h. aft.

Oct. 13. Occultation of γ Capricorni: magnitude 6.0. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 5m. aft., 18° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9h. 0m. aft., 279° from the vertex.

Oct. 19. Occultation of α Arctis: magnitude 5.5. The disappearance takes place at 8h. 16m. aft., 25° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9h. 12m. aft., 204° from the vertex.

Oct. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 54s.

Oct. 21. Occultation of γ Tauri: magnitude 6.0. The disappearance takes place at 9h. 43m. aft., 173° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10h. 13m. aft., 236° from the vertex.

Oct. 22. Occultation of γ Tauri: magnitude 4.7. The disappearance takes place at 8h. 13m. aft., 110° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9h. 3m. aft., 302° from the vertex.

Oct. 25. Occultation of λ Cancri: magnitude 5.9. The disappearance takes place at 4h. 11m. morn., 189° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4h. 54m. morn., 248° from the vertex.

Oct. 27. Occultation of γ Leonis: magnitude 3.6. The disappearance takes place at 2h. 44m. morn., 144° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 51m. morn., 335° from the vertex.

Oct. 28. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction, 10h. 52m. morn., 5° 11' N.

Oct. 30. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 1h. 16m. morn., 0° 21' N.

Oct. 31. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. 28m. aft., 0° 39' S.

In this month the Mornings decrease 52m., and the Afternoons 2h. 3m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	MERCURY.	VENUS.	MARS.	JUPITER.	SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	11 46 46	11 46 28	12 28 40	13 21 11	2 14 17
2	11 50 51	9 21 12	40 39	13 25 12	2 12 57
3	12 8 10	12 32 14	12 52 43	13 29 16	2 11 32
4	12 33 36	13 55 12	13 4 53	13 33 21	2 10 3
5	13 2 45	13 18 20	13 17 9	13 37 27	2 8 32
6	13 33 15	13 41 44	13 29 33	13 41 33	2 7 0

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	5 22 11	3 3 18 N	2 15 58	7 23 47 S	10 35 56 N
2	6 59	0 35 9 N	3 34 8	7 48 4	10 28 25
3	14 12 11	1 54 10 S	4 52 47	8 12 16	10 20 36
4	1 25 21 S	4 23 6	6 10 49	8 36 19	10 12 35
5	4 38 47	6 50 6	7 28 2	9 0 10	10 4 29
6	8 6 12 S	9 13 37 S	8 44 14 S	9 23 44 S	9 56 25 N

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	8	8	11	1	5	3	3	3	1	4	1	1
2	8	8	8	2	5	3	3	4	1	4	1	1
3	8	9	6	9	5	2	3	4	1	4	1	1

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	16	1	4	2	5	5	1	8	14	2	9	2
2	16	4	3	1	5	0	1	8	14	1	9	3
3	16	7	2	6	5	0	1	8	14	2	9	3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 51° 17' 8.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bar.)	
		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	0 36	0 58	10 13	10 32	5 59	6 21	5 2	5 21	11 2	11 23	1 14	1 34	9 57	10 15
2	S	1 19	1 39	10 50	11 7	6 41	7 0	5 40	5 58	11 43	...	1 53	2 11	10 32	10 48
3	M	1 57	2 13	11 39	11 39	7 18	7 34	6 16	6 33	12 0	0 18	2 28	2 43	11 3	11 18
4	Tu	2 28	2 42	11 55	...	7 49	8 3	6 48	7 3	0 34	0 50	2 57	3 12	11 33	11 48
5	W	2 57	3 12	0 10	0 25	8 18	8 32	7 18	7 32	1 6	1 21	3 27	3 41	...	0 3
6	Th	3 26	3 41	0 39	0 53	8 46	9 0	7 45	7 59	1 35	1 49	3 55	4 10	0 18	0 33
7	F	3 56	4 10	1 7	1 21	9 14	9 27	8 11	8 24	2 3	2 17	4 25	4 40	0 48	1 3
8	S	4 23	4 37	1 35	1 50	9 40	9 54	8 37	8 51	2 32	2 46	4 55	5 11	1 18	1 34
9	S	4 53	5 8	2 6	2 23	10 10	10 26	9 8	9 26	3 2	3 19	5 28	5 48	1 52	2 11
10	M	5 26	5 46	2 42	3 2	10 42	11 0	9 46	10 7	3 38	3 58	6 10	6 33	2 31	2 52
11	Tu	6 7	6 32	3 26	3 57	11 23	11 53	10 30	10 59	4 21	4 50	6 59	7 34	3 18	3 52
12	W	7 3	7 40	4 36	5 23	...	0 32	11 33	...	5 26	6 9	8 14	9 0	4 32	5 15
13	Th	8 23	9 12	6 15	7 4	1 19	2 10	0 15	1 9	6 54	7 41	9 47	10 31	5 59	6 41
14	F	10 0	10 44	7 46	8 21	3 0	3 45	2 7	2 55	8 24	9 0	11 12	12 46	7 21	7 56
15	S	11 21	11 51	8 48	9 18	4 22	4 50	3 33	4 0	9 30	9 56	...	0 11	8 25	8 52
16	S	...	0 16	9 34	9 54	5 16	5 40	4 24	4 45	10 20	10 42	0 34	0 56	9 17	9 38
17	M	0 38	0 59	10 13	10 32	5 2	5 23	5 4	5 23	11 3	11 24	1 16	1 35	9 58	10 16
18	Tu	1 19	1 39	10 51	11 11	6 43	7 2	5 41	6 0	11 45	...	1 53	2 12	10 33	10 51
19	W	1 58	2 16	11 32	11 54	7 22	7 42	6 20	6 41	0 6	0 28	2 30	2 50	11 11	11 32
20	Th	2 36	2 56	...	0 15	8 2	8 23	7 2	7 22	0 50	1 12	3 11	3 32	11 53	...
21	F	3 17	3 38	0 36	0 57	8 43	9 3	7 42	8 1	1 33	1 53	3 53	4 14	0 15	0 37
22	S	3 59	4 21	1 19	1 41	9 24	9 46	8 21	8 43	2 14	2 37	4 36	5 0	0 59	1 24
23	S	4 44	5 7	2 4	2 27	10 8	10 30	9 6	9 30	3 0	3 23	5 26	5 53	1 49	2 14
24	M	5 31	5 57	3 52	3 19	10 52	11 17	9 55	10 24	3 48	4 15	6 21	6 51	2 41	3 10
25	Tu	6 25	6 58	4 33	4 33	11 48	...	10 55	11 31	4 46	5 24	7 27	8 11	3 45	4 29
26	W	7 38	8 22	5 21	6 13	0 29	1 17	...	0 14	6 8	6 53	8 59	9 46	5 14	5 57
27	Th	9 11	9 59	7 2	7 40	2 8	2 58	1 7	2 5	7 38	8 18	10 29	11 6	6 38	7 16
28	F	10 39	11 15	8 14	8 43	3 39	4 15	2 49	3 27	8 54	9 24	11 38	...	7 50	8 19
29	S	11 46	...	9 7	9 28	4 44	5 10	3 55	4 19	9 51	10 14	0 5	0 29	8 46	9 10
30	S	0 12	0 33	9 47	10 4	5 33	5 54	4 39	4 57	10 35	10 54	0 50	1 9	9 31	9 49
31	M	0 52	1 10	10 21	10 37	6 13	6 31	5 14	5 30	11 12	11 30	1 27	1 44	10 6	10 22

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 7M	11 12M	5 17A	4 36M	11 0M	5 24A	5 51M	11 47M	5 43A	7 15M	0 42A	6 9A	6 37A	1 39M	8 37M
8	4 31M	10 46M	5 1A	4 57M	11 4M	5 11A	5 50M	11 36M	5 22A	6 55M	0 20A	5 44A	6 8A	1 10M	8 21M
15	4 40M	10 48M	4 50A	5 19M	11 9M	4 59A	5 49M	11 25M	5 1A	6 37M	11 58M	5 19A	5 39A	0 40M	7 37M
22	5 13M	10 57M	4 41A	5 43M	11 14M	4 45A	5 48M	11 15M	4 42A	6 18M	11 37M	4 56A	5 11A	0 11M	7 7M
29	5 53M	11 12M	4 31A	6 4M	11 19M	4 34A	5 46M	11 4M	4 22A	6 0M	11 15M	4 30A	4 42A	11 37A	6 36M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R.A.		DECL. N.	
	H. M.	S.	°	'
1	27	49'4	88	49 41
10	27	52'4	88	49 44
19	27	53'1	88	49 48
28	27	52'9	88	49 51

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising, at first, E., afterwards

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising E., and later in the month

E. by S.

♂ MARS is a morning star, rising E. by S.

♃ JUPITER rises too near the Sun for observation in this month.

♄ SATURN rises in the early evening, E. by N.

On the 1st of October, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight; while Cancer and Orion are rising, and Hercules and Capricornus setting.

In Andromeda, near to the 4th mag. star ν , is a large and irresolvable Nebula in the form of an elongated ellipse. It is situated in R.A. $0^h. 37^m$, and Decl. $40^\circ 40' N.$ In Sept., 1885, a decided stellar nucleus was observed in R.A. $0^h. 36^m$, 31^s , Decl. $40^\circ 38' N.$, probably unconnected with the Nebula. Very many minute stars can be seen within the Nebula.

A fine double cluster of stars, situated midway on a line joining α Persei and γ Cassiopeia, may be observed in this month. The northern cluster is a magnificent collection of stars, $30'$ in diameter, ranging in magnitude from the 6th to 14th. The smaller southern cluster, $15'$ in diameter, is less rich in stars, and much condensed toward the centre. On fine nights, at beginning and end of the month, these objects afford one of the most beautiful subjects for observation.

Ceres and Vesta may be observed in this month. See p. 94.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.		THE SUN DAYS			
M.	Light and Dark.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 40° 4 23. 4h. M.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	Tu	All Saints.	East India Coy. abolished, 1858.	6 54	4 34	305	60
2	||	W	All Souls' Day.	Richard Hooker died, 1600.	6 56	4 32	306	59
3	||	Th	Acre, 1840.	Emperor of Japan born, 1852.	6 58	4 30	307	58
4	||	F	Mendelssohn, 1847.	George Peabody d. 1869.	7 0	4 28	308	57
5	||	S	Inkermann, 1854.	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	7 2	4 26	309	56
6	||	S	24th Sunday after Trinity.	St. Leonard.	7 3	4 25	310	55
7	||	M	Bank Rate 9 per cent., 1873.		7 5	4 23	311	54
8	||	Tu	John Milton died, 1674; born, 9 Dec. 1608.		7 6	4 22	312	53
9	||	W	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1841).	Lord Mayor's Day.	7 8	4 20	313	52
10	||	Th	Oliver Goldsmith b. 1728; d. 4 April 1774.		7 10	4 18	314	51
11	||	F	St. Martin. Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.		7 12	4 16	315	50
12	||	S	Mrs. E. C. Gaskell d. 1865; b. 29 Sept. 1810.		7 13	4 15	316	49
13	||	S	25th Sunday after Trinity.	St. Brice.	7 15	4 13	317	48
14	||	M	Hegel d. 1831. General Benedek d. 1871.		7 17	4 11	318	47
15	||	Tu	St. Machutus. Earl of Chatham born, 1708.		7 19	4 10	319	46
16	||	W	John Bright born, 1811; died, 27 Mar. 1889.		7 21	4 9	320	45
17	||	Th	St. Hugh. Queen Elizabeth's Accession, 1558.		7 22	4 8	321	44
18	||	F	Sir William Schwenck Gilbert born, 1836.		7 24	4 6	322	43
19	||	S	F. de Lesseps born, 1805; died, 7 Dec. 1894.		7 25	4 5	323	42
20	||	S	26th Sunday after Trinity.	St. Edmund.	7 27	4 4	324	41
21	||	M	Sir Thomas Gresham died, 1579.		7 29	4 3	325	40
22	||	Tu	St. Cecilia. J. T. Delane ("Times") d. 1879.		7 30	4 2	326	39
23	||	W	St. Clement. Richard Hakluyt died, 1616.		7 31	4 1	327	38
24	||	Th	Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.		7 33	4 0	328	37
25	||	F	St. Catherine. Sir Henry Havelock d. 1857.		7 35	3 59	329	36
26	||	S	Queen Maud of Norway born, 1869.		7 37	3 58	330	35
27	||	S	Advent Sunday. Dumas fils d. 1895.		7 39	3 57	331	34
28	||	M	Mandalay occd. '85. Washington Irving d. '59.		7 40	3 56	332	33
29	||	Tu	Sir Francis C. Burnand born, 1836.		7 42	3 55	333	32
30	||	W	St. Andrew, A. & H. Oscar Wilde died, 1900.		7 43	3 55	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ New Moon	2d.	1h.	56m.	Morning.
☾ First Quarter	10	5	29	Morning.
☾ Full Moon	17	0	25	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	23	6	13	Afternoon.
Apogee 3d. 6h. A. 252,600.				
Perigee 17d. 3h. M. 221,700.				
Apogee 3d. 7h. A. 252,600.				

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1908.

on 12 days; total fall, 0.75 inch; below the average, 1841-90, by 1.75 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- November 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.
 - Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends.—
 - Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.
 - Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
 - Fox-hunting begins.
 9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.
 11. Martinmas: Scottish Quarter Day.
 12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
 15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Eq. Var. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Std.) at Noon.	Eq. Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	S.	"	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 16	0 08	14 23 16	9 78	14 14 44	48 5	14 39 35	9 18 54
2	16 20	0 05	14 27 12	9 81	14 34 0	47 0	14 43 31	9 14 58
3	16 20	0 01	14 31 7	9 85	14 53 3	47 3	14 47 28	9 11 2
4	16 20	0 02	14 35 4	9 88	15 11 51	46 7	14 51 24	9 7 6
5	16 19	0 06	14 39 2	9 91	15 30 23	46 1	14 55 21	9 3 10
6	16 17	0 09	14 43 0	9 95	15 48 41	45 4	14 59 17	8 59 14
7	16 15	0 12	14 46 59	9 98	16 6 42	44 7	15 3 14	8 55 18
8	16 11	0 16	14 50 59	10 02	16 24 28	44 1	15 7 10	8 51 22
9	16 7	0 19	14 55 0	10 05	16 41 56	43 4	15 11 7	8 47 26
10	16 2	0 23	14 59 1	10 09	16 59 8	42 6	15 15 4	8 43 30
11	15 56	0 26	15 3 4	10 12	17 16 2	41 9	15 19 0	8 39 35
12	15 50	0 30	15 7 7	10 15	17 32 38	41 1	15 22 57	8 35 39
13	15 42	0 33	15 11 11	10 19	17 48 56	40 4	15 26 53	8 31 43
14	15 34	0 37	15 15 16	10 22	18 4 55	39 6	15 30 50	8 27 47
15	15 24	0 40	15 19 22	10 26	18 20 36	38 8	15 34 46	8 23 51
16	15 14	0 44	15 23 29	10 29	18 35 57	38 0	15 38 43	8 19 55
17	15 3	0 47	15 27 36	10 33	18 50 58	37 1	15 42 39	8 15 59
18	14 52	0 51	15 31 44	10 36	19 5 39	36 3	15 46 36	8 12 3
19	14 39	0 54	15 35 53	10 40	19 20 0	35 4	15 50 33	8 8 7
20	14 26	0 58	15 40 3	10 43	19 34 0	34 6	15 54 29	8 4 11
21	14 12	0 61	15 44 14	10 47	19 47 38	33 7	15 58 26	8 0 15
22	13 57	0 64	15 48 26	10 50	20 0 56	32 8	16 2 22	7 56 20
23	13 41	0 68	15 52 38	10 54	20 13 51	31 9	16 6 19	7 52 24
24	13 24	0 71	15 56 51	10 57	20 26 24	30 9	16 10 15	7 48 28
25	13 6	0 74	16 0 5	10 60	20 38 34	30 0	16 14 12	7 44 32
26	12 48	0 78	16 5 20	10 64	20 50 22	29 0	16 18 8	7 40 36
27	12 29	0 81	16 9 36	10 67	21 1 46	28 0	16 22 5	7 36 40
28	12 9	0 84	16 13 52	10 70	21 12 47	27 0	16 26 2	7 32 44
29	11 49	0 87	16 18 9	10 73	21 23 23	26 0	16 29 58	7 28 48
30	11 26	0 90	16 22 27	10 76	21 33 35	25 0	16 33 55	7 24 52

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5-34)

2. (5-32)

3. (5-30)

4. (5-28)

5. (5-26)

6. (5-25)

7. (5-23)

8. (5-22)

9. (5-20)

10. (5-18)

11. (5-16)

12. (5-15)

13. (5-13)

14. (5-11)

15. (5-10)

16. (5-9)

17. (5-8)

18. (5-6)

19. (5-5)

20. (5-4)

21. (5-3)

22. (5-2)

23. (5-1)

24. (5-0)

25. (4-59)

26. (4-58)

27. (4-57)

28. (4-56)

29. (4-55)

30. (4-55)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1908.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	SUN.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo. 1841-1905		Direction.	Pressure.		
				Inches.		lbs.	inches.	hours.
1	58 5	45 6	47 0	29 966	ESE	0 7	...	0 5
2	55 3	46 1	45 8	29 921	ESE	0 7	...	3 4
3	55 0	42 0	4	29 865	ESE	0 2	...	4 8
4	54 8	40 4	4	29 910	ENE	0 7	...	2 8
5	53 0	41 1	1	29 975	ESE	0 4	...	...
6	50 7	37 7	45 8	29 939	SE	1 9	...	2 8
7	44 3	34 2	4	29 729	SE	3 0	...	5 5
8	46 9	32 4	0	29 521	E	10 7	...	8 3
9	46 0	27 6	44 6	29 711	ESE	3 5	...	8 0
10	44 9	22 1	3	29 809	SE	0 5	01	6 8
11	55 5	36 8	0	29 774	SW	2 4	...	...
12	58 3	48 2	43 7	29 853	WSW	2 7	05	4 9
13	57 9	45 2	5	29 779	SW	3 0	06	4 4
14	53 1	46 3	3	29 765	WSW	1 5	16	0 8
15	48 8	42 7	1	30 077	ENE	1 9	...	...
16	47 8	43 1	42 8	30 013	WSW	0 5	...	...
17	49 7	41 3	6	30 118	W	1 1	04	0 2
18	51 3	39 3	4	30 065	W	2 6	06	0 5
19	49 5	36 5	3	29 794	NW	4 6	07	0 5
20	48 3	31 0	2	29 876	W	6 0	...	5 2
21	48 2	41 9	1	29 791	W	3 3	22	1 3
22	58 0	46 0	1	29 313	WNW	10 1	...	...
23	50 2	33 7	0	29 782	NW	12 0	01	4 4
24	53 5	32 1	0	29 933	WSW	5 3	01	...
25	54 2	42 5	41 9	29 881	W	5 0	05	5 3
26	53 7	42 3	8	30 029	W	3 4	...	1 1
27	53 0	40 4	7	30 053	SW	2 1	...	4 5
28	53 0	41 2	5	29 904	SW	2 7	...	0 6
29	54 4	48 0	2	30 120	SW	1 5	01	...
30	54 0	46 1	0	30 256	SW	0 1	...	...
Mo	52 1	39 8	43 5	29 884				
				Sum		0 75	76 6	

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	South Morning	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h. A.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	" "	" "	" "	" "	D. H.	
1	6 2	4 26	11 23	14 1	4 10	39 228	54 10	14 47	29 3
2	7 12	4 41	11 25	14 45	44 15	29 26	54 1	14 45	0 10
3	8 24	4 58	0 46	15 32	10 19	43 23	53 57	14 43	1 10
4	9 36	5 21	1 32	16 20	48 23	10 14	53 58	14 44	2 10
5	10 44	5 53	2 21	17 11	40 25	38 40	54 6	14 46	3 10
6	11 48	6 35	3 12	18 4	25 26	59 7	54 21	14 50	4 10
7	aft.	7 29	4 18	58 20	27 4 37	54 43	54 43	14 50	5 10
8	1 22	8 35	4 56	19 52	30 25 52	6	55 14	15 5	6 10
9	2 59	9 51	5 47	20 46	53 22 46	55 54	15 16	7 10	7 10
10	4 15	11 10	6 37	21 38	35 19 41	44 56	42 15	8 10	8 10
11	5 34	12 mn.	7 25	22 29	57 14 57	35	57 36	15 43	9 10
12	7 20	0 30	8 14	23 20	59 9 20	10	58 34	15 59	10 10
13	3 3	1 54	9 2	0 11	16 3 4	128	59 31	16 15	11 10
14	3 37	3 19	9 52	1 3	0 33	251	60 22	16 29	12 10
15	3 35	4 47	10 46	1 56	56 10	9 58	61 2	16 40	13 10
16	3 54	6 20	11 43	2 54	6 16	18 38	61 24	16 46	14 10
17	4 21	7 54	mn.	3 55	5 21	28 22	61 27	16 46	15 10
18	4 58	9 26	0 44	4 59	3 25	9 19	61 9	16 41	16 10
19	5 51	10 51	1 49	6 5	5 126	59 57	60 33	16 32	17 10
20	7 2	11 55	2 56	7 11	30 26	53 50	59 44	16 18	18 10
21	8 21	aft.	3 54	8 14	2 25	0 56	58 48	16 3	19 10
22	9 43	1 10	4 54	9 12	0 21	42 44	57 51	15 47	20 10
23	11 2	1 32	5 47	10 5	11 17	21 47	56 57	15 33	21 10
24	12 mn.	1 47	6 34	10 54	12 12	21 16	56 8	15 19	22 10
25	0 19	2 0	7 18	11 40	5 6	58 7	55 27	15 8	23 10
26	1 30	2 12	7 59	12 23	59 1 25	561	54 54	14 59	24 10
27	2 43	2 23	8 40	13 7	0 4	115	54 29	14 52	25 10
28	3 51	2 36	9 20	13 50	7 9	24 14	54 11	14 47	26 10
29	5 2	2 49	10 14	34 14	18 20	54	54 14	14 45	27 10
30	6 13	3 5	10 44	15 20	6 18	47 57	53 57	14 43	28 10

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun, the satellites will not be visible till the 18th.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5h. 1m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 27m. aft., the length of the Day being 9h. 40m.

Nov. 2. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, 2h. 9m. morn., invisible at Greenwich. (See p. 83.)

Nov. 5. Mean time of Sun's Semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7¹⁸.

Nov. 11. Occultations of γ^1 and γ^2 Aquarii; magnitudes 5.6 and 4.4 respectively. The disappearances take place at 5h. 4m. aft., 74° from the vertex, and 6h. 45m. aft., 16° from the vertex, respectively; the reappearances at 6h. 18m. aft., 259° from the vertex, and 7h. 35m. aft., 284° from the vertex, respectively.

Nov. 13. Occultation of 14 Ceti; magnitude 5.4. The disappearance takes place at 9h. 31m. aft., 338° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9h. 55m. aft., 293° from the vertex.

Nov. 14. Occultation of μ Piscium; magnitude 5.0. The disappearance takes place at 9h. 43m. aft., 59° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10h. 51m. aft., 221° from the vertex.

Nov. 17. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, 9h. 21m. morn., visible at Greenwich. (See p. 83.)

Nov. 17. Occultations of ν^1 and ν^2 Tauri; magnitudes 4.2 and 5.4 respectively. The disappearances take place at 8h. 37m. aft., 75° from the vertex, and 9h. 17m. aft., 49° from the vertex, respectively; the reappearances at 9h. 28m. aft., 322° from the vertex, and 9h. 49m. aft., 345° from the vertex, respectively.

Nov. 18. Occultations of 118 Tauri and 125 Tauri; magnitudes 5.4 and 5.7 respectively. The disappearances take place at 7h. 23m. aft., 156° from the vertex, and 11h. 35m. aft., 119° from the vertex, respectively; the reappearances at 8h. 4m. aft., 258° from the vertex, and 9h. 44m. morn. of 19th, 273° from the vertex, respectively.

Nov. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8⁹⁸.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49m., and the Afternoons 39m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	14 4	12 14	5 27	13 42	5 13
7	14 35	21 14	29 33	13 54	46 13
12	15 6	47 14	54 7	14 7 36	13 49
17	15 38	39 15	19 9	14 20 37	13 57
22	16 11	5 15	44 42	14 33 48	14 1 47
27	16 44	7 16	10 46	14 47 11	14 5 42

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	11 30	24 11	32 08	9 59	9 59
7	14 42	0 13	43 33	11 12	33 10
12	17 35	33 15	46 35	12 24	9 10
17	20 7	22 17	39 26	13 33	42 10
22	22 14	26 19	20 28	14 40	57 11
27	23 53	53 20	48 7	15 45	40 11

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	8 9	6 2	5 2	3 4	1 4
15	8 9	6 1	5 2	3 5	1 4
25	8 9	6 2	5 1	3 5	1 4

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♀	♂	♃	♄
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
16 10	2 4	4 9	1 8	14 2
16 12	2 3	4 9	1 9	14 3
16 14	2 3	4 9	1 9	14 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 49° 38' 8.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places--															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN Docks			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	Tu	1 28	1 44	10 53	11 8	6 48	7 4	5 46	6 2	11 47	...	1 59	2 14	10 35	10 48		
2	W	1 59	2 14	11 22	11 37	7 19	7 33	6 17	6 31	0 3	0 18	2 28	2 42	11 2	11 16		
3	Th	2 27	2 42	11 53	...	7 46	8 1	6 46	7 2	0 33	0 49	2 56	3 10	11 31	11 47		
4	F	2 56	3 11	0 9	0 25	8 17	8 32	7 18	7 32	1 5	1 21	3 25	3 40	...	...
5	S	3 28	3 43	0 40	0 55	8 47	9 2	7 45	7 59	1 36	1 51	3 57	4 13	0 19	0 25		
6	S	3 58	4 13	1 11	1 27	9 16	9 31	8 13	8 28	2 7	2 23	4 29	4 46	0 52	1 9		
7	M	4 29	4 45	1 43	2 1	9 47	10 4	8 45	9 3	2 40	2 57	5 4	5 24	1 27	1 47		
8	Tu	5 3	5 24	2 21	2 43	10 23	10 43	9 24	9 47	3 16	3 38	5 46	6 11	2 8	2 31		
9	W	5 47	6 12	3 7	3 36	11 5	11 33	10 12	10 40	4 3	4 31	6 39	7 11	2 57	3 30		
10	Th	6 42	7 15	4 11	4 50	...	0 7	11 11	11 46	5 3	5 39	7 48	8 28	4 6	4 45		
11	F	7 53	8 34	5 34	6 21	0 46	1 30	...	0 26	6 19	7 0	9 11	9 54	5 24	6 3		
12	S	9 20	10 0	7 3	7 37	2 17	2 59	1 17	2 6	7 40	8 15	10 29	11 2	6 39	7 13		
13	S	10 35	11 8	8 7	8 34	3 35	4 8	2 45	3 19	8 46	9 15	11 31	11 56	7 42	8 10		
14	M	11 36	...	8 57	9 18	4 36	5 0	3 40	4 9	9 42	10 5	...	0 19	8 36	9 0		
15	Tu	0 1	0 23	9 39	9 59	5 23	5 46	4 29	4 48	10 27	10 49	0 40	1 1	9 23	9 44		
16	W	0 44	1 6	10 20	10 42	6 8	6 30	5 8	5 29	11 12	11 36	1 22	1 43	10 3	10 24		
17	Th	1*27	1*49	11 5	11 29	6 53	7 16	5 51	6 15	...	0 1	2 4	2 26	10 40	11 8		
18	F	2*11	2*33	11 54	...	7 39	8 2	6 39	7 3	0 25	0 49	2 48	3 11	11 32	11 56		
19	S	2*56	3 20	0 18	0 42	8 25	8 48	7 26	7 48	1 14	1 38	3 35	3 59	...	0 21		
20	S	3 44	4 8	1 6	1 30	9 11	9 34	8 9	8 31	2 1	2 25	4 23	4 48	0 46	1 12		
21	M	4 32	4 57	1 55	2 20	9 58	10 22	8 56	9 22	2 50	3 15	5 15	5 43	1 28	2 5		
22	Tu	5 22	5 49	2 46	3 13	10 46	11 12	9 49	10 19	3 42	4 10	6 12	6 44	2 34	3 4		
23	W	6 19	6 50	3 43	4 16	11 40	...	10 49	11 20	4 39	5 9	7 18	7 54	3 36	4 11		
24	Th	7 22	7 58	4 55	5 35	0 12	0 50	11 52	...	5 43	6 20	8 32	9 12	4 50	5 27		
25	F	8 36	9 16	6 18	6 56	1 31	2 13	0 27	1 12	6 57	7 33	9 50	10 24	6 2	6 35		
26	S	9 54	10 28	7 29	7 59	2 52	3 27	1 58	2 38	8 6	8 37	10 55	11 24	7 6	7 35		
27	S	10 58	11 27	8 26	8 49	3 59	4 27	3 10	3 38	9 6	9 31	11 49	...	8 2	8 26		
28	M	11 52	...	9 10	9 30	4 52	5 14	4 1	4 22	9 54	10 16	0 19	0 32	8 49	9 12		
29	Tu	0 14	0 35	9 49	10 6	5 35	5 55	4 41	4 59	10 36	10 55	0 52	1 11	9 33	9 51		
30	W	0 54	1 12	10 23	10 40	6 14	6 32	5 15	5 31	11 14	11 32	1 28	1 45	10 7	10 22		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
5 6 34M	11 28M	4 22A		6 27M	11 25M	4 23A		5 45M	10 54M	4 3A		5 40M	10 53M	4 6A		4 13A	11 7A	6 53M	
12 7 14M	11 44M	4 14A		6 50M	11 31M	4 12A		5 45M	10 45M	3 45A		5 21M	10 31M	3 41A		3 45A	10 38A	5 35M	
19 7 52M	0 1A	4 10A		7 13M	11 39M	4 5A		5 44M	10 35M	3 26A		5 20M	10 9M	3 16A		3 16A	10 8A	5 45M	
26 8 27M	0 19A	4 11A		7 34M	11 47M	4 0A		5 44M	10 26M	3 8A		4 43M	9 47M	2 51A		2 47A	9 39A	4 35M	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
1	1	27 52'3	88	49	53
10	1	27 50'3	88	49	56
19	1	27 47'2	88	49	59
28	1	27 41'7	88	50	2

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY too near the Sun for observation in this month. In conjunction with Venus, 2d. 8h. 57m. morn. ☿ 2° 10' S.
 ♀ VENUS rises and sets too nearly with the Sun for observation.
 ☿ MARS is a morning star, rising E.S.E.
 ♃ JUPITER is a morning star, rising E.S.E.
 ♄ SATURN souths between 10h. and 11h. aft. In conjunction with the Moon on the 15th at 2h. 2m. aft. ♄ 1° 13' S.

On the 1st of November, Perseus, Aries, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight.

An irresolvable Nebula 2½° to the East of γ Andromedæ may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope of twenty-seven inches in focal length. It is a very elongated Nebula, 15'

long by 3' broad, with a cleft, dark in the middle, and suggests the idea of a vast flat ring seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. 2h. 16m. and Decl. 41° 49' N. The best evenings for observing it are those about the beginning and end of the month.

Ceres and Vesta can be observed in this month. See p. 94.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° 5' 22". G.H.A. WINTER COMMENCES.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	To end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	Light 7:58 Dark 4:58	Th	QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S BIRTHDAY (1844).	7 44	3 54	335	30
2	Light 7:59 Dark 4:57	F	Austerlitz, 1805. St. Paul's opened, 1697.	7 45	3 53	336	29
3	Light 7:59 Dark 4:56	S	Hohenlinden, 1800. Lord Leighton b. 1830.	7 47	3 53	337	28
4	Light 7:59 Dark 4:55	S	2nd Sun. in Advent. R. L. Stevenson, d. 1894.	7 48	3 52	338	27
5	Light 7:59 Dark 4:54	M	Alex. Dumas père d. 1870; b. 24 July, 1803.	7 49	3 51	339	26
6	Light 7:59 Dark 4:53	Tu	St. Nicolas. R. Barham (Ingoldsby) b. 1788.	7 51	3 51	340	25
7	Light 7:59 Dark 4:52	W	Gen. Buller, F.C., b. 1839; d. 2 June 1908.	7 52	3 50	341	24
8	Light 7:59 Dark 4:51	Th	Concept. B.V.M. Thos. de Quincey d. 1859.	7 54	3 50	342	23
9	Light 7:59 Dark 4:50	F	John Milton b. 1608; d. 8 Nov. 1674.	7 55	3 50	343	22
10	Light 7:59 Dark 4:50	S	Stormberg, '99. Sir Hugh Myddelton d. 1631.	7 56	3 50	344	21
11	Light 7:59 Dark 4:49	S	3rd Sunday in Advent. Maggersfontein, 1899.	7 57	3 49	345	20
12	Light 7:59 Dark 4:48	M	Plevna, 1877. Robert Browning died, 1889.	7 58	3 49	346	19
13	Light 7:59 Dark 4:48	Tu	St. Lucy. Council of Trent, 1545.	7 59	3 49	347	18
14	Light 7:59 Dark 4:47	W	Ember Day. Prince Albert died, 1861.	7 59	3 49	348	17
15	Light 7:59 Dark 4:47	Th	Colenso, 1899. Izaak Walton died, 1683.	8 0	3 49	349	16
16	Light 7:59 Dark 4:46	F	Ember Day. Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653.	8 1	3 50	350	15
17	Light 7:59 Dark 4:46	S	Ember Day. B. Quaritch, antiquarian, d. '99.	8 2	3 50	351	14
18	Light 7:59 Dark 4:45	S	4th Sunday in Advent.	8 3	3 50	352	13
19	Light 7:59 Dark 4:45	M	J. W. M. Turner died, 1851.	8 4	3 50	353	12
20	Light 7:59 Dark 4:44	Tu	Suakin, 1888. C.I.V. formed, 1899.	8 4	3 50	354	11
21	Light 7:59 Dark 4:44	W	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	3 51	355	10
22	Light 7:59 Dark 4:43	Th	George Eliot died, 1880; born, 22 Nov. 1819.	8 6	3 51	356	9
23	Light 7:59 Dark 4:43	F	Sir R. Arkwright b. 1732; d. 3 Aug. 1792.	8 6	3 52	357	8
24	Light 7:59 Dark 4:42	S	Christmas Eve. Visct. Morley, O.M., b. 1838.	8 6	3 52	358	7
25	Light 7:59 Dark 4:42	S	Christmas Day. Quarter Day.	8 7	3 53	359	6
26	Light 7:59 Dark 4:41	M	St. Stephen. Bank Holiday. Boxing Day.	8 7	3 53	360	5
27	Light 7:59 Dark 4:41	Tu	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.	8 7	3 54	361	4
28	Light 7:59 Dark 4:40	W	Innocents' Day. Childermas.	8 7	3 55	362	3
29	Light 7:59 Dark 4:40	Th	Capture of Canton, 1857.	8 8	3 56	363	2
30	Light 7:59 Dark 4:40	F	Sir James Paget, surgeon, died, 1899.	8 8	3 57	364	1
31	Light 7:59 Dark 4:40	S	St. Silvester. John Wycliffe died, 1384.	8 8	3 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- New Moon 1d. 9h. 11m. Afternoon.
 - First Quarter 9 7 5 Afternoon.
 - Full Moon 16 11 5 Morning.
 - Last Quarter 23 10 35 Morning.
 - New Moon 31 4 21 Afternoon.
- Perigee 15d. 4h. A. 222,500.
Apogee 28d. 2h. M. 252,300.

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1908,
on 15 days; total fall, 2 inches; above the average,
1341-90, by 0.23 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
- 15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.
- 15. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
- 21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.
- 25. Quarter Day. Bills of Exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 24th.
- 26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 26th are not payable till the 27th.
- 31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Var. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Std.) at Noon.	Hourly Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	" "	" "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	11 6	0'93	16 26 45	10'79	21 43 23	24 0	16 37 51	7 20 56
2	10 43	0'95	16 31 4	10'81	21 52 46	22 9	16 41 48	7 17 0
3	10 20	0'98	16 35 24	10'84	22 1 43	21 9	16 45 44	7 13 5
4	9 56	1'00	16 39 45	10'86	22 10 15	20 8	16 49 41	7 9 9
5	9 31	1'03	16 44 5	10'89	22 18 21	19 7	16 53 37	7 5 13
6	9 7	1'05	16 48 27	10'91	22 26 1	18 6	16 57 34	7 1 17
7	8 42	1'09	16 52 49	10'93	22 33 15	17 5	17 1 31	6 57 21
8	7 46	1'09	16 57 11	10'95	22 40 2	16 4	17 5 27	6 53 25
9	7 19	1'11	17 1 34	10'97	22 46 23	15 3	17 9 24	6 49 29
10	7 22	1'13	17 5 58	10'99	22 52 17	14 2	17 13 20	6 45 33
11	6 55	1'14	17 10 22	11'00	22 57 43	13 1	17 17 17	6 41 37
12	6 28	1'16	17 14 46	11'02	23 2 42	11 9	17 21 13	6 37 41
13	6 0	1'17	17 19 10	11'03	23 7 14	10 8	17 25 10	6 33 45
14	5 31	1'19	17 23 35	11'05	23 11 13	9 6	17 29 6	6 29 49
15	5 3	1'20	17 28 0	11'06	23 14 55	8 5	17 33 3	6 25 54
16	4 34	1'21	17 32 26	11'07	23 18 4	7 3	17 37 0	6 21 58
17	4 5	1'22	17 36 51	11'08	23 20 45	6 1	17 40 56	6 18 2
18	3 36	1'23	17 41 17	11'09	23 22 57	5 0	17 44 53	6 14 6
19	3 6	1'23	17 45 43	11'09	23 24 42	3 8	17 48 49	6 10 10
20	2 36	1'24	17 50 9	11'10	23 25 49	2 6	17 52 46	6 6 14
21	2 7	1'24	17 54 36	11'10	23 26 47	1 4	17 56 42	6 2 18
22	1 37	1'25	17 59 2	11'11	23 27 8	0 3	18 0 39	5 58 22
23	1 7	1'25	18 3 29	11'11	23 27 0	0 9	18 4 36	5 54 26
24	0 37	1'25	18 7 55	11'11	23 26 24	2 1	18 8 32	5 50 30
25	0 7	1'25	18 12 22	11'11	23 25 19	3 3	18 12 29	5 46 34
26	alt.	1'24	18 16 48	11'10	23 23 46	4 5	18 16 25	5 42 39
27	0 53	1'24	18 21 15	11'10	23 21 45	5 6	18 20 22	5 38 43
28	1 3	1'23	18 25 41	11'09	23 19 16	6 8	18 24 18	5 34 47
29	1 52	1'23	18 30 7	11'09	23 16 19	8 0	18 28 15	5 30 51
30	2 21	1'22	18 34 33	11'08	23 12 54	9 1	18 32 11	5 26 55
31	2 50	1'21	18 38 58	11'07	23 9 1	10 3	18 36 8	5 22 59

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (4-54)

2. (4-53)

3. (4-53)

4. (4-52)

5. (4-51)

6. (4-51)

7. (4-50)

8. (4-50)

9. (4-50)

10. (4-50)

11. (4-49)

12. (4-49)

13. (4-49)

14. (4-49)

15. (4-49)

16. (4-50)

17. (4-50)

18. (4-50)

19. (4-50)

20. (4-50)

21. (4-51)

22. (4-51)

23. (4-52)

24. (4-52)

25. (4-53)

26. (4-53)

27. (4-54)

28. (4-55)

29. (4-56)

30. (4-57)

31. (4-58)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1908.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.		BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	SUN.
	Maximum.	Minimum.		Direct.	Pressure.		
			Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	inches.	inches.	hours.
1	46°3	39°1	40°9	30°247	Calm	0°0	...
2	42°8	36°6	39°9	30°163	Calm	0°0	...
3	40°5	37°0	41°1	30°120	Calm	0°0	...
4	44°9	34°5	39°3	30°128	Calm	0°0	07
5	46°8	42°1	44°5	30°041	SW	0°3	...
6	47°8	42°6	45°5	29°850	V'ble	0°5	14
7	42°7	33°6	38°3	29°884	WNW	0°3	...
8	49°5	35°9	42°7	29°700	SW	7°3	15
9	47°0	36°1	40°6	29°541	WSW	0°5	16
10	52°9	36°9	44°4	28°824	W	9°8	16
11	43°6	38°0	40°8	28°782	NW	7°0	11
12	45°0	36°3	39°3	29°399	NW	9°6	07
13	54°2	37°9	46°5	29°361	SW	5°4	18
14	49°8	46°1	47°9	29°307	SW	7°4	31
15	51°0	44°0	47°5	29°259	SW	6°0	15
16	48°2	39°0	43°6	29°426	SSW	0°7	...
17	51°0	42°5	46°8	29°227	SW	3°3	21
18	45°9	36°0	40°9	29°613	WSW	1°2	25
19	45°0	36°1	39°5	29°944	WSW	1°1	06
20	49°0	42°2	45°6	30°064	SSW	0°8	02
21	49°0	44°0	46°5	30°161	SW	0°2	...
22	44°2	37°6	40°9	30°102	SSW	0°6	35
23	40°4	34°7	37°6	30°027	S	0°7	...
24	37°9	34°3	36°1	29°839	SE	3°0	...
25	39°1	36°2	37°7	29°878	ESE	3°1	...
26	37°3	34°1	35°7	29°820	ESE	2°2	...
27	34°3	25°7	30°0	29°717	SE	4°4	08
28	29°5	23°0	26°3	29°819	ESE	2°5	...
29	25°4	19°8	22°6	29°556	SE	3°1	32
30	23°3	12°1	17°7	30°131	V'ble	0°4	...
31	43°4	20°1	31°8	30°255	SSW	2°1	08
Sum	43°5	35°3	39°9	29°752		2	22 3

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	South Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h. A.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
1	7 24	3 26	11 29	16 8 11	22 21 43 S	53 58	14 44	29 10	40° 13
2	7 24	3 25	11 29	16 8 11	22 21 43 S	53 58	14 44	29 10	214° 03
3	9 40	4 33	1 8	17 51 12	26 44 10	54 15	14 48	1 15	20° 143
4	10 37	5 44	2 0	18 45 47	8 9 31	54 31	14 53	2 15	30° 24
5	11 21	6 27	2 52	19 39 13	26 14 18	54 53	14 59	3 15	31° 04
6	11 54	7 39	3 43	20 32 39	24 4 4	55 20	15 6	4 15	32° 14
7	12 15	8 54	4 32	21 24 42	20 43 18	55 54	15 15	5 15	31° 04
8	0 40	10 13	5 20	22 15 12	16 20 56	56 34	15 26	6 15	10° 124
9	0 56	11 33	6 7	23 4 30	11 7 41	57 20	15 39	7 15	12° 043
10	1 12	12 51	6 53	23 53 19	5 15 35 S	58 11	15 53	8 15	20° 143
11	1 22	0 52	7 40	0 42 39	1 36 N	59 21	16 7	9 15	41° 32
12	1 38	2 17	8 30	1 33 42	7 27 4	59 52	16 20	10 15	43° 02
13	1 55	3 43	9 23	2 27 44	13 39 32	60 34	16 32	11 15	43° 01
14	2 17	5 13	10 21	3 25 45	19 12 27	61 3	16 40	12 15	43° 00
15	2 47	6 47	11 24	4 28 10	23 35 34	61 16	16 43	13 15	40° 312
16	3 32	8 17	12 19	5 34 11	26 20 6	61 9	16 41	14 15	41° 03
17	4 34	9 33	0 30	6 41 36	27 7 35	60 43	16 34	15 15	42° 13
18	5 53	10 30	1 36	7 47 28	25 57 1	60 1	16 23	16 15	41° 32
19	7 19	11 8	2 39	8 49 22	23 4 32	59 8	16 17	17 15	30° 412
20	8 42	11 34	3 36	9 46 12	18 55 50	58 10	15 53	18 15	32° 04
21	0 11	53	4 27	10 38 10	13 57 16	57 12	15 37	19 15	32° 14
22	1 17	6 11	5 13	11 26 10	8 30 57	56 19	15 22	20 15	03° 124
23	2 11	7 11	6 5	12 11 25	2 53 44 N	55 33	15 10	21 15	41° 034
24	0 30	0 31	6 58	12 55 7	2 41 48 S	54 56	15 02	22 15	20° 134
25	1 41	0 42	7 18	13 38 23	8 5 14	54 29	14 52	23 15	10° 234
26	2 51	0 55	7 59	14 22 14	13 7 39	54 11	14 47	24 15	30° 124
27	4 2	1 10	8 41	15 7 33	17 39 33	54 2	14 45	25 15	32° 04
28	5 13	1 31	9 26	15 55 01	30 32 54	54 1	14 45	26 15	34° 21
29	6 23	1 57	10 13	16 44 54	24 29 17	54 7	14 46	27 15	40° 12
30	7 32	2 31	11 3	17 37 26	24 32 54	54 19	14 50	28 15	41° 03
31	8 32	3 18	11 55	18 31 62	7 44 58	54 36	14 54	29 15	42° 13

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	17 17 40	16 37 17	15 0 46	14 9 32	1 57 29
7	17 15 28	17 4 14	15 14 33	14 13 17	1 56 31
12	18 24 54	17 31 29	15 28 32	14 16 56	1 55 42
17	18 56 50	17 58 56	15 42 44	14 20 29	1 55 3
22	19 25 9	18 26 29	15 57 8	14 23 53	1 54 33
27	19 46 1	18 53 58	16 11 44	14 27 10	1 54 14

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	25	2	45 S	22	0	53 S	16	47	31 S
7	25	38	8	22	57	23	17	46	15
12	25	37	38	23	36	46	18	41	33
17	25	0	13	23	58	0	19	33	9
22	23	48	30	24	0	43	20	20	47
27	22	12	48 S	23	44	50 S	21	4	10 S

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	8	9	6	5	2	3
15	8	9	7	3	5	2
25	8	9	9	0	5	2

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	16	16	2	5	4	9
15	16	17	2	8	4	9
25	16	17	3	4	5	0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 48° 3' 8".

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5h. 42m. *morn.*, and Twilight ends at 5h. 57m. *aft.*, the length of the Day being 8h. 10m.

Dec. 2. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 5m. *aft.* ♀ 0° 49' N.

Dec. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 10.38.

Dec. 13. Occultation of σ Arctis; magnitude 5.5. The disappearance takes place at 6h. 50m. *aft.*, 117° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7h. 50m. *aft.*, 234° from the vertex.

Dec. 14. Occultation of γ Tauri; magnitude 5.6. The disappearance takes place at 3h. 28m. *aft.*, 40° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 48m. *aft.*, 353° from the vertex.

Dec. 16. Occultation of γ Tauri; magnitude 4.7. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 6m. *aft.*, 112° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5h. 57m. *aft.*, 302° from the vertex.

Dec. 18. Occultation of λ Cancri; magnitude 5.9. The disappearance takes place at 9h. 3m. *aft.*, 149° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10h. 2m. *aft.*, 308° from the vertex.

Dec. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 11.08.

Dec. 22. Sun enters the sign Capricornus, 5h. 12m. *aft.*, Winter commences.

Dec. 24. Mercury at greatest elongation (20°) E. 7h. *aft.*

Dec. 24. Occultation of γ Virginis; magnitude 2.9. The disappearance takes place at 4h. 30m. *morn.*, 187° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4h. 23m. *morn.*, 307° from the vertex.

Dec. 26. Occultation of λ Virginis; magnitude 4.5. The disappearance takes place at 6h. 46m. *morn.*, 122° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8h. 5m. *morn.*, 318° from the vertex.

Dec. 28. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 13m. *aft.* ♂ 1° 38' N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 24m., and the Afternoons increase 4m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																											
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL.				BRISTOL.				HULL.				GREENOCK.				LEITH.				DUBLIN (Bay).			
		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	1 30	1 47	10 57	11 14	6 50	7 7	5 48	6 5	11 50	...	...	...	11 50	...	...	...	3 2	2 18	10 38	10 54	...	...	...	10 38	10 54	...	...	...
2	F	2 3	2 19	11 31	11 48	7 24	7 41	6 22	6 40	0 8	0 26	...	...	0 8	0 26	...	...	2 34	2 50	11 10	11 27	...	...	...	11 10	11 27	...	...	...
3	S	2 35	2 52	...	0 5	7 58	8 14	6 58	7 15	0 44	1 1	...	...	0 44	1 1	...	...	3 7	3 23	11 43	...	...	...	11 43	...	...	...	...	...
4	Th	3 8	3 24	0 22	0 39	8 30	8 46	7 30	7 45	1 18	1 35	...	...	1 18	1 35	...	...	3 39	3 56	0 0	0 18	...	...	...	0 0	0 18	...	...	...
5	F	3 41	3 59	0 57	1 15	9 3	9 20	8 1	8 17	1 53	2 11	...	...	1 53	2 11	...	...	4 14	4 33	0 35	0 53	...	...	...	0 35	0 53	...	...	...
6	Tu	4 18	4 36	1 33	1 52	9 37	9 56	8 34	8 53	2 29	2 48	...	...	2 29	2 48	...	...	4 52	5 13	1 15	1 33	...	...	...	1 15	1 33	...	...	...
7	W	4 54	5 14	2 12	2 34	10 16	10 36	9 14	9 37	3 8	3 30	...	...	3 8	3 30	...	...	5 35	6 05	1 56	2 14	...	...	...	1 56	2 14	...	...	...
8	Th	5 37	6 1	2 57	3 21	10 57	11 19	10 1	10 26	4 53	5 17	...	...	4 53	5 17	...	...	6 35	6 59	2 46	3 12	...	...	...	2 46	3 12	...	...	...
9	F	6 26	6 54	3 48	4 19	11 44	...	10 53	11 21	5 43	6 15	...	...	5 43	6 15	...	...	7 23	7 56	3 40	4 14	...	...	...	3 40	4 14	...	...	...
10	S	7 24	7 57	4 52	5 29	0 15	0 48	11 50	...	6 15	6 48	...	...	6 15	6 48	...	...	8 31	9 6	4 42	5 21	...	...	...	4 42	5 21	...	...	...
11	Th	8 30	9 6	6 7	6 44	1 25	2 3	0 22	0 59	6 48	7 21	...	...	6 48	7 21	...	...	9 40	10 13	5 53	6 24	...	...	...	5 53	6 24	...	...	...
12	F	9 42	10 14	7 16	7 46	2 40	3 13	1 43	2 21	7 53	8 24	...	...	7 53	8 24	...	...	10 43	11 11	6 53	7 21	...	...	...	6 53	7 21	...	...	...
13	Tu	10 45	11 15	8 14	8 41	3 45	4 15	2 56	3 27	8 54	9 23	...	...	8 54	9 23	...	...	11 38	...	7 50	8 18	...	...	...	7 50	8 18	...	...	...
14	W	11 44	...	9 7	9 32	4 43	5 10	3 53	4 18	9 51	10 18	...	...	9 51	10 18	...	...	0 4	0 29	8 46	9 14	...	...	...	8 46	9 14	...	...	...
15	Th	0 11	0 36	9 56	10 21	5 37	6 4	4 42	5 6	10 45	11 12	...	...	10 45	11 12	...	...	0 53	1 18	9 41	10 6	...	...	...	9 41	10 6	...	...	...
16	F	1 2	1 28	10 47	11 14	6 51	7 14	5 30	6 56	11 49	...	...	...	11 49	...	...	...	1 44	2 9	10 29	10 54	...	...	...	10 29	10 54	...	...	...
17	S	1 54	2 19	11 41	...	7 25	7 51	6 23	6 50	0 9	0 37	...	...	0 9	0 37	...	...	2 34	3 0	11 20	11 46	...	...	...	11 20	11 46	...	...	...
18	Th	2 45	3 10	0 8	0 34	8 16	8 41	7 16	7 41	1 4	1 30	...	...	1 4	1 30	...	...	3 25	3 51	...	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	F	3 36	4 1	0 59	1 23	9 6	9 30	8 5	8 27	1 56	2 20	...	...	1 56	2 20	...	...	4 16	4 43	0 29	1 57	...	...	...	0 29	1 57	...	...	...
20	Tu	4 26	4 58	1 47	2 11	9 53	10 16	8 59	9 14	2 44	3 8	...	...	2 44	3 8	...	...	5 7	5 33	1 31	1 51	...	...	...	1 31	1 51	...	...	...
21	W	5 13	5 28	2 35	2 58	10 39	11 0	9 38	10 3	3 31	3 55	...	...	3 31	3 55	...	...	5 59	6 25	2 22	2 47	...	...	...	2 22	2 47	...	...	...
22	Th	6 3	6 28	3 22	3 47	...	...	10 28	10 53	4 19	4 43	...	...	4 19	4 43	...	...	6 50	7 20	3 13	3 40	...	...	...	3 13	3 40	...	...	...
23	F	6 54	7 21	4 14	4 43	...	0 12	11 12	11 44	5 8	5 34	...	...	5 8	5 34	...	...	7 50	8 23	4 10	4 39	...	...	...	4 10	4 39	...	...	...
24	S	7 45	8 17	5 14	5 46	0 40	1 10	...	0 10	6 2	6 31	...	...	6 2	6 31	...	...	8 52	9 23	5 8	5 37	...	...	...	5 8	5 37	...	...	...
25	Th	8 46	9 18	6 19	6 53	1 42	2 15	0 38	1 12	7 0	7 30	...	...	7 0	7 30	...	...	9 53	10 23	6 5	6 33	...	...	...	6 5	6 33	...	...	...
26	F	9 52	10 23	7 25	7 54	2 49	3 22	1 52	2 30	8 1	8 32	...	...	8 1	8 32	...	...	10 52	11 20	7 58	8 26	...	...	...	7 58	8 26	...	...	...
27	Tu	10 53	11 23	8 22	8 49	3 53	4 23	3 4	3 34	9 2	9 30	...	...	9 2	9 30	...	...	11 47	...	8 52	9 17	...	...	...	8 52	9 17	...	...	...
28	W	11 51	...	9 14	9 37	4 51	5 17	4 1	4 26	9 56	10 20	...	...	9 56	10 20	...	...	0 17	0 36	9 4	10 3	...	...	...	9 4	10 3	...	...	...
29	Th	0 17	0 40	9 58	10 18	5 40	6 3	4 48	5 8	10 44	11 6	...	...	10 44	11 6	...	...	0 58	1 19	9 19	10 38	...	...	...	9 19	10 38	...	...	...
30	F	1 2	1 23	10 37	10 55	6 24	6 45	5 27	5 45	11 27	11 47	...	...	11 27	11 47	...	...	1 39	1 58	10 21	10 38	...	...	...	10 21	10 38	...	...	...
31	S	1 43	2 2	11 14	11 33	7 5	7 24	6 3	6 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 17	2 34	10 55	11 14	...	...	...	10 55	11 14	...	...	...

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
38 59M	0 39A	4 19A		7 55M	11 57M	3 59A		5 44M	10 18M	2 52A		4 23M	9 25M	2 27A		2 19A	9 10A	4 5M	
10 9 22M	0 58A	4 34A		8 14M	0 7A	4 0A		5 44M	10 10M	2 36A		4 3M	9 2M	2 27A		2 19A	9 10A	4 5M	
17 9 34M	1 16A	4 58A		8 29M	0 18A	4 7A		5 43M	10 2M	2 1A		3 42M	8 40M	1 38A		1 54A	8 41A	3 35M	
24 9 31M	1 26A	5 21A		8 39M	0 29A	4 19A		5 43M	9 55M	2 7A		3 21M	8 17M	1 13A		0 55A	7 43A	3 7M	
31 9 7M	1 17A	5 27A		8 45M	0 40A	4 34A		5 42M	9 48M	1 54A		3 0M	7 54M	0 48A		0 27A	7 17A	2 11M	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R. A.			DECL. N.		
D.	h. m.	s.	°	'	"
1	27	40.1	88	50	3
10	27	33.2	88	50	6
19	27	26.2	88	50	8
28	27	17.6	88	50	9

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting S.W.
 ♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting S.W.
 ♂ MARS is a morning star, rising S.E. by E.
 ♃ JUPITER is a morning star, rising E.S.E. In conjunction with the Moon on the 26th, 2h. 27m. *alt.* 1° 16' N.
 ♄ SATURN is souths in the evening, about 47° altitude. In conjunction with the Moon on the 13th, at *gh.* 56m. *alt.* 1° 2' S.

On the 1st of December, at midnight, the constellations Camelopardus, Taurus, and Eridanus will be on the meridian.

In Taurus is a fine Nebula of a pearly white colour 1½° North-west of ζ Tauri. Lord Rosse compared its appearance to that of a crab, and it is generally known as the "Crab Nebula."

About the middle of December Orion souths

at midnight, and can be best observed in this month.

This magnificent constellation contains the grandest of all the Nebulae, situated in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from α Orionis through ζ, the third star of the belt, will pass over θ Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye on any clear night. Evenings about the 1st and 31st are the best.

DAY OF			FESTIVALS, PHENOMENA, etc.	THE SUN			THE MOON			HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.		
W.	Light and Dark.	M.		Rises.	Sets.	After Clock	Rises Morn.	Sets Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	H. M.	H. M.
S		1	1st Sunday after Christmas.	8 8	3 58	3 19	9 20	4 17	2 20	2 38		
M		2		8 8	4 0	3 48	9 56	5 28	2 55	3 13		
Tu		3	♀ Rises 8h. 54m. morn.	8 8	4 1	4 16	10 25	6 44	3 32	3 51		
W		4		8 7	4 2	4 44	10 45	8 2	4 9	4 28		
Th		5		8 7	4 3	5 11	11 3	9 21	4 46	5 4		
F		6	Epiphany.	8 7	4 5	5 38	11 17	10 39	5 23	5 44		
S		7		8 6	4 6	6 5	11 31	11 59	6 7	6 31		
S		8	1st Sunday after Epiphany. D	8 6	4 7	6 31	11 43	Mn.	6 56	7 22		
M		9	[First Quarter, 6h. 20m. morn.]	8 6	4 8	6 56	11 58	1 21	7 49	8 18		
Tu		10		8 5	4 9	7 21	Aft.	2 47	8 49	9 24		
W		11	♀ Sets 5h. 3m. aft.	8 4	4 11	7 46	0 42	4 17	10 1	10 38		
Th		12		8 3	4 13	8 10	1 19	5 46	11 13	11 48		
F		13		8 3	4 14	8 33	2 11	7 7	...	0 22		
S		14	○ Full Moon, 10h. 26m. aft.	8 3	4 15	8 55	3 21	8 13	0 53	1 22		
S		15	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	8 2	4 16	9 17	4 45	9 0	1 50	2 17		
M		16		8 2	4 18	9 39	6 12	9 32	2 42	3 6		
Tu		17		8 0	4 20	9 59	7 35	9 53	3 30	3 53		
W		18	♂ Rises 5h. 37m. morn.	7 59	4 21	10 19	8 57	10 10	4 15	4 37		
Th		19		7 58	4 23	10 38	10 11	10 24	4 58	5 18		
F		20	♂ Rises 1h. 57m. morn.	7 57	4 25	10 57	11 26	10 37	5 37	5 56		
S		21		7 55	4 26	11 15	Mn.	10 48	6 15	6 35		
S		22	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. C	7 55	4 28	11 32	0 37	11 1	6 56	7 18		
M		23	[Last Quarter, 6h. 21m. morn.]	7 54	4 30	11 48	1 48	11 15	7 42	8 7		
Tu		24		7 52	4 32	12 3	2 59	11 34	8 34	9 4		
W		25		7 51	4 33	12 18	4 11	11 56	9 40	10 21		
Th		26		7 50	4 35	12 32	5 20	Aft.	10 59	11 35		
F		27	h Sets 0h. 29m. morn.	7 49	4 37	12 45	6 23	1 10	...	0 9		
S		28		7 47	4 39	12 58	7 15	2 7	0 18	1 4		
S		29	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	7 46	4 40	13 9	7 57	3 15	1 27	1 49		
M		30	● New Moon, 9h. 45m. morn.	7 45	4 42	13 20	8 28	4 31	2 9	2 27		
Tu		31		7 44	4 44	13 30	8 50	5 49	2 44	3 2		

MOON'S PHASES FOR 1911.

January.			April.			July.			October.		
Fst. Quart 8.7h. 20m.	Morn.		Fst. Quart 31.7h. 55m.	Morn.		Fst. Quart 31.7h. 20m.	Morn.		Full Moon 81.4h. 11m.	Morn.	
Full Moon 14 10 26	Aft.		Full Moon 13 2 37	Aft.		Full Moon 11 0 53	Aft.		Lst. Quart 14 12 46	Aft.	
Lst. Quart 22 6 21	Morn.		Lst. Quart 21 6 36	Aft.		Lst. Quart 19 5 34	Morn.		New Moon 23 4 9	Morn.	
New Moon 30 9 45	Morn.		New Moon 28 10 25	Aft.		New Moon 28 8 12	Aft.		Fst. Quart 30 6 42	Morn.	
February.			May.			August.			November.		
Fst. Quart 6.7h. 26m.	Aft.		Fst. Quart 31.7h. 14m.	Aft.		Fst. Quart 12.12h. 29m.	Aft.		Full Moon 61.3h. 49m.	Aft.	
Full Moon 13 10 26	Morn.		Full Moon 13 6 10	Morn.		Full Moon 10 2 55	Morn.		Lst. Quart 13 7 20	Morn.	
Lst. Quart 21 3 44	Morn.		Lst. Quart 21 9 23	Morn.		Lst. Quart 17 0 11	Aft.		New Moon 20 8 49	Aft.	
			New Moon 28 6 24	Morn.		New Moon 24 4 24	Morn.		Fst. Quart 29 1 42	Morn.	
						Fst. Quart 31 2 12	Aft.				
March.			June.			September.			December.		
New Moon 12.0h. 31m.	Morn.		Fst. Quart 31.10h. 4m.	Aft.		Full Moon 31.3h. 57m.	Aft.		Full Moon 61.2h. 52m.	Morn.	
Fst. Quart 7 11 2	Aft.		Full Moon 11 9 51	Aft.		Full Moon 15 5 57	Aft.		Lst. Quart 12 5 46	Aft.	
Full Moon 14 11 59	Aft.		Lst. Quart 19 9 51	Aft.		New Moon 22 3 37	Aft.		Fst. Quart 13 3 40	Aft.	
Lst. Quart 23 0 26	Aft.		New Moon 26 1 20	Aft.		Fst. Quart 30 12 3	Morn.		Fst. Quart 28 6 48	Aft.	
New Moon 30 0 38	Aft.										

Perpetual Calendar

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

By which the day of the week of any year can easily be ascertained.

BY COLONEL F. W. M. SPRING, late Royal Artillery.

RULE.—To the day of the Month, add Factors for Month, Century, and Year, and divide the total by 7.

If there is no remainder, the day is Sunday.
 If 1 is the remainder " Monday.
 " 2 " Tuesday.
 " 3 " Wednesday.
 " 4 " Thursday.
 " 5 " Friday.
 " 6 " Saturday.

Should the total be less than 7, it is to be taken as a remainder

EXAMPLE.

Date of the Battle of Waterloo 18 June, 1815.

Factors for

Day. Month. Century. Year.

18 + 6 + 0 + 4 = 28

28 divided by 7 leaves no remainder, therefore the day was Sunday.

MONTHS.

For Leap years figures in heavier type to be taken.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	0
3	4										

CENTURIES (Cardinal Numbers).

The year ∞ of Centuries in heavier type was, or will be, a Leap year.

2	3	0	6	5	4	3
9	8	7	13	12	11	10
16	15	14	—	—	—	17
18	—	17	—	20	19	—
22	—	21	—	24	23	—
26	—	25	—	28	27	—
and every succeeding fourth Century.						

OLD STYLE, ended in England 2 Sept., 1752—a Wednesday.

NEW STYLE, began in England 14 Sept., 1752—a Thursday.

Factors.

YEARS.

Leap years in heavier type.

∞	1	2	3	—	4	5
6	7	—	8	9	10	11
—	12	13	14	15	—	16
17	18	19	—	20	21	22
23	—	24	25	26	27	—
28	29	30	31	—	32	33
34	35	—	36	37	38	39
—	40	41	42	43	—	44
45	46	47	—	48	49	50
51	—	52	53	54	55	—
56	57	58	59	—	60	61
62	63	—	64	65	66	67
—	68	69	70	71	—	72
73	74	75	—	76	77	78
79	—	80	81	82	83	—
84	85	86	87	—	88	89
90	91	—	92	93	94	95
—	96	97	98	99	—	—

Factors.

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, Belgian and Dutch Ports; Dublin Time for Irish Ports, and Paris Time for French Ports.

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPNGS.	NEAPS.	PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPNGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen Bar	sub. 0 50	12	10	Harwich	sub. 2 7	11½	9¾
Aberdovey	sub. 5 45	14½	10	Havre	sub. 4 31	22	18
Aberystwyth	sub. 5 55	14½	10	Holyhead	sub. 3 29	16	12½
Aldborough	sub. 3 33	8	6½	Honfleur Harbour	sub. 4 21	23	18
Antwerp	add 2 9	15		Ipswich	sub. 1 28	13½	
Arundel (Littlehampton) Bar	sub. 1 31	16	11½	Jersey (St. Helier)	add 4 35	31½	23
Banff	sub. 1 20	10½	8	Kingroad (Bristol)	add 5 25	40	31
Bantry Harbour	add 2 2	10	7½	Kingstown Harbour	sub. 2 46	11½	8¾
Barnstaple Bridge	add 4 46	10½		Kinsale Harbour	add 2 54	11½	9
Barrow (Piel Harbour)	sub. 2 29	28	21	Lerwick Harbour	sub. 2 48	5¾	4½
Beachy Head	sub. 2 39	20	15	Lynn Deep, Longsand	add 4 0	23	16½
Beaumaris	sub. 3 11	23½	16½	Margate Pier	sub. 2 19	15½	13
Belfast	sub. 3 16	9½	8	Milford Haven Entrance	add 4 29	21½	16½
Berwick	add 0 28	15	11½	Minehead Pier	add 4 40	32½	24½
Boulogne	sub. 2 24	25½	19¾	Needles Point	sub. 4 6	7½	5
Brest Harbour	add 2 16	19½	14½	Newcastle-on-Tyne	add 1 40	15	11¾
Bridge-water Bar	add 5 4	35	26½	Newhaven	sub. 2 44	19	14
Bridport	add 4 18	11½	7¾	Newport (Bristol Channel)	add 5 24	38	29
Brielle, port for Rotterdam	add 0 45	5		Nore Light	sub. 1 31	15½	13
Brighton	sub. 2 42	19½	16	Ostend	sub. 1 45	17	13
Calais	sub. 2 5	21	17½	Padstow	add 3 35	20½	16½
Cardiff (Penarth)	add 5 15	36½	27	Pembroke Dockyard	add 4 34	22½	17
Cardigan	add 5 22	12	9	Penzance	add 2 54	16½	12½
Carnarvon	sub. 4 11	15½	12	Peterhead	sub. 1 17	11½	9¾
Cherbourg	sub. 5 42	17½	13	Poole	sub. 5 0	6½	4¾
Chichester Harbour	sub. 2 25	14	11	Portland Breakwater	add 5 13	6¾	4½
Christchurch Harbour	sub. 4 51	5		Portsmouth Dockyard	sub. 2 13	13½	10½
Cowes (West)	sub. 3 38	12½	9½	Queenstown	add 3 11	13¾	9
Cromer	add 4 57	14½	11	Ramsgate Harbour	sub. 2 20	15	12
Dartmouth Harbour	add 4 34	14½	10½	St. Ives	add 3 8	21	15
Deal	sub. 2 49	16	12½	St. Malo	add 4 24	36½	25¾
Devonport Dockyard	add 4 2	15½	12	Salcombe	add 3 58	15	11½
Dieppe	sub. 2 45	27½	21	Scarborough	add 2 15	15¾	12½
Dingle Bay	add 2 9	10½	7¾	Scilly Islands (St. Mary)	add 2 42	16	12
Douglas Harbour	sub. 2 28	20½	16	Selsea Bill	sub. 2 10	16½	12½
Dover	sub. 2 51	18½	15	Sheerness Dockyard	sub. 1 24	16	13½
Dundalk Bar	sub. 3 1	15	11½	Shoreham Harbour	sub. 2 25	18	13½
Dundee	add 0 46	14½	11½	Southampton	sub. 3 22	13	9½
Dunegness	sub. 3 17	21½	19	Spithead (Anchorage)	sub. 2 32		
Dunkerque	sub. 1 50	16½	13½	Spurn Head	add 3 27	18¾	15
Edystone (off Plymouth)	add 3 44			Stromness	sub. 4 45	10	7½
Exmouth	add 4 41	11	8½	Sunderland	add 1 29	14½	11
Falmouth	add 3 19	16	12	Swansea Bay	add 4 18	27½	20½
Falmborough Head	add 2 32	16	12	Tees River Bar	add 1 52	15	12½
Fleetwood	sub. 2 34	27	20½	Torbay	add 4 16	13½	10
Flushing	sub. 1 18	15	11	Tynemouth Bar	add 1 26	15½	10¾
Folkestone	sub. 2 56	20	16½	Valencia	add 1 53	11	8
Fowey	add 3 31	15	11¾	Waterford Harbour	add 4 11	13½	10¾
Galway Bay	add 2 48	14½	11	Wexford	add 5 24	5	3½
Granville	add 4 27	37	27½	Whitby	add 1 49	15	11½
Gravesend	sub. 0 54	18½	15	Wisbech	add 5 31	15¾	
Guernsey St. Peter Port	add 4 49	25	18¾	Yarmouth Road	sub. 4 50	6	4½
Hartlepool	add 1 35	15	11¾	Ymuiden (pt. for Amst'dm)	add 0 42	5½	

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on January 5th:—

Time of high water at London Bridge 8h. 30m. Morn.
 Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen 7 40 Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on January 7th:—

Time of high water at London Bridge 10h. 42m. Morn.
 Add tide interval 2 15

Time of high water at Scarborough ... 12 57 After.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be

taken, in which case 12 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge + "tide interval" will exceed 12 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following, according as the London high water was either morning or afternoon.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, January 8th aft.:—

Time of high water at London Bridge on January 9th + 12 hours 12h 11m. Morn.
 Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen, Jan. 8th 12 21 After.

A Table of Easter Days and Sunday Letters FOR THE YEARS 1500 TO 2000.

69

	1500-1599	1600-1699	1700-1799	1800-1899	1900-2000.	
d Mar. 22	1578	1668	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e " 23	1505-16	1600	1738	1845-56	1913	e " 23
f " 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g " 25
A " 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A " 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c " 28	1520-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1809-75-80	1937-48	c " 28
d " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-01	1959-64-70	d " 29
e " 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1962-75-80-87	e " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1695-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A " 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-52	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	A " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b " 3
c " 4	1507-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1509-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1866-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1832-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f " 7
g " 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-83	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-90	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1900-71-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-01-96	1789	1846-57-68	1923-34-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1559-66-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-66-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-33	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1500-79-84-90	1603-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e " 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1508	1671	1788	1848	1905-16-2000	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-01	1859		b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c " 25

Previous to 1752 the above dates are computed from the Old Style. Those printed in heavier type are leap-years. 1752 had E D up to September 2, but A from September 14 to December 31, the intermediate days being dropped for the change of Style. Its Easter was the last in Old Style. Until then also the years were considered to begin on March 25; but that, as it did

not affect the date of Easter, is not noticed in this Table. The Table of Moveable Feasts in the Prayer-Book gives all the others after finding Easter in this. The Sunday Letters in the Calendar then enable any one to count the days of the week from Sunday. The tables in modern Prayer-Books are calculated for the New Style only. * Old Style. † New Style.

The French Republican Calendar.

THIS, although reckoned from the 22nd September, 1792, was not introduced until the 22nd November, 1793. It remained in use only till the 31st December, 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1st, 1806 (Nivôse 10, Year XIV.). The months varied in different years, thus Nivôse commenced December 21st in 1793, December 22nd in 1795, December 21st in 1796, December 22nd in 1799, December 23rd in 1803, and December 22nd in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the Calendar:—

Vendémiaire (<i>Vintage</i>),	23 Sept. to Oct. 22	Germinal (<i>Budding</i>),	22 Mar. to Apr. 21
Brumaire (<i>Foggy</i>),	23 Oct. to Nov. 22	Floreal (<i>Flowering</i>),	21 April to May 20
Frimaire (<i>Sleety</i>),	23 Nov. to Dec. 21	Prairial (<i>Pasture</i>),	21 May to June 20
Nivôse (<i>Snowy</i>),	22 Dec. to Jan. 21	Messidor (<i>Harvest</i>),	20 June to July 19
Pluviose (<i>Rainy</i>),	21 Jan. to Feb. 20	Thermidor (<i>Hot</i>),	20 July to Aug. 19
Ventose (<i>Windy</i>),	20 Feb. to Mar. 21	Fructidor (<i>Fruit</i>),	19 Aug. to Sept. 18

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365, five were added at the end of September: (*Primidi*), dedicated to Virtue; (*Duodi*) to Genius; (*Tridi*) to Labour; (*Quartidi*) to Opinion; and the 5th (*Quintidi*) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called *Omnigie*, a sixth day, the 22nd or 23rd September (*Sextidi*), "Jour de la Révolution," was added. This variation of dates has led to considerable confusion, but those who may wish to trace the fourteen years will find some very elaborate tables in the English edition of Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon": Bentley.

70 Calendar of First and Second Proper Lessons APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.	
		First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Jan.	1 Circumcision...	Genesis 22, v. 9	Romans 2, v. 17	Deuteronomy 10, v. 12	Coloss. 2, v. 8 to 16
"	6 Epiphany	Isaiah 40, v. 1, 2, 3	Matt. 2, v. 1, 2, 3	Or Isaiah 40, v. 1, 2, 3	John 1, v. 1, 2, 3
"	9 I. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 52, v. 1, 2, 3	Matt. 2, v. 1, 2, 3	Or Isaiah 52, v. 1, 2, 3	Acts 1, v. 1, 2, 3
"	12 II. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 52, v. 1, 2, 3	Matt. 2, v. 1, 2, 3	Or Isaiah 52, v. 1, 2, 3	Acts 1, v. 1, 2, 3
"	22 King's Accession	Joshua 1, v. 1 to 2	Romans 13, v. 1 to 2	Or Prov. 8, v. 1 to 2	Rom. 13, v. 1 to 2
	Proper Psalms	Or Prov. 8, v. 1 to 2	Or Rev. 21, v. 2 to 3		Or Rev. 21, v. 2 to 3
"	23 Septuagesima	Genesis 12, v. 1 to 2	Rev. 21, v. 2 to 3	Or Job 1, v. 1 to 2	Rev. 21, v. 2 to 3
"	24 Conv. of St. Paul	Isaiah 49, v. 1 to 2	Galatians 1, v. 1 to 2	Jerem. 1, v. 1 to 2	Acts 13, v. 1 to 2
"	30 Sexagesima	Genesis 12, v. 1 to 2	Matt. 16, v. 24 to 27	Or Genesis 12, v. 1 to 2	Acts 13, v. 1 to 2
Feb.	2 Purific. of B. V. M.	Exodus 13, v. 1 to 2	Matt. 23, v. 1 to 2	Haggai 2, v. 1 to 2	Acts 20, v. 1 to 2
"	6 Quinquagesima	Genesis 9, v. 1 to 2	Matt. 21, v. 1 to 2	Or Genesis 12, v. 1 to 2	Acts 20, v. 1 to 2
"	9 Ash Wednesday	Isaiah 58, v. 1 to 2	Mark 2, v. 13, to 23	Jonah 1, v. 1 to 2	Heb. 12, v. 1 to 2
	Prop. Ps. 6, 23, 28				
"	13 I. S. Lent Quadrage.	Gen. 22, v. 1 to 2	Matt. 24, v. 1 to 2	Genesis 22, v. 1 to 2	Or Genesis 24, v. 1 to 2
"	20 II. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 27, v. 1 to 2	Matt. 27, v. 1 to 2	Genesis 27, v. 1 to 2	Or Genesis 27, v. 1 to 2
"	24 St. Matthias	1 Sam. 2, v. 1 to 2	Mark 1, v. 1 to 2	Isaiah 23, v. 1 to 2	Romans 8, v. 1 to 2
"	27 III. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 37, v. 1 to 2	Mark 3, v. 1 to 2	Genesis 37, v. 1 to 2	Or Genesis 37, v. 1 to 2
Mar.	6 IV. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 42, v. 1 to 2	Mark 7, v. 1 to 2	Genesis 42, v. 1 to 2	Or Genesis 42, v. 1 to 2
"	13 Passion Sun.	Exodus 13, v. 1 to 2	Mark 11, v. 1 to 2	Exodus 13, v. 1 to 2	Or Exod. 13, v. 1 to 2
"	14 V. S. in Lent	Exodus 13, v. 1 to 2	Matthew 26, v. 1 to 2	Exodus 13, v. 1 to 2	Or Exod. 13, v. 1 to 2
"	20 VI. S. in Lent	Exodus 13, v. 1 to 2	Matthew 26, v. 1 to 2	Exodus 13, v. 1 to 2	Or Exod. 13, v. 1 to 2
"	21 Mon. before East.	Lam. 3, v. 1 to 2	John 14, v. 1 to 2	Lam. 3, v. 1 to 2	John 14, v. 1 to 2
"	22 Tues. before East.	Lam. 3, v. 1 to 2	John 14, v. 1 to 2	Lam. 3, v. 1 to 2	John 14, v. 1 to 2
"	23 Wed. before East.	Lam. 3, v. 1 to 2	John 14, v. 1 to 2	Lam. 3, v. 1 to 2	John 14, v. 1 to 2
"	24 Thurs. before East.	Hos. 1, v. 1 to 2	John 14, v. 1 to 2	Hos. 1, v. 1 to 2	John 14, v. 1 to 2
"	(Good Friday)	Genesis 22, v. 1 to 2	John 14, v. 1 to 2	Isaiah 52, v. 1, 2, 3	Or Peter 2, v. 1 to 2
"	Pr. Ps. 22, 40, 54				
"	25 Annunc. of V. M.	Genesis 3, v. 1 to 2	Luke 1, v. 1 to 2	Isa. 52, v. 1, 2, 3	Romans 6, v. 1 to 2
"	26 Easter Eve	Zachariah 12, v. 1 to 2	Luke 23, v. 1 to 2	Exodus 12, v. 1 to 2	Or Exodus 12, v. 1 to 2
"	27 Easter Day	Exodus 12, v. 1 to 2	Rev. 1, v. 1 to 2	Pr. Ps. 113, 114, 118	Or Exodus 12, v. 1 to 2
"	28 Mon. in East. Wk.	Exodus 15, v. 1 to 2	Luke 24, v. 1 to 2	Canticles 2, v. 1 to 2	Matt. 28, v. 1 to 2
"	29 Tues. in East. Wk.	2 Kings 13, v. 1 to 2	John 21, v. 1 to 2	Ezek. 37, v. 1 to 2	John 21, v. 1 to 2
April	3 Low Sunday	Num. 16, v. 1 to 2	Cor. 15, v. 1 to 2	Numbers 16, v. 1 to 2	Or Num. 17, v. 1 to 2
"	10 II. S. aft. Easter	Num. 20, v. 1 to 2	Lk. 9, v. 1 to 2	Num. 20, v. 1 to 2	Or Num. 21, v. 1 to 2
"	17 III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers 21, v. 1 to 2	Luke 13, v. 1 to 2	Numbers 21, v. 1 to 2	Or Numbers 21, v. 1 to 2
"	24 V. S. aft. Easter	Deut. 4, v. 1 to 2	Luke 24, v. 1 to 2	Deut. 4, v. 1 to 2	Or Deut. 4, v. 1 to 2
"	25 St. Mark	Isaiah 62, v. 1 to 2	Lk. 18, v. 1 to 2	Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Deut. 4, v. 1 to 2
May	1 Rog. S. (V. A. E.)	Deut. 6 or Isa. 61	John 1, v. 1 to 2	Deuteronomy 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Deuteronomy 1, v. 1 to 2
"	5 Ascension Day	Dan. 7, v. 1 to 2	Luke 24, v. 1 to 2	2 Kings 2, v. 1 to 2	Or 2 Kings 2, v. 1 to 2
"	8 S. aft. Ascension	Deuteronomy 30	Luke 24, v. 1 to 2	Deuteronomy 30	Or Joshua 1, v. 1 to 2
"	15 Whit Sunday	Deut. 26, v. 1 to 2	Romans 8, v. 1 to 2	Isaiah 11, v. 1 to 2	Or Ezek. 36, v. 1 to 2
"	Prop. Ps. 45, 63				
"	16 Mon. in Whit Wk.	Genesis 11, v. 1 to 2	Cor. 12, v. 1 to 2	Num. 11, v. 1 to 2	Or 1 Cor. 12, v. 1 to 2
"	17 Tues. in Whit Wk.	Joel 2, v. 1 to 2	Thes. 5, v. 1 to 2	Micah 4, v. 1 to 2	Or 1 John 4, v. 1 to 2
"	22 Trinity Sunday	Isaiah 18, v. 1 to 2	Rev. 1, v. 1 to 2	Genesis 18, v. 1 to 2	Or Gen. 18, v. 1 to 2
"	29 I. S. after Trinity	Josh. 3, v. 1 to 2	John 11, v. 1 to 2	Josh. 3, v. 1 to 2	Or Joshua 3, v. 1 to 2
June	5 II. S. after Trin.	Judges 6, v. 1 to 2	John 11, v. 1 to 2	Judges 6, v. 1 to 2	Or Judges 6, v. 1 to 2
"	12 St. Barnabas	Deut. 32, v. 1 to 2	Acts 13, v. 1 to 2	1 Samuel 1, v. 1 to 2	Or 1 Samuel 1, v. 1 to 2
"	19 III. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 2, v. 1 to 2	John 19, v. 1 to 2	2 Samuel 1, v. 1 to 2	Or 2 Samuel 1, v. 1 to 2
"	26 IV. S. after Trin.	2 Samuel 1, v. 1 to 2	Acts 13, v. 1 to 2	3 Samuel 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Ruth 1, v. 1 to 2
"	3 St. John Baptist	Malachi 3, v. 1 to 2	Matthew 23, v. 1 to 2	Malachi 3, v. 1 to 2	Or Malachi 3, v. 1 to 2
"	10 V. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 15, v. 1 to 2	Acts 7, v. 1 to 2	2 Samuel 1, v. 1 to 2	Or 2 Samuel 1, v. 1 to 2
"	17 St. Peter	Ezekiel 3, v. 1 to 2	John 21, v. 1 to 2	Zachariah 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Zachariah 1, v. 1 to 2
July	1 VI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Samuel 1, v. 1 to 2	Acts 10, v. 1 to 2	2 Sam. 1, v. 1 to 2	Or 2 Samuel 1, v. 1 to 2
"	8 VII. S. aft. Trin.	Chronicles 2, v. 1 to 2	Acts 10, v. 1 to 2	2 Chronicles 2, v. 1 to 2	Or 2 Chron. 2, v. 1 to 2
"	15 VIII. S. aft. Trin.	Chronicles 2, v. 1 to 2	Acts 10, v. 1 to 2	2 Chronicles 2, v. 1 to 2	Or 2 Chron. 2, v. 1 to 2
"	22 IX. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Acts 10, v. 1 to 2	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Or 1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2
"	29 St. James	2 Kings 1, v. 1 to 2	Luke 9, v. 1 to 2	Jer. 26, v. 1 to 2	Or Jer. 26, v. 1 to 2
"	31 X. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Romans 1, v. 1 to 2	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Or 1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2
Aug.	7 XI. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Romans 1, v. 1 to 2	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Or 1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2
"	14 XII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Romans 1, v. 1 to 2	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Or 1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2
"	21 XIII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Romans 1, v. 1 to 2	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Or 1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2
"	28 St. Bartholomew	Gen. 22, v. 1 to 2	Acts 13, v. 1 to 2	Deuteronomy 18, v. 1 to 2	Or Deuteronomy 18, v. 1 to 2
"	28 XIV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	1 Corinthians 1, v. 1 to 2	2 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Or 2 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2
Sept.	4 XV. Sun. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Cor. 14, v. 1 to 2	2 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2	Or 2 Kings 10, v. 1 to 2
"	11 XVI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Chronicles 35, v. 1 to 2	Cor. 14, v. 1 to 2	Jeremiah 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Jeremiah 1, v. 1 to 2
"	18 XVII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah 1, v. 1 to 2	2 Corinthians 1, v. 1 to 2	Jeremiah 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Jeremiah 1, v. 1 to 2
"	25 St. Matthew	1 Kings 19, v. 1 to 2	Cor. 12, v. 1 to 2	1 Chron. 29, v. 1 to 2	Or 1 Chron. 29, v. 1 to 2
"	28 XVIII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah 1, v. 1 to 2	Acts 14, v. 1 to 2	Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to 2
"	29 St. Michael & All. An.	Genesis 32, v. 1 to 2	Acts 14, v. 1 to 2	Daniel 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Daniel 1, v. 1 to 2
Oct.	2 XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to 2	Ephesians 1, v. 1 to 2	Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to 2
"	9 XX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to 2	Philippians 1, v. 1 to 2	Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to 2
"	16 XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel 1, v. 1 to 2	Thessalonians 1, v. 1 to 2	Daniel 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Daniel 1, v. 1 to 2
"	23 XXII. S. aft. Trin.	Isaiah 52, v. 1, 2, 3	Thessalonians 1, v. 1 to 2	Ecclesi. 38, v. 1 to 2	Or Ecclesi. 38, v. 1 to 2
"	30 XXIII. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel 1, v. 1 to 2	Thessalonians 1, v. 1 to 2	Daniel 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Daniel 1, v. 1 to 2
"	6 XXIV. S. aft. Trin.	Isaiah 52, v. 1, 2, 3	Thessalonians 1, v. 1 to 2	Jer. 3, v. 1 to 2	Or Jer. 3, v. 1 to 2
"	13 XXV. S. aft. Trin.	Hos. 1, v. 1 to 2	Timothy 4, v. 1 to 2	Joel 1, v. 1 to 2	Or Joel 1, v. 1 to 2

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.	MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.	
	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Nov. 1 All Saints' Day.	Wisdom 3, to 2. 10	Heb. 11, p. 33, to [12, p. 7]	Wisdom 5, to p. 17	Rev. 19, to p. 17
" 6 XXIV. S. of Trin.	Amos 3	Titus 3	Amos 5	Or Amos 9 Luke 23, p. 26 to 50
" 13 XXV. S. of Trin.	Mic. 4 & 5, to p. 8	Hebrews 7	Micah 6	Or Micah 7 John 3, p. 22
" 20 XXVI. S. of Trin.	Isaiah 11 & 12	Hebrews 12	Isaiah 2, to p. 10	Or Malachi 3 & 4 John 8, p. 41
" 27 Advent Sunday.	Isaiah 11	Peter 1, to p. 22	Isaiah 2	Or Isaiah 4, p. 2 John 10, p. 22
" 30 1st. Andrew	Isaiah 54	John 1, p. 35 to 43	Isaiah 65, to p. 17	John 12, p. 2 to 12
Dec. 4 11. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 52	Peter 1	Isaiah 11, to p. 11	Or Isaiah 24 John 13, p. 27
" 11 11. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 25	1st. Jn. 3, p. 16, 14 & 7	Isaiah 26	Or Isa. 2, p. 5 to 10 John 16, p. 28
" 18 1V. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to p. 27	Rev. 2, p. 18, to 3 & 7	Isaiah 38	Or Isa. 33, p. 2 to 23 Revelation 3, p. 7
" 25 8t. Thomas	Joh. 42, to p. 7	John 20, p. 19 to 24	Isaiah 35	John 14, to p. 6
" 25 *Christmas Day.	Isaiah 49, to p. 8	Luke 2, 2, to p. 13	Isaiah 7, p. 10 to 17	Titus 3, p. 4 to 9
Proper Festivals	10, 45, 98		Proper Festivals	
" 26 St. Stephen	Genesis 4, to p. 12	Acts 6	2 Ch. 24, p. 15 to 23	Acts 8, to p. 9
" 27 St. John Evang.	Exodus 33, p. 9	John 13, p. 23 to 36	Isaiah 6	Revelation 1
" 28 Holy Innocents	Jerem. 31, to p. 8	Revelation 16	Baruch 4, p. 21 to 31	Revelation 10

Standard Time.

It is well known that the "time of day" differs everywhere except in places on the same meridian, the difference in local times being caused by the rotation of the Earth on its axis from West to East in each twenty-four hours; and as the globe is divided astronomically into 360° of longitude, reckoned by us from the meridian of Greenwich, 180° to the East and 180° to the West, it is easily seen that each 15° is equal to one hour of time.

The notice, "London (Greenwich) time observed at all stations," formerly so familiar to the travellers by railway, was really the introduction to the use of *Standard Time*, and was inevitable when railway time-tables were printed; but in a country so large as the Dominion of Canada, which extends over 20° of longitude, as also in the United States with nearly 60°, it soon became absolutely necessary to minimise the great inconvenience, and so the use of *Standard Time* was made legal.

By *Standard Time* is meant that the hour of each 15° of longitude becomes the local mean time for the zone or belt extending 7½° on each side of the central meridian; though in practice the zone has to be adapted to local circumstances, and so cannot conform to the exact line or meridian, but is arranged to suit boundaries of States or Provinces as may be most convenient. By way of illustration, it may be noted that in the Province of Ontario, Canada, by Act of the Legislature, the hour of 75° W. is *Standard Time* for the Province as far as 87½ W., and that the S.W. point, 83° W., extends westerly beyond the eastern part of the State of Michigan, where the time of 90° W. is used; so at Windsor, Ontario, it is noon while in Michigan—more to the east—it is 11 A.M. The *Standard Time* as used in

the chief cities of Canada and the United States may be noted: at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, at Boston, New York and Washington, the time of 75° W., five hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Winnipeg in Manitoba, and at Detroit, Chicago and New Orleans, the time of 90°, six hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Regina and Denver it is the time of 105°, seven hours earlier than Greenwich; and in British Columbia and at San Francisco the time of 120° W., eight hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; and when 180° is reached another day begins in Eastern Siberia, at the Fiji Islands, and a little to the east of New Zealand.

The same rule applies to places east of Greenwich, where, of course, noon is earlier than at Greenwich according to the longitude. Spain adopted *Standard*—that is, Greenwich—Time early in the century. When noon at Greenwich it is 2 P.M. in Egypt and South Africa; it is 6 P.M. at Calcutta, 82½° E.; in Japan, 135° E., it is 9 P.M.; and in Eastern Australia, 150° E., it is 10 P.M.

The question has been asked very often, "Where does a day begin?"—that is, any special day, New Year's Day or Easter Day—and the answer is that for all peoples, nations, and languages, using maps with longitude East and West from Greenwich, each day begins at the meridian of 180°, slightly east of New Zealand in the South, and intersecting Eastern Siberia in the North, and so the last day of the nineteenth century and the first day of the twentieth were on the Earth together, not running concurrently or side by side, north and south of the Equator, as has been supposed, erroneously, but the latter following the former from 180° westerly to Greenwich, and on again to 180°, where it gave place to January 2nd.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME, AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Adelaide 9 14 P.M.	Constantinople .. 1 56 P.M.	Melbourne, Aus. 9 40 P.M.	Quebec 7 15 A.M.
Auckland (N.Z.) .. 11 33 P.M.	Dublin 12 35 A.M.	Moscow 2 30 P.M.	Rome 0 50 P.M.
Berlin 0 54 P.M.	Edinburgh 12 37 A.M.	Newfoundland, S. Jns. 8 29 A.M.	Rotterdam 0 18 P.M.
Buenos Aires 0 28 P.M.	Florence 0 45 P.M.	New York 7 4 A.M.	San Francisco, Port 3 52 A.M.
Bombay 4 52 P.M.	Glasgow 11 43 A.M.	Paris 0 9 P.M.	St. Petersburg 1 P.M.
Boston, U.S. 7 16 A.M.	Hobart, Tasmania 0 49 P.M.	Peking 7 46 P.M.	Stockholm 1 12 P.M.
Brisbane, Quesland. 10 12 P.M.	Jerusalem 2 22 P.M.	Penzance 12 37 A.M.	Suez 2 10 P.M.
Brussels 0 57 P.M.	Lisbon 12 23 A.M.	Perth, W. Aus. 7 43 P.M.	Sydney 10 5 P.M.
Calcutta 6 13 P.M.	Madras 5 22 P.M.	Philadelphia 6 59 A.M.	Toronto 6 42 A.M.
Cape of Good Hope 1 53 P.M.	Madrid 12 45 A.M.	Port Moresby 12 5 P.M.	Vancouver 3 38 A.M.
Chicago 6 10 A.M.	Malta 0 59 P.M.	Prague 0 59 P.M.	Vienna 1 P.M.

For convenience in practice, the arbitrary arrangement called *Standard Time*, described above, has generally been adopted throughout the world. See page 92.

Jewish Calendar. (A.D. 1910, A.M. 5670-5671.)

The Year 5670 commenced September 16, 1909.

Jan. 11	New Moon	Sebat 1	July 24	Fast of Tamuz	Tamuz 17
Feb. 10	New Moon	Adar 1	Aug. 6	New Moon	Ab 1
Mar. 12	New Moon	Veadar 1	" 14	Fast of Ab	" 9
" 24	Fast of Esther	" 13	Sept. 5	New Moon	Elul 1
" 25	Purim	" 14	Oct. 4	First day of New Year	Tishri 1
" 26	Shusan	" 15	" 5	Second	" 2
April 10	New Moon	Nisan 1	" 6	Fast of Guedaliah	" 3
" 24	Festival of Passover	" 15	" 13	Day of Atonement	" 10
" 25	" " " 2nd day	" 16	" 18	Feast of Tabernacles	" 15
" 30	" " " 7th day	" 21	" 19	" " " 2nd day	" 16
May 1	" " " ends	" 22	" 24	Hosann Rabah	" 21
" 10	New Moon	Yiar 1	" 25	Feast of the 8th day	" 22
June 8	New Moon	Sivan 1	" 26	Rejoicing of the Law	" 23
" 13	Festival of Weeks	" 6	Nov. 3	New Moon	Hesvan 1
" 14	" " " 2nd day	" 7	Dec. 2	New Moon	Kislev 1
July 8	New Moon	Tamuz 1	" 26	Dedication of the Temple	" 25

NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals commence the previous Evening at Sunset.

Mohammedan Calendar. (1328.)

Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.	Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.
1328.	Muharram	January 13	1328.	Rajab	July 9
"	Saphar	February 12	"	Shaaban	August 8
"	Rabia I.	March 13	"	Ramadan	September 6
"	Rabia II.	April 12	"	Shawall	October 6
"	Jomada I.	May 11	"	Dulkaada	November 4
"	Jomada II.	June 10	"	Dulheggia	December 4

Greek and Russian Calendar.

A.D. 1909, A.M. 7417.

OLD STYLE.	CERTAIN HOLY DAYS.	NEW STYLE.
Jan. 1	Circumcision	Jan. 14
" 6	Theophany (Epiphany)	" 19
Feb. 2	Hypapante	Feb. 15
" 28	Carnival Sunday	Mar. 13
Mar. 7	First Sunday in Lent	" 20
" 9	Forty Martyrs	" 22
" 25	Annunciation of Theotokos	April 7
April 11	Palm Sunday	" 24
" 16	Great Friday	" 29
" 18	Holy Pasch	May 1
" 23	St. George	" 6
May 9	St. Nicholas	" 22
" 14	Coronation of the Emperor*	" 27
" 27	Ascension	June 9
June 6	Pentecost	" 19
" 7	Holy Ghost	" 20
" 29	Peter & Paul, Chief Apostles	July 12
Aug. 1	First day of Fast of Theotokos	Aug. 14
" 6	Transfiguration	" 19
" 15	Repose of Theotokos (Assumption)	" 28
" 30	St. Alexander (Nersky)*	Sept. 12
Sept. 8	Nativity of Theotokos	" 21
" 14	Exaltation of the Cross	" 27
Oct. 1	Patronage of Theotokos*	Oct. 14
" 21	Accession of the Emperor*	Nov. 3
Nov. 15	First day Fast of the Nativity	" 28
" 21	Entrance of Theotokos	Dec. 4
Dec. 6	St. Nicolas	" 19
" 9	Conception of Theotokos	" 22
" 25	Nativity	Jan. 7

* Peculiar to Russia.

Julian Calendar.

IN the Roman (Julian) Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the great Emperor Augustus, the fifth and sixth months of the year—which, with the Romans, began with March—were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterwards they were named in honour of the emperors Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

For example, the 1st of January was the Kalends of January (*Kalendis Januariis*), the 31st of December was the day before the Kalends of January (*pridie Kalendas Januariis*); but Dec. 30th was the third day before the Kalends of January (*ante diem tertium Kalendas Januariis*), in this case both Jan. 1st and Dec. 31st being included in the reckoning. And so on back to Dec. 14th, which was the nineteenth day before the January Kalends (*ante diem undeciesimum Kal. Jan.*), Dec. 13th being *Idibus Decembribus*, the Ides of December. In Leap-year, both Feb. 24th and Feb. 25th were known as the sixth day before the March Kalends, being distinguished respectively as *prior* and *posterior*.

Table for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

This double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset for any place situated between latitudes 1° and 66°.

To use the table: With the Sun's declination, in the first column, and under the required latitude on the horizontal line, will be found the apparent time of sunset. Subtracting the time so found from 12h. will give the apparent time of sunrise. To obtain the mean or clock time, the numbers in the column headed *before* or *after* clock (which will be found on the second page of each month), giving the difference in time between the mean and true sun for each

day in the year, must be applied to the apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as the particular case may require; that is to say, if the true sun is *before* the clock the equation of time must be subtracted from the apparent to obtain the mean or clock time, and if *after*, added.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator by changing the declination from North to South and *vice versa*.

If the time of sunrise or sunset should be required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, these times may easily be found by simple proportion.

DECLINATION.	LATITUDE.															
	1°	14°	26°	38°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°		
24 N	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	...
23	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 26	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	11 13	...
22	6 4	6 27	6 52	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12	...
21	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35	...
20	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10	...
19	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49	...
18	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32	...
17	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16	...
16	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1	...
15	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48	...
14	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35	...
13	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23	...
12	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11	...
11	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0	...
10	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49	...
9	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39	...
8	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29	...
7	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19	...
6	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10	...
5	6 2	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0	...
4	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51	...
3	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 37	6 38	6 40	6 41	...
2	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32	...
1 N	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23	...
0	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14	...
1 S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	...
2	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56	...
3	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47	...
4	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 39	...
5	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 30	...
6	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20	...
7	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11	...
8	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1	...
9	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 53	4 52	...
10	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42	...
11	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32	...
12	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 34	4 31	4 27	4 22	...
13	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 11	...
14	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 39	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1	...
15	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 50	...
16	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	...
17	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	...
18	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 43	3 35	3 29	3 20	3 11	...
19	6 1	5 44	5 25	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0	...
20	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46	...
21	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30	...
22	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12	...
23	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 33	2 25	2 10	1 52	...
24 S	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 28	2 8	1 50	1 27	...
	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...	...

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR
OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
0 0	-1 5 11	12 0	4 0	-0 54 58+	16 0	8 0	+0 10 3-	20 0
0 10	-1 6 5+	12 10	4 10	-0 53 2+	16 10	8 10	+0 13 3-	20 10
0 20	-1 7 2+	12 20	4 20	-0 50 59+	16 20	8 20	+0 16 2-	20 20
0 30	-1 7 51+	12 30	4 30	-0 49 51+	16 30	8 30	+0 18 59-	20 30
0 40	-1 8 32+	12 40	4 40	-0 46 37+	16 40	8 40	+0 21 55-	20 40
0 50	-1 9 5+	12 50	4 50	-0 44 17+	16 50	8 50	+0 24 43-	20 50
1 0	-1 9 31+	13 0	5 0	-0 41 53+	17 0	9 0	+0 27 38-	21 0
1 10	-1 9 48+	13 10	5 10	-0 39 24+	17 10	9 10	+0 30 25-	21 10
1 20	-1 9 58+	13 20	5 20	-0 36 50+	17 20	9 20	+0 33 8-	21 20
1 30	-1 10 6+	13 30	5 30	-0 34 12+	17 30	9 30	+0 35 47-	21 30
1 40	-1 9 53+	13 40	5 40	-0 31 30+	17 40	9 40	+0 37 23-	21 40
1 50	-1 9 39+	13 50	5 50	-0 28 45+	17 50	9 50	+0 40 54-	21 50
2 0	-1 9 17+	14 0	6 0	-0 25 56+	18 0	10 0	+0 43 20-	22 0
2 10	-1 8 45+	14 10	6 10	-0 23 5+	18 10	10 10	+0 45 42-	22 10
2 20	-1 8 8+	14 20	6 20	-0 20 10+	18 20	10 20	+0 47 53-	22 20
2 30	-1 7 22+	14 30	6 30	-0 17 14+	18 30	10 30	+0 50 9-	22 30
2 40	-1 6 20+	14 40	6 40	-0 14 15+	18 40	10 40	+0 52 13-	22 40
2 50	-1 5 28+	14 50	6 50	-0 11 15+	18 50	10 50	+0 54 12-	22 50
3 0	-1 4 19+	15 0	7 0	-0 8 14+	19 0	11 0	+0 56 5-	23 0
3 10	-1 3 3+	15 10	7 10	-0 5 11+	19 10	11 10	+0 57 52-	23 10
3 20	-1 40+	15 20	7 20	-0 3 8+	19 20	11 20	+0 59 31-	23 20
3 30	-1 0 10+	15 30	7 30	+0 0 55-	19 30	11 30	+1 1 4-	23 30
3 40	-0 58 33+	15 40	7 40	+0 3 58-	19 40	11 40	+1 2 30-	23 40
3 50	-0 56 49+	15 50	7 50	+0 7 1-	19 50	11 50	+1 3 49-	23 50
4 0	-0 54 58+	16 0	8 0	+0 10 3-	20 0	12 0	+1 5 1-	24 0

It will be observed that the sign on the left-hand side of the correction is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versa*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and - that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local sidereal Time.	ALTITUDE.																Local sidereal Time
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70		
H. M.	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	H. M.	
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	12 0	
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 7	12 30		
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	13 0		
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 30		
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	14 0		
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	14 30	
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 24	15 0	
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 38	0 45	15 30	
4 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 59	16 0	
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 7	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	0 61	0 74	16 30	
5 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 56	0 67	0 81	17 0	
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 4	1 19	1 41	17 30	
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 40	0 48	0 57	1 9	1 26	1 50	18 0	
6 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 11	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 50	1 1	1 13	1 31	1 55	18 30	
7 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 11	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 1	1 14	1 31	1 58	19 0	
7 30	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 1	1 12	1 30	1 55	20 0	
8 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 11	0 14	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 47	0 57	1 9	1 25	1 49	20 30	
8 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 2	1 17	1 39	21 0	
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 55	1 8	1 27	21 30	
9 30	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 7	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 36	0 40	0 56	1 13	22 0	
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 45	0 57	22 30	
10 30	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 33	0 42	23 0	
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 28	23 30	
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	24 0	

The corrections from the above table are always additive to the corrected altitude

TABLE III. (1910.)

Local Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
0	0 49	0 46	0 39	0 30	0 22	0 18	0 19	0 26	0 36	0 48	0 59	1 7	1 11
2	0 50	0 52	0 49	0 41	0 32	0 25	0 21	0 23	0 29	0 39	0 50	1 1	1 9
4	0 53	1 0	1 2	0 57	0 50	0 41	0 33	0 29	0 31	0 36	0 44	0 55	1 5
6	0 59	1 8	1 14	1 15	1 10	1 2	0 53	0 45	0 40	0 39	0 43	0 50	1 0
8	1 4	1 14	1 22	1 28	1 23	1 23	1 14	1 4	0 54	0 48	0 45	0 48	0 54
10	1 9	1 16	1 25	1 34	1 38	1 38	1 32	1 22	1 11	1 0	0 52	0 40	0 51
12	1 11	1 14	1 21	1 30	1 38	1 42	1 41	1 34	1 24	1 12	1 0	0 53	0 49
14	1 10	1 8	1 11	1 19	1 28	1 35	1 39	1 37	1 31	1 21	1 10	0 59	0 51
16	1 7	1 0	0 58	1 3	1 10	1 19	1 27	1 31	1 29	1 24	1 16	1 5	0 55
18	1 1	0 53	0 46	0 45	0 50	0 58	1 7	1 15	1 20	1 21	1 17	1 10	1 0
20	0 56	0 46	0 38	0 32	0 32	0 37	0 46	0 56	1 6	1 12	1 15	1 12	1 6
22	0 51	0 44	0 35	0 26	0 22	0 22	0 28	0 38	0 49	1 0	1 8	1 11	1 9
24	0 49	0 46	0 39	0 30	0 22	0 18	0 19	0 26	0 36	0 48	0 59	1 7	1 11

The corrections derived from the above Table are all additive. To make them so all the quantities have been increased by 1', and therefore the final result must be diminished by that amount.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME.

Hours of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	
	H.	M. S.		M.	S.		M.	S.		S.		S.		S.
1	1	0 9' 86	1	1	0' 16	31	31	5' 09	1	1' 00	31	31	0' 08	
2	2	0 19' 71	2	2	0' 33	32	32	5' 26	2	2' 01	32	32	0' 09	
3	3	0 29' 57	3	3	0' 49	33	33	5' 42	3	3' 01	33	33	0' 09	
4	4	0 39' 43	4	4	0' 66	34	34	5' 59	4	4' 01	34	34	0' 09	
5	5	0 49' 28	5	5	0' 82	35	35	5' 75	5	5' 01	35	35	0' 10	
6	6	0 59' 14	6	6	0' 99	36	36	5' 91	6	6' 02	36	36	0' 10	
7	7	1 9' 00	7	7	1' 15	37	37	6' 08	7	7' 02	37	37	0' 10	
8	8	1 18' 85	8	8	1' 31	38	38	6' 24	8	8' 02	38	38	0' 11	
9	9	1 28' 71	9	9	1' 48	39	39	6' 41	9	9' 02	39	39	0' 11	
10	10	1 38' 56	10	10	1' 64	40	40	6' 57	10	10' 03	40	40	0' 11	
11	11	1 48' 42	11	11	1' 81	41	41	6' 74	11	11' 03	41	41	0' 11	
12	12	1 58' 28	12	12	1' 97	42	42	6' 90	12	12' 03	42	42	0' 12	
13	13	2 8' 13	13	13	2' 14	43	43	7' 06	13	13' 04	43	43	0' 12	
14	14	2 17' 99	14	14	2' 30	44	44	7' 23	14	14' 04	44	44	0' 12	
15	15	2 27' 85	15	15	2' 46	45	45	7' 39	15	15' 04	45	45	0' 12	
16	16	2 37' 70	16	16	2' 63	46	46	7' 56	16	16' 04	46	46	0' 13	
17	17	2 47' 56	17	17	2' 79	47	47	7' 72	17	17' 05	47	47	0' 13	
18	18	2 57' 42	18	18	2' 96	48	48	7' 89	18	18' 05	48	48	0' 13	
19	19	3 7' 27	19	19	3' 12	49	49	8' 05	19	19' 05	49	49	0' 13	
20	20	3 17' 13	20	20	3' 29	50	50	8' 21	20	20' 05	50	50	0' 14	
21	21	3 26' 99	21	21	3' 45	51	51	8' 38	21	21' 06	51	51	0' 14	
22	22	3 36' 84	22	22	3' 61	52	52	8' 54	22	22' 06	52	52	0' 14	
23	23	3 46' 70	23	23	3' 78	53	53	8' 71	23	23' 06	53	53	0' 15	
24	24	3 56' 56	24	24	3' 94	54	54	8' 87	24	24' 07	54	54	0' 15	
			25	25	4' 11	55	55	9' 04	25	25' 07	55	55	0' 15	
			26	26	4' 27	56	56	9' 20	26	26' 07	56	56	0' 15	
			27	27	4' 44	57	57	9' 36	27	27' 07	57	57	0' 16	
			28	28	4' 60	58	58	9' 53	28	28' 08	58	58	0' 16	
			29	29	4' 76	59	59	9' 69	29	29' 08	59	59	0' 16	
			30	30	4' 93	60	60	9' 86	30	30' 08	60	60	0' 16	

To obtain the Sidereal Time corresponding to a given Mean Solar Time, we must take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, and add to it the Sidereal Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the given Mean Time. Should the sum come out more than twenty-four hours, that amount must be subtracted from it. As an example, let the Sidereal Time corresponding to the Mean Time of May 20, 9h. 38m. 0s., be required:—

Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, on May 20	H. M. S.
Mean Time intervals and Sidereal Equivalents.....	3 49 3
9h. =	9 1 28' 72
38m. =	38 6' 24
0s. =	0' 00

Corresponding Sidereal Time = 13 28 37' 95

This Table may also be used to show the acceleration of Sidereal on Mean Solar intervals by subtracting the Mean Time arguments from their sidereal equivalents.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME.

Hours of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.			Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	
	H.	M.	S.		M.	S.		M.	S.		S.		S.		S.
1	0	59	50' 17	1	0	59' 54	31	30	54' 92	1	1' 00	31	30' 92		
2	1	59	40' 34	2	1	59' 67	32	31	54' 76	2	1' 99	32	31' 91		
3	2	59	30' 51	3	2	59' 51	33	32	54' 59	3	2' 99	33	32' 91		
4	3	59	20' 68	4	3	59' 34	34	33	54' 43	4	3' 99	34	33' 91		
5	4	59	10' 85	5	4	59' 18	35	34	54' 27	5	4' 99	35	34' 90		
6	5	59	1' 02	6	5	59' 02	36	35	54' 10	6	5' 98	36	35' 90		
7	6	58	51' 19	7	6	58' 85	37	36	53' 94	7	6' 98	37	36' 90		
8	7	58	41' 35	8	7	58' 69	38	37	53' 77	8	7' 98	38	37' 90		
9	8	58	31' 53	9	8	58' 53	39	38	53' 61	9	8' 98	39	38' 89		
10	9	58	21' 70	10	9	58' 36	40	39	53' 45	10	9' 97	40	39' 89		
11	10	58	11' 87	11	10	58' 20	41	40	53' 28	11	10' 97	41	40' 89		
12	11	58	2' 05	12	11	58' 03	42	41	53' 12	12	11' 97	42	41' 89		
13	12	57	52' 22	13	12	57' 87	43	42	52' 96	13	12' 96	43	42' 88		
14	13	57	42' 39	14	13	57' 71	44	43	52' 79	14	13' 96	44	43' 88		
15	14	57	32' 56	15	14	57' 54	45	44	52' 63	15	14' 96	45	44' 88		
16	15	57	22' 73	16	15	57' 38	46	45	52' 46	16	15' 96	46	45' 87		
17	16	57	12' 90	17	16	57' 22	47	46	52' 30	17	16' 95	47	46' 87		
18	17	57	3' 07	18	17	57' 05	48	47	52' 14	18	17' 95	48	47' 87		
19	18	56	53' 24	19	18	56' 89	49	48	51' 97	19	18' 95	49	48' 87		
20	19	56	43' 41	20	19	56' 72	50	49	51' 81	20	19' 95	50	49' 86		
21	20	56	33' 58	21	20	56' 56	51	50	51' 64	21	20' 94	51	50' 86		
22	21	56	23' 75	22	21	56' 40	52	51	51' 48	22	21' 94	52	51' 86		
23	22	56	13' 92	23	22	56' 23	53	52	51' 32	23	22' 94	53	52' 86		
24	23	56	4' 09	24	23	56' 07	54	53	51' 15	24	23' 93	54	53' 85		
				25	24	55' 50	55	54	50' 99	25	24' 93	55	54' 85		
				26	25	55' 34	56	55	50' 83	26	25' 93	56	55' 85		
				27	26	55' 18	57	56	50' 66	27	26' 93	57	56' 84		
				28	27	55' 01	58	57	50' 50	28	27' 92	58	57' 84		
				29	28	54' 45	59	58	50' 33	29	28' 92	59	58' 84		
				30	29	54' 29	60	59	50' 17	30	29' 92	60	59' 84		

To obtain the Mean Time corresponding to a given Sidereal Time, take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Mean Time at Sidereal Noon, and add to it the Mean Time Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the Sidereal Time.

Let it be required to find the Mean Time corresponding to the Sidereal Time 20h. 51m. 23s., on Sept. 15:—

	H.	M.	S.
Mean Time at Sidereal Noon, Sept. 14	12	27	37
Sidereal intervals and Mean Time Equivalents	20h. =	19	56 43' 41
	51m. =	50	51' 64
	23s. =		22' 94
Corresponding Mean Time, Sept. 15	9 15 34' 99		

SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

Name.	Mean Distance from Earth in Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period of Revolution round Sun.	Time of Axial Rotation.	Real Diameter in Miles.	Volume ⊕=1.	Density ⊕=1.
		D.	H. M.			
The Sun. ☉	92' 9	.....	607 48	866,400	1390000	0' 25
Mercury ☿	56' 9	88	*24 5½	3,030	0' 056	2' 23
Venus ♀	25' 7	225	*23 21½	7,700	0' 920	0' 86
Earth ☿	.....	365	23 56	7,918	1' 000	1' 00
Mars ♂	48' 6	687	24 37 ½	4,230	0' 152	0' 72
Jupiter ♃	390' 4	4,333	9 56	86,500	1309	0' 24
Saturn ♄	793' 2	10,759	10 14½	71,000	849	0' 13
Uranus ♅	1,689' 0	30,687	9 30 ½	31,500	59	0' 22
Neptune ♆	2,698' 8	60,127	.....	32,900	103	0' 20

* The periods of rotation of Mercury and Venus have not been definitely ascertained.
 Y.R.—The numbers in the third column refer to the mean distances at inferior conjunctions for the inferior planets; at opposition, for the superior planets.

TIDES AND TIDAL WAVES.

It is not possible within the limits assigned to this article to enter minutely into all the causes which produce the complex phenomena of the tides, though the most prominent factors may be explained without having recourse to the higher mathematics necessary to a full comprehension of this difficult subject.

The Newtonian law of gravitation teaches us "that every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle, with a force varying inversely as the square of their mutual distances, and directly as the mass of the attracting particle."

Suppose the Earth to be a sphere covered by a sea of uniform depth, and the Earth and Moon relatively at rest, then the layer of water immediately under the Moon will be attracted more per unit of mass than the Earth, and heaped up towards the Moon; the layer of water on the opposite side of the Earth will be attracted less than the solid Earth per unit of mass: being further off, the water here will be heaped up away from the Earth and Moon. At these opposite places there will be high water, though in this latter case not quite so high as in the former. The sea will thus have very nearly the form of a prolate spheroid, with the major axis passing through the Earth and Moon. At places situated on a circle 90° from the major axis there will be low water.

As the Moon revolves around the Earth, and the Earth rotates on its axis, this figure never has time to perfect itself, and an imperfect form of it travels round the Earth in a lunar day, which is longer than a civil day by about 50 minutes. So that high water occurs, generally speaking, about that time later at the same place each day.

Besides the Moon, the Sun exerts a considerable disturbing force, producing tides exactly similar to those produced by the Moon, but smaller in effect, for although the mass of the Sun is immensely greater than that of the Moon, yet his distance from the Earth is such that the ratio of his tide-producing force to that of the Moon is as 1 to 2½. The observed tide, therefore, is the effect of the superimposed lunar and solar tides. Calculation shows that the difference between the major and minor axes of the spheroid due to the Moon alone amounts to 58 in., and according to the ratio above would make the same difference due to the Sun alone about 25½ in.

At New or Full Moon these two bodies are acting in concert, and as a consequence the tides are higher and lower; with the Moon in quadrature they are acting in opposition, and these tides are neither so high or low: in the former we have the Spring, and in the latter the Neap tides. It is not strictly true to say that high water takes place immediately under the Moon, because, owing to the irregular distribution of land and water, with the variation in the depth of the ocean, an amount of friction is caused which retards the passage of the tidal wave, making it come later than it otherwise would. This retardation is a matter of observation peculiar to each locality, and known technically as the Establishment of the Port. The actual high tide being that produced by the united action of the Sun and Moon, makes it necessary to correct the Establishment of the Port, in calculating the times of high water at any place, by a quantity depending upon their relative positions; thus, at the intermediate

phases of the Moon between New Moon and First Quarter, the Sun passes the Meridian before the Moon and, pulling the tidal wave towards the West, accelerates the time of high water; this is called the priming of the tides. On the other hand, between First Quarter and Full Moon the tide lags. In like manner, between Full Moon and Last Quarter the tide primes, and from Last Quarter to New Moon lags. Since Newton's time the theory of the tides has been improved by the several mathematicians who have taken the problem in hand, but, from our want of knowledge of the depth of the ocean and the geography of its bottom, cannot yet be considered perfect.

With our actual geography many local complications arise: seas like the Mediterranean, Baltic, or Buxine offer so small an area that the Moon can only act upon each as a whole, and there is practically no tide. The disturbing action requires a very wide expanse of deep water, such as the great Southern Ocean, or the S. Pacific; and there, accordingly, is assigned the birthplace of our great tidal wave, to which many tides in distant seas are referred. One mighty pulse enters the Pacific in a N.W. direction, and another the Atlantic, both to be modified by the depth of water and the form of the coasts, and both extending to the bottom of the ocean. Owing to the islands of the Pacific the tides there become small as the impulse travels north; but in the long deep trough of the Atlantic the tidal force attains a velocity of from 600 to 650 miles an hour. The western impulse across the S. Pacific reaches Tasmania in 12 hours, and in 12 hours more dashes against Hindostan and S. Africa. Another 12 hours and the tidal wave has reached Newfoundland on the West, and the African Cape Blanco on the East. Turning eastward across the N. Atlantic, the tide in 4 hours is split into two waves at Land's End, one of which goes slowly up the shallow English Channel, while the main branch is borne round the North of Scotland—to bring high water to Aberdeen and the coasts of Norway and Denmark—and finally reaches the mouth of the Thames in 48 hours after leaving the Antarctic Ocean. The Atlantic, being deep and free of islands, produces an independent tide, which helps to modify the tidal impulse from the South, one result being the famous high tides of the Bay of Fundy.

The tides are locally affected by the configuration of the coasts, and also to a slight extent by the changes of atmospheric pressure. Where the tidal wave enters gulfs or estuaries which open in its direction, the difference between high and low water is much increased—e.g., Bristol Channel, 40 to 60 ft.; St. Malo, in the English Channel, 50 ft.; Chepstow, 60 ft.; Bay of Fundy, 70 ft. up to 100 ft. in the highest spring tides. The "bore" or "eagre" on certain rivers occurs when the advanced portion of the tidal wave moves so slowly, owing to shallowness or other circumstances, that the succeeding waves gather in a heap—e.g., Severn "head," 3 ft. high; Hoogly, 5 ft.; Amazons, 12 to 15 ft.—that on the Tsien Tang in China has been estimated to flow up the river with a velocity of 13 miles an hour. Another curious local modification of the tides is seen at Southampton, Poole, Weymouth, &c., where two tides occur in 12 hours; a similar anomaly near Clackmannan, on the Firth of Forth, is known as the "leaky tides."

The following heights of tides on the Thames,

with the distance of their respective stations from the mouth of the river, are from *Phil. Trans.* (cxviii. 204):—

	Height.	Distance.
	ft. in.	m.
London Docks.....	x8 10	60
Putney	10 2	67½
Kew	7 1	73
Richmond	3 10	76
Teddington	4 ½	79

The lunar tides, according to the results of recent investigation, are by friction slowly interfering with the Earth's rotation, and therefore lengthening our day. This must go on through countless centuries till the Earth's time of rotation is equal to a lunation, when the lunar tides will no longer exist, and our seas be disturbed only by the weak action of the solar tides.

OUR SEASONS.

The revolution of the Earth in its annual orbit round the Sun has the effect of causing the latter body, seemingly, to describe a complete revolution among the Stars in the course of a year. If the plane of this apparent path had been parallel to the Earth's Equator, the Days and Nights would be equal all over the Globe, and each place on the Earth would have one constant Season, the character of which would depend on its geographical latitude. Instead of this coincidence of planes, the Equator and Ecliptic (as this apparent path of the Sun is called) are mutually inclined to each other at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; consequently, the Sun is alternately seen above and below the Equator by this amount, causing the phenomena of Summer and Winter: giving long days and Summer to the Northern Hemisphere when the Sun is North of the Equator, and short days and Winter when South of it.

This inclination of the two planes causes the Sun to cross the Equator twice in the year, viz., in the Spring and Autumn, at which times the Days and Nights are equal all over the world.

From Spring, through Summer to Autumn, the Sun traverses exactly one-half of the Ecliptic, and from Autumn, through Winter to Spring, the other half; but that these halves are not travelled over in equal times will be seen by an inspection of the times at which the different Seasons commence. It appears that the Sun is longer in performing the Summer than the Winter half; this is caused by the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit and the Law of Areas—a law which requires that an imaginary line, joining the Earth and Sun, shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. The Earth when farther from the Sun, as at the Summer Solstice, must move more slowly than at the Winter Solstice; because then the line joining the two bodies is longer. The effect is to detain the Sun about eight days longer in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Earth's atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably farther, but becoming, at only a few miles from the surface, of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the Sun; and, when laden with clouds, hindering the Earth from radiating its acquired heat into space. The

amount of heat absorbed in its passage through the atmosphere will depend upon the thickness of the stratum which the rays have to penetrate, and this on the meridian altitude of the Sun.

If the surface of the Globe were smooth, and consisted entirely of land or water, the mean temperature of our Seasons would depend solely on our geographical latitude; but being, as it is, made up of water and land very unequally distributed, the former occupying two-thirds of the entire surface of the Globe, the temperature of the Seasons at places on the same parallel of latitude is modified by the surrounding masses of land and water. The great capacity of water for heat, and its low power of radiation, make the great Ocean, extending from Pole to Pole, the reservoir which stores up for us the heat it has received from the Sun; while the land, radiating its heat very quickly, would soon grow cold. The principal medium by which this heat is conveyed to the land is that of the Winds, which, receiving their warmth and moisture from the water, pass over the land, and compensate for the loss of heat which the latter suffers from radiation. From this cause it is that islands enjoy more equable Seasons than inland countries, being neither so cold in Winter nor so hot in Summer; since the same clouded skies that retard the cooling of the land by radiation also shield it from the rays of the Sun in Summer. But in the interior of continents, where the winds have lost their moisture on their passage from the coast, great extremes are known to prevail between the Summer and Winter temperatures. We must not forget that the oceans and seas are traversed by currents of warm water from the Equatorial regions, which greatly promote the distribution of heat.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the Stars generally shine with uniform brightness, there are among them some remarkable exceptions to this general rule. The earliest known, and the most remarkable amongst this class of Stars, is one situated in the constellation Cetus, and known by the name of α Ceti, or Mira Ceti. It has a period of nearly 33·6 days; that is to say, it goes through its cycle of variations in that length of time, continuing for about twelve or fourteen days at its maximum brightness, which has, at some of its maxima, reached to the second order of magnitude; it then goes on decreasing for some three months until it becomes invisible, in which condition it remains for five more months, when it again goes on increasing to the end of the period, when the maximum is again reached; but the order of magnitude is not always the same at successive maxima. The month of October is the best time for observing it. Quite recent observations seem to show that this Star has now settled down to the 8th magnitude, after having exhausted its changes of magnitude. It will be found in R.A. 2h. 14m. 48s. and South Declination $3^{\circ} 23'$.

Another remarkable Variable Star is Algol, β Persei. This has a very short period—not quite three days—and has a range of magnitude from 2·2 to 3·7. It continues at its maximum for two days and a half, then begins to decrease very suddenly, and in rather more than four hours is reduced to a Star of nearly the fourth magnitude; after remaining at this magnitude for a quarter of an hour, it again

attains to its maximum in the same time that it took in passing from it to the minimum. This Star will be found in R.A. *3h. 2m. 18s.* and North Declination *40° 37'*. It can be well observed in October and November. For table of times of minima in 1910, see p. 82.

U Geminorum varies from the 6th to the 6½ magnitude, with a period of *20h. 8m.* It may be observed in June, southward about midnight on the 6th. Will be found in R.A. *17h. 11m. 57s.* and North Declination *10° 19'*.

The Variable Star β Lyrae is remarkable in having a double period, viz., two maxima and two minima—the double period being very nearly equal to thirteen days; the difference between the maximum and minimum is only one degree of magnitude. There is another peculiarity in the changes of this Star—that, although the two maxima are equal, the minima are unequal. It is situated in R.A. *18h. 45m. 45s.* and North Declination *33° 15'*. The best time for observing it is in the months of June and July. Bright lines are occasionally seen in the spectrum of this Star.

The Star δ Cephei is also subject to considerable variations in magnitude, passing from the third to the fifth with a period of *5½ days*. In passing from the minimum to the maximum it occupies less time than that required for it to reach the minimum again—in the proportion of *38 hours to 91*. It is to be found in R.A. *22h. 25m. 49s.* and North Declination *57° 57'*. August and September are the best months in which to observe it.

There are two hypotheses suggested to explain the phenomena exhibited by the variable or periodical Stars: one of which endeavours to account for the variations in magnitude by supposing that opaque bodies are revolving around these particular Stars, and that at certain times they are interposed between the Earth and the Star, and so cut off from us a portion of the luminous rays of the latter. The other hypothesis suggests that the Stars themselves may have portions of their surface of unequal brightness, and that in their rotations they present to us in turns these more or less bright parts. This theory fails to explain the changes observed in the stars of the Algol type, and is only applicable to such as are quite regular in their fluctuations. Professor Pickering has shown that none of the theories put forward to account for the variability of the light of such stars as Algol will satisfy the observed changes, except that of an opaque or less bright satellite. Adopting this theory, he finds theoretically a satellite whose position and movements would agree with the observed facts.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

Magnetism is that property possessed by certain bars of steel, called Magnets, of attracting pieces of iron and also other magnets: beyond this idea very little, if any, meaning is popularly attached to the term Magnetism.

Every magnet has two poles, each pole having, as the term implies, exactly opposite properties, such that if we suspend one magnet by a thread free to move in any direction it will be found that on bringing another magnet, held in the hand, near to one end of the suspended magnet, if the opposing poles of each are of like properties, they will repel each other, but if of unlike, they will be attracted towards each other. In the

mariner's compass we have a case of this kind, where the compass-needle is so suspended as to be free to move in the horizontal direction, the Earth itself being the other magnet, with its South Pole near to the Earth's North Pole, and its North Pole near to the Earth's South Pole; so that the North Pole of the compass will always point to the Magnetic South Pole of the Earth, differing from the true or astronomical position by a quantity called the "variation." The variation of the compass is not only different for different places on the Earth, but is, moreover, liable to slow variation from year to year. In 1750, at London, the needle had an eastern variation of about *11½°*; between 1657 and 1662 its direction coincided with the plane of the astronomical meridian; that is to say, the variation, or declination, as it is generally called, was zero; since then it travelled westwards, and reached the maximum western declination in 1815, and is at the present time (1910) slowly moving towards the East.

The compass-needle, being constructed to move in a horizontal direction only, exhibits that component of the total magnetic force which determines the declination; but if the needle had been mounted on a horizontal axis, placed in the magnetic meridian, and left free to move in a vertical plane, it would have been found to *dip*, as it is technically called, or be inclined at an angle to the horizontal plane, the North Pole of the needle being depressed. The value of this *inclination* or *dip* varies in different places on the Globe, increasing towards the Poles, so that in the Northern Hemisphere, at the Magnetic Pole, we shall have the north end of the needle pointing directly downwards.

This North Magnetic Pole was found by Sir James Ross to be situated in *97° W.* longitude and *70° N.* latitude. The South Magnetic Pole is situated in about *165° E.* longitude and *76° S.* latitude. Between these points there are found places of no *dip*; all such places are said to be situated on the Magnetic Equator, a plane not far removed from the terrestrial Equator. The *dip*, like the declination, is subject to secular and other variations, the true laws of which are not yet understood, but for the investigation of which magnetic observatories have been established all over the world, and elaborate series of observations made on the motions of suspended magnets (their movements in most observatories being automatically recorded by photography), furnishing a continuous record from hour to hour, and year to year, of the forces acting upon them.

FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

All outdoor pursuits, undertaken for profit or pleasure, depend so much upon the weather that we can imagine mankind to have taken an interest in its study from very early times; and, as a matter of fact, the popular ideas about weather prognostics are much the same as those which were in vogue in the earliest ages. Aristotle, in his book on Meteors (which, in his time, were supposed to have an atmospheric origin), collected all the then known prognostics of the weather, but in this work no serious attempt is made to explain the phenomena observed. In the cases where the attempt is made, the explanations offered are often very absurd, and show entire ignorance of the principles of physical science.

The observation of the state of the sky taught

the meteorologists of early times when to expect variations in the weather, and the result of these observations, formulated into short and pithy sayings, made up, until quite recent times, the science of weather prognostics.

Birds and beasts are all more or less sensitive to coming changes in the weather, and by observation of their movements, warning of changes in the weather may be obtained. Among other instances, it is observed that sea birds, as stormy weather comes on, fly inland in search of food; wild fowl leave the marshy grounds for higher localities; swallows and rooks fly low before and during bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy before rain; sheep huddle together near bushes and trees.

It was not until the discovery of the barometer, in 1643, that the first great step was made towards a knowledge of the nature of our atmosphere. We were then, by its help, enabled to ascertain the weight and pressure of the great aerial ocean which surrounds us, and to learn when and where it was in a state of calm or storm. The invention of the thermometer, shortly afterwards, gave the means of determining its temperature. The hygrometer, for showing the amount of moisture it contained, and the anemometer, for giving the direction and force of the wind, are also instruments of great importance to the meteorologist. The indications of these instruments, combined with the careful observation of atmospheric appearances, interpreted by the results of former observations, will enable the individual observer generally to predict the kind of weather that may be expected in his immediate locality for a day or sometimes longer in advance.

A strip of sea-weed forms a very useful hygrometer for practical purposes, provided it be not kept in a room warmed artificially. In fine weather it will keep dry and have a somewhat dusty feeling, but with an increase of moisture in the air will become limp and sticky, indicating a probable change of weather in the shape of rain.

Since the time of Admiral FitzRoy the science of weather forecasting has made much progress in its details, but, for the individual observer, the method remains much the same now as then. The principal rules in use for forecasting the weather may be briefly stated as follows:—

A rising barometer usually foretells less wind or rain, and a falling barometer more wind or rain, or both; a high barometer, fine weather, and a low one the contrary.

If the barometer has been *about* its ordinary height at the sea level, and is steady or rising, while the thermometer falls and the air becomes drier, north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, may be expected; and, on the contrary, if a fall takes place with rising thermometer and increasing dampness, wind and rain may be looked for from the south-east, south, or south-west; a fall of the barometer, with low thermometer, foretells snow.

With the barometer *below* its ordinary height a rise foretells less wind, or change in the direction towards the north, or less wet; but when the barometer has been low, the first rising usually precedes strong wind or heavy squalls from the north-west, north, or north-east, and continued rising foretells improving weather. If the barometer falls and warmth continues, the wind will probably *back*, and more southerly or south-westerly winds will follow.

In northern latitudes the heaviest northerly

gales occur after the barometer first rises from a very low point. A rapid rise generally indicates unsettled weather; slow rise or steadiness, with little moisture in the atmosphere, fair weather. A considerable and rapid fall signifies stormy weather and rain. The barometer generally falls with a southerly and rises with a northerly wind; though sometimes the contrary happens, and then the southerly wind is dry and the weather fine, or the northerly wind wet and violent.

When the barometer sinks considerably, high wind and rain or snow will follow; wind from the northward, if the thermometer is low for the season; from the southward, if high.

When a gale sets in from the east or south-east, and wind *ceers* by the south, the barometer will continue falling till the wind becomes south-west, when, after a lull, the gale will be renewed.

The north-east wind tends to *raise* the barometer most, and the south-west to lower it most.

Instances of fine weather often happen with a low barometer, and are generally followed by a duration of wind or rain, or both.

Predictions founded solely on the indications of the barometer and thermometer may be made with more certainty if combined with careful observation of the appearance of the sky, and the atmospheric effects peculiar to the particular locality.

A rosy sky at sunset, whether clouded or clear, a grey sky in the morning, a low dawn (that is, when the first signs of the dawn appear on the horizon), all indicate fair weather. A red sky in the morning indicates bad weather, or much wind; and a high dawn (or when the first signs of the dawn are seen above a bank of clouds) presages wind.

From the clouds we may draw the following conclusions:—Soft-looking and delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate breezes; hard-edged clouds, wind; rolled or ragged clouds, strong wind. A bright yellow sky at sunset also presages wind, and a pale yellow sky wet.

Dew and fog both indicate fine weather, while remarkable clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon (causing distant objects to appear very distinct and nearer than usual) is one of the most characteristic signs of coming wet.

At the present day, by the help of the electric telegraph, the meteorologist can obtain from as many stations as he desires the height of the barometer, direction and force of wind, &c., data which will inform him of the condition and movements of the aerial ocean at a definite time. He then marks on a map the height of the barometer at each place, and, drawing lines through all the places where the quicksilver stands at the same height, at any convenient interval he obtains a series of lines of equal pressure or weight, called shortly *isobars*, which show the height or depression at those places as the contour lines on a map show the different altitudes of the mountains and valleys. The thermometer readings, treated in the same way, are called *isotherms*. To make these synoptic charts (as they are called) complete, the force and direction of the wind, the amount of humidity, character of clouds, and other weather signs are also marked down, so that the chart may furnish a view of the weather at that particular time over the area from which reports have been obtained.

Supposing now that at the same time the next day a new set of data are received and marked on another chart, a comparison of the two will show the nature and direction of the change going on, and enable the meteorologist to pre-

diet, to a certain extent, what will be the immediately coming weather. This is a general description of the way in which the forecasts of weather, printed in the daily papers, are made. The interpretation of these synoptic charts may not appear to the reader to be a very difficult operation, but it must be remembered that meteorology is purely a science of observation, and as such will be most successfully handled by the observer of the greatest experience. From want of knowledge concerning the laws which govern the fluctuations of the weather, failures in the forecasts must happen now and again, and no reason can be given why certain states of the atmosphere, which previous observation would lead us to believe should be stable, suddenly break up without any apparent warning.

The extended use of the telegraph, due to the introduction of wireless telegraphy on board ships, especially on the great liners between Great Britain and America, has already done much, and will probably do still more in the future, to improve our means for forecasting the weather.

Besides the meteorological instruments mentioned above, there is one often used to indicate weather changes which is known as the chemical weather-glass, camphor-glass, or storm-glass.

Though sold in London more than a hundred years ago, no scientific explanation of its indications seems to have been attempted till the late Admiral FitzRoy took it in hand. He considered that this instrument had a scientific value, used in conjunction with the barometer and thermometer, in predicting local storms. Some other writers are at variance with the Admiral on this point, affirming that the weather indications of the storm-glass are not to be relied on; another, that light and temperature are the agents that bring about the changes observed.

The instrument itself consists of a mixture of camphor, nitrate of potassium, and muriate of ammonia, partly dissolved in alcohol, with a little water. This solution is placed in a long glass vial or tube, with some air, and hermetically sealed. Some authorities say that a small hole should be left in the top to admit the external air.

At one time the upper part of the liquid in the tube will appear quite clear, the bottom portion being occupied by a shapeless mass like melting white sugar. Again, the liquid portion will be more or less filled with crystallizations like fern-leaves or hoar-frost, and under some circumstances, like stars.

The general rules given for interpreting the readings of the storm-glass are as follows:—

(a) If the undissolved substance lies low and smooth at the bottom of the tube—fine weather.

(b) If it rises gradually in the shape of fern or feather-like crystallizations—rain.

(c) If it rises much higher than in (b), and if the liquid portion is less clear, with star-like crystals in motion, high wind or storm will follow.

RIGHT ASCENSION.

The Right Ascension of any heavenly body is its angular distance measured along the Equator from that point of intersection of the Equator and Ecliptic known as the Vernal Equinox. In the time of the ancient astronomers this point was situated in the constellation of Aries, and called by them the "First Point of Aries," but it has since then retrograded considerably behind that constellation, and is at present in the constellation Pisces. Modern astronomers, however, still speak of this zero point, whence Right

Ascensions are measured, as the "First Point of Aries." The Right Ascension and Declination are the two co-ordinates which define the position of any point on the celestial sphere with regard to the Equator as a fundamental plane, just as those of longitude and latitude define the position of any place on the terrestrial globe; the meridian of Greenwich being taken as the starting-point by geographers from which to reckon their longitudes, while the astronomer reckons his from the meridian passing through the Vernal Equinox.

Since a well-regulated astronomical clock should show *oh. om. os.* when the First Point of Aries is on the Meridian, the Right Ascension may be called the Sidereal time of South, and the approximate Mean time corresponding to it may be easily found for any object whose Right Ascension is given in this Almanack by means of the column headed Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, printed on the second page of each month. The rule may be thus stated:—From the given Right Ascension subtract the Sidereal time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of *10 secs. an hour*. If the Right Ascension should be smaller than the Sidereal time to be subtracted, then *24 hours* must be added to it. As an example:—At what time will Sirius South on March 7?

R. A. of Sirius.....	6h. 41 ^m . 11 ^s .
Sidereal time at Mean Noon (sub.)	22h. 57 ^m . 18 ^s .

Diminish by the Acceleration for 7h. 43 ^m . 53 ^s . at 10 ^s . per hour.....	7h. 43 ^m . 53 ^s .	17 ^m . 17 ^s .
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Approximate Mean time of South, March 7.....	7h. 42 ^m . 36 ^s .
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In a similar manner the Sidereal time corresponding to any Mean time may be found by adding the Mean time to the Sidereal time at Noon of that day. As an example, let it be required to find the Sidereal time corresponding to 8h. P.M. on March 15.

Sidereal time at Mean Noon	23h. 58 ^m . 50 ^s .
Mean time..... (add)	8h. 01 ^m . 08 ^s .

Add for Acceleration for 8h. at 10 ^s . per hour.....	7h. 58 ^m . 50 ^s .	17 ^m . 20 ^s .
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Approximate Sidereal time March 15 at 8h. P.M.	8h. 01 ^m . 10 ^s .
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APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S RING, 1910.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
Jan. 18	40 ⁸⁵	— 7 ⁷⁶
Feb. 27	38 ⁵³	— 8 ²⁹
Mar. 19	37 ⁸⁴	— 8 ⁷⁵
April 8	37 ⁵³	— 9 ⁹³
May 18	37 ⁵⁰	— 10 ⁶⁰
June 17	39 ¹⁰	— 11 ⁶⁵
July 17	40 ⁹⁶	— 12 ⁶⁷
Aug. 16	43 ²¹	— 13 ⁵¹
Sept. 15	45 ³⁶	— 13 ³⁴
Oct. 15	46 ⁶⁵	— 13 ⁷⁷
Nov. 14	46 ⁴⁸	— 13 ¹¹
Dec. 14	44 ⁹³	— 12 ²⁹

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1910.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 16	0 ³⁰⁷	0 ¹⁸⁷
Feb. 15	0 ⁵⁶⁶	0 ⁰²⁴
Mar. 17	0 ⁸⁷¹	0 ²⁴⁰
April 6	0 ⁸⁷⁹	0 ⁴⁵⁵
May 16	0 ⁹⁷⁰	0 ⁶⁰⁴
June 15	0 ²⁶⁹	0 ⁷¹⁹
July 15	0 ⁹⁷⁸	0 ⁸¹³
Aug. 14	0 ⁷⁵¹	0 ⁸⁸⁹
Sept. 13	0 ²⁶⁴	0 ⁹⁴⁵
Oct. 13	0 ⁶⁰³	0 ⁹⁸²
Nov. 17	0 ⁹⁹⁷	0 ⁹⁹⁹
Dec. 17	0 ⁷⁹⁷	0 ⁹⁹⁶

The figures in the second and third columns of the preceding table give the apparent dimensions of Saturn's Ring as seen from the Earth, and refer to the outer limit of the outer Ring. The sign + signifies that the northern surface will be visible, and - the southern surface. The Ring will be invisible when its plane passes through either the centre of the Sun, centre of the Earth, or when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the plane of the Ring.

The figures in the fifth and sixth columns represent respectively the illuminated portions of the discs of Mercury and Venus.

MAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only.

The diurnal variation of the magnetic declination at Greenwich is about $2\frac{1}{2}'$ in summer and $7'$ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about 10h. a.m., and again about 6h. p.m., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 2h. p.m., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, according to the season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies, from hour to hour, in a similar manner to the declination. The declination and dip are also subject to secular variations, the duration of which is not accurately known. Accidental perturbations, due to magnetic storms, affect the needles. These variations in the position of the magnets occur with great suddenness, deflecting the needle right and left with great rapidity, almost like ordinary telegraphic signalling, and are, generally speaking, coincident with the passage of great outbursts of sun spots across the sun's central meridian.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
1889	17 34' 9	1821	67 24' 9
1890	17 28' 6	1823	67 22' 9
1891	17 23' 4	1825	67 21' 4
1892	17 17' 4	1826	67 19' 8
1893	17 11' 4	1829	67 17' 8
1894	17 4' 6	1829	67 17' 3
1895	16 57' 0	1832	67 14' 7
1896	16 52' 0	1833	67 15' 0
1897	16 46' 0	1836	67 13' 0
1898	16 39' 0	1837	67 22' 0
1899	16 24' 2	1842	67 10' 2
1900	16 20' 0	1844	67 8' 5
1901	16 25' 0	1848	67 6' 1
1902	16 23' 8	1850	67 3' 4
1903	16 19' 1	1850	67 0' 9
1904	16 15' 0	1852	66 57' 2
1905	16 9' 9	1852	66 55' 9
1906	16 3' 0	1852	66 55' 17
1907	15 59' 8	1853	66 56' 0
1908	15 53' 5	1854	66 56' 3

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

Founded 10th August, 1675.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

John Flamsteed	1675
Edmund Halley	1719
James Bradley	1742
Nathaniel Bliss	1762
Nevil Maskelyne	1765
John Pond	1811
Sir George Biddell Airy	1835
Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie, K.C.B.	1881

The Variable Star Algol (Beta Persci).

THIS is one of the most conspicuous and noteworthy variable stars in the heavens. Its remarkable fluctuations of light were probably known to the ancient observers, but the first definite record of its discovery is by Montanari, in 1669, and the accurate determination of its period was not effected until 1782 by Goodricke. At that time the star passed through all its gradations of brilliancy in 2d. 20h. 48m. 50s., but the period seems decreasing, for Chandler has recently found it $8\frac{1}{2}$ seconds less. The star is usually a little fainter than and mag., and re-

mains so for about 2d. 17h., when it rapidly declines in lustre, and in about 4½ hours arrives at a minimum of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mag. There is then a revival of its brilliancy, and in 5½ hours it reaches its normal magnitude of 2½. The following are the computed times of minima in 1910. From the end of March until the beginning of August the star is not favourably visible, being immersed in the vapours and twilight over the northern horizon; but in the autumn and winter months it may be viewed with advantage. Astronomical time is employed in the table.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
2 11 10	3 0 8	3 16 17	2 15 33	3 4 31	1 20 41	2 9 39	1 1 48
5 7 59	5 20 57	6 13 5	5 12 22	6 1 20	4 17 30	5 6 28	3 22 57
8 4 48	8 17 46	9 9 54	8 9 11	8 22 9	7 14 19	8 3 17	6 19 25
11 1 36	11 14 35	12 6 43	11 6 0	11 18 58	10 11 7	11 0 6	9 16 16
13 22 25	14 11 23	15 3 32	14 2 49	14 15 47	13 7 56	13 20 55	12 13 4
16 19 14	17 8 12	18 0 21	16 23 38	17 12 36	16 4 45	16 17 44	15 9 53
19 16 3	20 5 1	20 21 10	19 20 27	20 9 25	19 1 34	19 14 33	18 6 42
22 12 52	23 1 50	23 17 59	22 17 16	23 6 14	21 22 23	22 11 22	21 3 31
25 9 41	25 22 30	26 14 48	25 14 5	26 3 3	24 19 12	25 8 10	24 0 20
28 6 30	28 19 28	29 11 36	28 10 53	28 23 52	27 16 1	28 4 59	26 21 9
31 3 19	...	...	31 7 42	...	30 12 50	...	29 17 58

Celestial Objects and Phenomena for Observation, 1910. 83

THE following is a summary of the more prominent and interesting astronomical objects and occurrences visible during the year. The information is intended as a guide to that ever-increasing band of amateur observers who "consider the heavens." We have only attempted to describe such events as are capable of being definitely predicted. There are various sights and wonders presented in the firmament which do not admit of being foretold with accuracy. Among the latter class of objects may be included Large Sun-Spots, displays of Auroræ Boreales, bright Comets, New Stars, and brilliant Meteors or Fireballs.

ECLIPSES IN 1910.

In the year 1910 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun on May 9, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 3h. 38m. morn., in longitude 61° East of Greenwich, and latitude 56° South. Central Eclipse begins generally at 5h. 9m. morn., in longitude 112° East of Greenwich, and latitude 73° South. Central Eclipse ends generally at 6h. 16m. morn., in longitude 156° East of Greenwich, and latitude 46° South. Ends on the Earth generally at 7h. 46m. morn., in longitude 148° East of Greenwich, and latitude 16° South.

The line of Central Eclipse lies entirely in the Ocean, to the South of Australia. A partial Eclipse will be visible in each of the following places:

At Perth, Western Australia :
 Begins May 9th. 5h. 30m. aft. } Standard
 Greatest Phase ... May 9th. 5h. 49m. aft. } Mean
 Ends May 9th. 5h. 51m. aft. } Time.
 Magnitude of Eclipse, 0.76.

At Adelaide, South Australia :
 Begins May 9th. 5h. 35m. aft. } Standard
 Greatest Phase ... May 9th. 5h. 50m. aft. } Mean
 Ends May 9th. 5h. 57m. aft. } Time.
 Magnitude of Eclipse, 0.92.

At Melbourne, Victoria :
 Begins May 9th. 5h. 11m. aft. } Standard
 Greatest Phase ... May 9th. 5h. 22m. aft. } M. Time.
 Magnitude of Eclipse, 0.95. (Sun sets at 5h. 24m. aft.)

At Sydney, New South Wales :
 Begins May 9th. 5h. 25m. aft. } Standard
 Greatest Phase ... May 9th. 5h. 33m. aft. } M. Time.
 Magnitude of Eclipse, 0.86. (Sun sets at 5h. 7m. aft.)

At Hobart Town, Tasmania, a Total Eclipse is visible.

Begins May 9th. 3h. 7m. aft. } Standard
 Totality begins ... May 9th. 4h. 14m. aft. } Mean
 Greatest Phase ... May 9th. 4h. 16m. aft. } Time.
 Totality ends May 9th. 4h. 17m. aft. }
 Magnitude of Eclipse, 1.01. Sun sets at 5h. 4m. aft.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, May 24, partly visible as a partial Eclipse at Greenwich. The first contact with the Shadow takes place only 10m. before the Moon sets at Greenwich, on the morning of May 24.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, November 1-2, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 11h. 52m. aft., in longitude 118° East of Greenwich, and latitude 63° North. Greatest Eclipse on November 2 at 2h. 5m. morn., in longitude 155° West of Greenwich, and latitude 62° North. Ends on the Earth generally at 4h. 26m. morn., in longitude 165° West of Greenwich, and latitude 16° North. Magnitude of Eclipse, 0.85.

IV. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, November 15-17, visible at Greenwich.

First contact with
 the Shadow 16d. 10h. 44m. aft. } Mean
 Middle of the Eclipse 17d. 0h. 21m. morn. } Time at
 Last contact with the } Greenwich
 Shadow 17d. 1h. 58m. morn. } wick.
 Magnitude of the Eclipse, taking Moon's diameter = 1, 1.13. The first contact with the Shadow occurs at 94° from the North point of the Moon's limb, towards the East, and the last contact at 227° in the same direction.

V. ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The following table contains all the Eclipses of the first Satellite, and those only which are visible at Greenwich of the second, third, and fourth Satellites.

The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed; the letters D. and R. signifying respectively Disappearance and Reappearance. Those Eclipses which are visible at Greenwich have an asterisk after the D. or R. in the second column.

At the beginning of the year, and until March 30, the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Western side of the Planet; from April 1 to September 19, on the Eastern side; from November 17 to the end of the year, on the Western side. In the astronomical telescope, which inverts the image, the Western side of the Planet will be on the left hand and the Eastern on the right.

The mean time for any other place than Greenwich may be found by applying to the times given in the following table the difference of longitude, adding if the longitude of the place is East of Greenwich, and subtracting if West.

JANUARY.				JANUARY—continued.				FEBRUARY.			
Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.	
1	I. D.	11. 54	13 aft.	17	I. D.	9 8	15 aft.	1	I. D.*	0 54	5 morn.
3	I. D.	11 22	25 aft.	19	III. D.*	1 59	1 morn.	2	I. D.	7 22	19 aft.
5	I. D.	11 50	40 morn.	19	III. R.*	4 31	58 morn.	4	I. D.	1 50	32 aft.
7	II. D.*	0 11	16 morn.	19	I. D.	3 36	28 aft.	6	I. D.	8 18	48 morn.
7	I. D.*	6 18	52 morn.	21	II. D.*	5 21	56 morn.	7	II. D.	11 51	32 aft.
9	I. D.*	0 47	8 morn.	21	I. D.	10 4	40 morn.	8	I. D.*	2 47	2 morn.
10	I. D.	7 15	21 aft.	23	I. D.*	4 32	56 morn.	9	I. D.	9 15	16 aft.
12	III. R.*	0 35	43 aft.	24	I. D.*	11 1	9 aft.	11	I. D.	3 43	30 aft.
12	I. D.	1 43	35 aft.	26	III. D.*	5 56	22 morn.	13	I. D.	10 11	47 morn.
14	II. D.*	2 46	32 morn.	26	I. D.	5 29	23 aft.	15	II. D.*	2 27	25 morn.
14	I. D.	8 11	46 morn.	28	I. D.	11 57	35 morn.	15	I. D.*	4 40	3 morn.
16	I. D.*	2 40	2 morn.	30	I. D.*	6 25	51 morn.	16	I. D.*	11 8	18 aft.

FEBRUARY—continued.					MAY—continued.					AUGUST—continued.				
Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.			Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.			Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		H.	M.	S.			H.	M.	S.			H.	M.	S.
18	I. D.	5	36	33 aft.	11	I. R.	5	34	13 morn.	11	I. R.	6	27	8 morn.
20	I. D.	0	4	50 aft.	12	I. R.*	0	2	49 morn.	13	I. R.	0	55	50 morn.
22	II. D.*	5	3	26 morn.	13	III. R.*	7	44	4 aft.	14	I. R.*	7	24	36 aft.
22	I. D.*	6	33	7 morn.	14	I. R.	6	31	26 aft.	16	I. R.	1	53	16 aft.
23	III. D.*	9	47	16 aft.	15	II. R.*	1	41	23 morn.	18	I. R.	8	22	4 morn.
24	I. D.	1	1	23 morn.	16	I. R.	1	0	2 aft.	20	I. R.	2	50	45 morn.
25	I. D.	7	29	40 aft.	18	I. R.*	7	28	42 morn.	21	I. R.	9	19	31 aft.
27	I. D.	1	57	58 aft.	20	III. D.*	9	30	26 aft.	23	I. R.	3	48	10 aft.
					20	III. R.*	11	41	56 aft.	25	I. R.	10	16	57 morn.
1	I. D.	8	26	17 morn.	21	I. R.*	8	25	58 aft.	27	I. R.	4	45	37 morn.
3	III. D.*	1	51	40 morn.	23	I. R.	2	54	35 aft.	28	I. R.	12	14	23 aft.
3	I. D.*	2	54	34 morn.	25	I. R.	9	23	18 morn.	30	I. R.	5	43	1 aft.
3	III. R.*	4	11	12 morn.	27	I. R.	3	51	56 morn.					
4	II. D.*	8	57	8 aft.	28	III. D.*	1	30	17 morn.					
4	I. D.*	9	23	52 aft.	28	I. R.*	10	20	36 aft.					
6	I. D.	3	51	12 aft.	30	I. R.	4	49	15 aft.					
6	I. D.	10	19	32 morn.										
10	I. D.*	4	47	52 morn.										
10	III. D.*	5	43	34 morn.										
11	I. D.*	11	16	11 aft.	1	I. R.	11	17	58 morn.	1	I. R.	0	11	47 aft.
11	II. D.*	11	33	27 aft.	1	II. R.*	8	12	42 aft.	3	I. R.	6	40	27 morn.
13	I. D.	5	44	33 aft.	3	I. R.	5	46	37 morn.	5	I. R.	1	9	11 morn.
13	I. D.	0	12	55 aft.	5	I. R.*	0	15	20 morn.	5	II. R.*	7	8	11 aft.
17	I. D.	6	41	15 morn.	6	I. R.	6	43	59 aft.	8	I. R.	2	6	34 aft.
17	I. D.*	1	9	37 morn.	8	I. R.	1	12	44 aft.	10	I. R.	8	35	13 morn.
19	II. D.*	2	9	53 morn.	8	II. R.*	10	48	54 aft.	12	I. R.	3	57	morn.
20	I. D.*	7	38	0 aft.	10	I. R.	7	41	24 morn.	13	I. R.	9	32	34 aft.
22	I. D.	2	6	24 aft.	12	I. R.	2	10	7 morn.	15	I. R.	4	1	18 aft.
24	I. D.	8	34	47 morn.	13	I. R.*	8	38	47 aft.	17	I. R.	10	29	56 morn.
26	I. D.*	3	3	11 morn.	15	I. R.	3	7	33 aft.	19	I. R.	4	58	39 morn.
26	II. D.*	4	46	26 morn.	17	I. R.	9	36	14 morn.					
27	I. D.*	9	31	35 aft.	19	I. R.	4	4	58 morn.					
29	I. D.	4	0	2 aft.	20	I. R.*	10	33	39 aft.					
31	III. R.*	7	58	9 aft.	22	I. R.	5	2	25 aft.					
					24	I. R.	11	31	7 morn.					
					26	I. R.	5	59	52 morn.					
					28	I. R.	0	28	33 morn.					
					29	I. R.	6	57	20 aft.					
2	I. R.	7	6	46 morn.	1	I. R.	1	26	2 aft.	18	I. D.*	7	1	32 morn.
4	I. R.*	1	35	12 morn.	2	III. D.*	9	27	53 aft.	20	I. D.	1	39	6 morn.
5	I. R.*	8	3	40 aft.	2	III. R.*	11	31	41 aft.	21	I. D.	7	58	33 aft.
5	II. R.*	11	20	54 aft.	3	I. R.	7	54	48 morn.	23	III. D.*	5	13	24 morn.
7	I. R.	2	32	5 aft.	3	I. R.	2	23	29 morn.	23	I. D.	6	52	55 morn.
7	III. R.*	11	55	53 aft.	6	I. R.*	8	52	17 aft.	25	I. D.	2	26	57 aft.
9	I. R.	9	0	32 morn.	8	I. R.	3	20	59 aft.	27	I. D.	8	55	28 morn.
11	I. R.*	3	29	6 morn.	10	I. R.	9	49	45 morn.	28	I. D.	3	23	54 morn.
12	I. R.*	9	57	30 aft.	10	II. R.*	10	29	55 aft.	29	I. D.	9	52	25 aft.
13	II. R.*	1	57	24 morn.	12	I. R.	4	18	27 morn.	30	I. D.	4	20	48 aft.
14	I. R.	4	25	58 aft.	13	I. R.*	10	47	14 aft.					
15	III. R.*	3	53	24 morn.	15	I. R.	5	15	57 aft.	2	I. D.	10	49	18 morn.
16	I. R.	10	54	27 morn.	17	I. R.	11	44	43 morn.	4	I. D.*	5	17	42 morn.
18	I. R.	5	22	56 morn.	19	I. R.	6	13	25 morn.	5	I. D.	11	46	12 aft.
19	I. R.*	11	51	29 aft.	21	I. R.	0	42	13 morn.	7	I. D.	6	14	34 aft.
20	II. R.*	4	33	56 morn.	22	I. R.	7	10	56 aft.	9	I. D.	0	43	2 aft.
21	I. R.	6	19	59 aft.	24	I. R.	1	39	43 aft.	11	I. D.*	7	11	25 morn.
23	I. R.	0	48	30 aft.	26	I. R.	8	8	24 morn.	13	I. D.	1	39	53 morn.
25	I. R.	7	17	1 morn.	28	I. R.*	2	37	13 morn.	14	II. D.*	4	24	14 morn.
27	I. R.*	1	45	36 morn.	30	I. R.*	9	5	55 aft.	16	I. D.	8	8	14 aft.
28	I. R.	8	14	8 aft.	31	I. R.	3	34	42 aft.	18	I. D.	2	36	40 aft.
30	I. R.	2	42	42 aft.						20	I. D.	9	5	1 morn.
30	II. R.*	8	28	18 aft.						21	II. D.*	6	57	38 morn.
										22	I. D.	10	1	48 aft.
										23	I. D.	4	30	13 aft.
										25	I. D.	10	58	33 morn.
										27	I. D.*	5	26	58 morn.
										28	I. D.	11	55	17 aft.
										30	I. D.	6	23	49 aft.
							</							

SEPTEMBER.

1	I. R.	0	11	47 aft.
3	I. R.	6	40	27 morn.
5	I. R.	1	9	11 morn.
5	II. R.*	7	8	11 aft.
6	I. R.	7	37	49 aft.
8	I. R.	2	6	34 aft.
10	I. R.	8	35	13 morn.
12	I. R.	3	3	57 morn.
13	I. R.	9	32	34 aft.
15	I. R.	4	1	18 aft.
17	I. R.	10	29	56 morn.
19	I. R.	4	58	39 morn.

Between September 19 and November 18 the Satellites will not be visible owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun.

NOVEMBER.

18	I. D.*	7	1	33 morn.
20	I. D.	1	30	0 morn.
21	I. D.	7	58	33 aft.
23	III. D.*	5	13	24 morn.
23	I. D.	6	52	52 morn.
25	I. D.	2	26	57 aft.
27	I. D.	8	55	28 morn.
28	I. D.	3	23	54 morn.
30	I. D.	9	52	25 aft.
		4	20	48 aft.

DECEMBER.

2	I. D.	10	49	18 morn.
5	I. D.*	5	17	42 morn.
5	I. D.	13	46	12 aft.
7	I. D.	6	14	34 aft.
7	I. D.	0	43	2 aft.
11	I. D.*	7	11	25 morn.
13	I. D.	1	39	53 morn.
14	II. D.*	4	24	14 morn.
14	I. D.	8	8	14 aft.
16	I. D.	2	36	40 aft.
18	I. D.	9	5	1 morn.
20	I. D.*	3	33	28 morn.
21	II. D.*	6	57	38 morn.
21	I. D.	10	1	48 aft.
23	I. D.	4	30	13 aft.
25	I. D.	10	58	33 morn.
27	I. D.*	5	26	58 morn.
28	I. D.	11	55	17 aft.
30	I. D.	6	23	40 aft.

THE SUN.

The Sun.—Whenever the telescope is employed for solar observation a dark-tinted glass should be attached to the eye-piece, in order to moderate the intense brilliancy of the Sun, for unless precautions of this kind are taken serious damage may result to the observer's sight. A very convenient plan of effecting observations of the Sun is to detach the coloured glass from the instrument, and to allow the telescopic image of the Sun to fall upon a piece of white cardboard. The details of the spots may be readily perceived in this manner, and the speckled appearance of the whole disc will be displayed satisfactorily. This method is to be recommended for general purposes, inasmuch as it prevents possible injury to the eye and affords an easy means of exhibiting the spots to several persons at the same time. For critical examination of sun-spot structure and variation in detail, we must, however, resort to the ordinary plan of direct vision as decidedly the most effective. The spots are abundantly displayed at intervals of about eleven years with intervening times of minima. We may look at the Sun many times during two or three successive years, and scarcely ever see a large dark spot amid the bright stippling of the solar surface. In other years we shall see spots distributed in plentiful array along zones lying not far N. and S. of the Equator. Thus in 1901 and 1902 the Sun was practically free from conspicuous spots, while in the last two or three years they have been very abundantly presented.

The spots apparently transit the solar diameter in about $13\frac{1}{2}$ days, and merit careful attention when near the margin of the disc, for various modern observers question the view that they represent cavities in the Sun's envelopes. When the dimensions of a solar spot reach one minute of arc, it may be considered sufficiently large to be distinguishable with the naked eye. A spot of this magnitude can frequently be well seen through a piece of smoked or tinted glass, or possibly when the Sun is near his rising or setting, and fog near the horizon moderates his intense lustre in an agreeable degree.

THE MOON.

The Moon.—Our knowledge of the particular objects spread in great profusion over the Moon's disc may be regarded as pretty complete and accurate, except, perhaps, as regards minute and complicated details. Charts on an extensive and elaborate if not exhaustive scale have been published, but it is rather to photographic records that we must look for the solution of the problem concerning lunar activity.

As an object for telescopic study there is no known orb in the heavens which can offer a parallel to the wonderful picture she presents. Small instruments will show this most distinctly, and will amply prove that, in some branches of observation, large and expensive telescopes are unnecessary.

The crescent Moon is far the most attractive for study, as the objects show their distinctive characters more readily at that period than at any other, for the Sun is shining upon them from a slanting position, and the hills, mountains, ridges, and craters throw dark shadows which are easily distinguishable. The full Moon is brilliant, but her appearance lacks the contrast of light and shadow and the mass of detail so

prominently displayed on the surface of a lunar crescent.

MERCURY.

Mercury is an evening star in January, stationary on the 18th. The best time to observe him is about an hour after sunset, in the western horizon, from about the 1st to the 13th. His time of setting and position with regard to the stars will be found in the calendar portion of this Almanack.

Mercury is again favourably visible as an evening star during the last half of April and first few days of May.

The planet is a morning star towards the end of June; the best time to observe him is from the 18th to the 30th.

He is well placed for study, for the last time this year, in October from the 6th to the 22nd, when he will rise in the eastern sky before the Sun. In conjunction with Mars on the 27th.

It is considered interesting to obtain as many naked-eye observations of Mercury as possible at one elongation, as his proximity to the Sun renders him a somewhat difficult object. Intending observers should find the exact position and time of setting or rising so that he may not be mistaken for a star or *vice versa*. It is often necessary to use an opera-glass at first until the observer has identified the planet. In the spring apparitions he should be looked for before the date of maximum E. elongation, and in the autumn after W. elongation. Mercury is sometimes quite a brilliant object about ten evenings before E. elongation, as in May 1909, when he rivalled Jupiter and shone with a steady yellow light like the latter orb. Although when at E. elongation the planet is approaching the Earth, he declines in lustre owing to the illuminated portion of the disc becoming smaller as the phase gets more crescented.

Mercury's albedo or light-reflecting capacity is very low, being only 17, whilst that of Venus is about 65, and clouds 72. The true rotation period is still unknown, but most authorities believe it to be about the same as that of the Earth, and his revolution period 88 days. His mean distance from the Sun is nearly 36,000,000 miles, and his diameter a little over 3,000 miles; he is therefore smaller than Titan, the largest satellite of Saturn, and Ganymede, the largest of Jupiter's family. The speed with which the planet travels around the Sun varies from 23 to 35 miles per second. Spots or markings on his surface have rarely been distinguished, and his telescopic aspect is disappointing owing to the difficulty of getting a steady image and the smallness of his disc even under the best conditions.

VENUS.

Venus is in the extreme N.E. of Capricornus, being about 3° N. of δ Capricorni on January 1. Venus passes into Aquarius on Jan. 5, and is at greatest brilliancy on the 7th, when her phase is crescented like that of the moon when only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ days old. She is then nearer the Earth than when at elongation east or west of the Sun, and is therefore a most beautiful object. Her motion is retrograde until March 3, when she is again stationary, after which she resumes her direct motion eastwards for the remainder of the year.

After her conjunction with the Sun she is a morning star until superior conjunction on Nov. 26, and then an evening star during the rest

of the year. She enters Pisces at the end of April and is in conjunction with λ Piscium on April 30. She is in conjunction with δ Arietis on June 19 (Venus 4° S.), and towards the end of the month she enters Taurus and is about 6° S. of the Pleiades on the 26th.

On about July 24 she crosses into Gemini.

In September she enters Leo; is in very close conjunction with Regulus (α Leonis) on the 11th. Venus slightly N.; and with α Leonis on the 26th. Venus is in Virgo in October, being in conjunction with β Virginis on the 3rd (Venus 1° N.); in very close conjunction with γ Virginis on the 9th; with γ Virginis on the 14th (Venus $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.); with Mars on the 22nd, 17h. 0m. 18s. (Venus $0^{\circ} 45'$ N.); and with Jupiter on the 28th, 10h. 52m. morn. Crossing into Libra early in November she is in conjunction with α Libræ on the 10th (Venus about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.). Her position at the end of the year is about $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. E. of π Sagittarii.

The rotation period of Venus is about the same as that of the Earth, and her revolution period is 224 days 15h. 49m. Her mean distance from the Sun is 67,000,000 miles and her diameter 7,500 miles. Like Mercury her surface markings are extremely faint and generally invisible, and it is supposed that we can only see her atmosphere and not the real surface of her globe. Her light-reflecting capacity is very great—more than that of any other planet.

MARS.

Mars.—The "ruddy planet" is visible in Pisces, in the evenings, about $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.N.W. of ζ Piscium at the beginning of the year. As he was at opposition to the Sun in September, 1909, he will not be very conspicuous during 1910. On the 19th he enters Aries, and is almost midway between α , β , and ξ^2 Arietis on February 1. In very close conjunction with π Arietis on February 15 when the planet will pass N. of the 5th magnitude star. On February 24 he is in very close conjunction with δ Arietis, the planet being a little south.

In March he enters Taurus and is in conjunction with the well-known asterism of the Pleiades on the 10th (Mars $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.). Mars is 6° N.N.E. of Aldebaran (α Tauri) on April 1. He is in conjunction with β Tauri on April 17 (Mars 3° S.), and with ζ Tauri on the 21st (Mars 3° N.). At the end of April he passes into Gemini; is in conjunction with the variable star γ Geminorum on May 4 (Mars 2° N.), and with μ Geminorum on the 7th (Mars 2° N.). He is in very close conjunction with ϵ Geminorum on May 15, being slightly S. of the star.

On June 6 he is near κ Geminorum and about $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. of Pollux (β Geminorum). In the middle of June he enters Cancer and is in conjunction with γ and δ Cancri on the 25th, being 2° S. of γ and 1° N. of δ . On about July 16 Mars moves into Leo and is in close conjunction with Regulus (α Leonis) on August 2 (Mars about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.). He draws near the Sun during August and is in conjunction with him on September 27. He will be visible in the mornings in Virgo at about the end of October, in conjunction with Spica (α Virginis), on October 24 (Mars 3° N.) and with κ Virginis on November 12 (Mars $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.). On November 26 Mars is in very close conjunction with α Libræ, the most so (them) of the two brightest stars in that constellation; and on December 22 with β Scorpii (Mars about $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.) and with ω and ω^2 Scorpii. At the end of the year he is $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. of Antares, the beautiful red star in Scorpio.

The diameter of Mars is 4,200 miles; his surface is equal to two-sevenths and his volume to one-seventh that of the Earth. His revolution period is 687 days and his rotation period 24 hours 37 minutes. Mars has two satellites which were discovered by Professor Asaph Hall on August 11 and 17, 1877, but both are far beyond the reach of low power telescopes owing to their small size. Deimos revolves in 30 hours 18 minutes, and Phobos, the larger and nearer to the planet, takes only 7 hours 39 minutes, or less than $\frac{1}{4}$ the time of rotation of its primary.

Telescopically, Mars is perhaps the most interesting of all the planets, as we see the real surface of his globe and not only his atmospheric envelope as in the case of Venus or Jupiter. The southern hemisphere contains irregular dark patches with light areas and some brilliant spots upon it; and the northern exhibits a large number of dusky streaks, named "channels" by Schiaparelli. Of the real existence of these canal-like markings there is no doubt, but they are not so regular, dark, and sharply defined as some observers have drawn them. Some of these shadings are three or four thousand miles long and about sixty wide. There are also white patches near the poles of Mars, which vary according to the season, and are perhaps like the polar regions on the Earth, or may be composed of solid carbonic acid, which melts in a lower temperature than ice.

MINOR PLANETS.

Minor Planets.—Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter revolve a large number of small orbs named Minor Planets. Over 600 have been discovered since 1801, and every month fresh members are added to the list. Nearly all these discoveries have been made by the aid of photography, Metcalf of America and Kowal and Wolf of Germany being perhaps the leaders in this branch of astronomical work. Eros is the most important of these small planets, as it is the only one moving in a path the mean distance of which falls between the Earth and Mars. Its occasional near approaches to the former will enable the Sun's distance to be determined more accurately than has been possible by any other method. Unfortunately, Eros is extremely faint, and only visible as a telescopic star. It was thought that its light is variable, but it has since been proved that the slight change noticed is merely a phase effect. A favourable opposition will not occur until 1924. The four largest and brightest of the minor planets are Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta.

Whenever it is desired to identify one of these small planets, or any other object of similar character beyond reach of the naked eye, its exact position relatively to a known star should be found and the telescope directed to the place. The observer should then construct a diagram of the small stars visible, and on succeeding nights, by comparing this diagram with the same spot in the heavens, the object sought for will reveal itself by its motion.

Ceres is in Cetus in October, and comes to opposition on the 6th, when she will be well placed for observation. Her magnitude at the time of opposition is 7.35; a small telescope will therefore be necessary to identify her. At the end of the year she is near the Equator, 2° N.W. of θ Ceti. Ceres is the largest of the planetoids, having a diameter of 477 miles. She was discovered by Piazzi in 1801.

Pallas is at opposition to the Sun, in Pegasus, on August 26, almost midway between ϵ and θ Pegasi. She is, therefore, best situated for telescopic observation near that date, her magnitude being 8.04. On September 15 she is about 51° S. of ϵ Pegasi, 61° W.S.W. of θ Pegasi, and 7° N.W. of α Arietis. *Pallas* was discovered by Dr. Olbers in 1802, and is the second largest planetoid, having a diameter of about 304 miles.

Juno was at opposition to the Sun on November 30, 1909, when her magnitude was 8.65, so she may be best observed at the commencement of 1910. She is in Eridanus, 3° N.W. of γ Eridani, a third magnitude star, about 10° W.N.W. of Rigel (β Orionis). In conjunction with the Moon on December 24 at 6 P.M. (*Juno* $1^{\circ} 15'$ S.). She was discovered by Harding in 1804. Diameter, 120 miles.

Vesta is in Cetus in September 31° N.N.W. of α Ceti. At opposition to the Sun on October 28, when she is 3° W. of γ Ceti, 5° S. of ϵ , and 7° N.E. of the celebrated variable star α Ceti (Mira); her magnitude at the time is 5.87. The light-reflecting capacity of *Vesta* is very high, being almost as great as that of snow. Her diameter is 239 miles. She was discovered by Dr. Olbers in 1807.

JUPITER.

Jupiter.—The largest of the planets is in Virgo between γ and α Virginis (Spica) at the commencement of 1910, being about 6° N.W. of α . He may easily be identified by his brilliant steady yellow light. He rises half an hour after midnight, is due south at 6.11 A.M., and sets at 11.55 A.M. He is in conjunction with the Moon on January 3 at 1.19 P.M. (*Jupiter* $3^{\circ} 11'$ S.), and at quadrature to the Sun on the 4th. *Jupiter* is stationary on the 30th 11° to the W. of θ Virginis (4th magnitude), after which he will retrograde until June 2. He is at greatest Hel. Latitude North on March 29, and at opposition to the Sun on the 31st, when he will rise early in the evening and be visible all night; he is therefore very well situated for telescopic observation during March and April. At the time of opposition he is in conjunction with the 3rd mag. star γ Virginis, being about $1^{\circ} 5'$ S.

In conjunction with the Moon on April 22 at 5.30 A.M. (*Jupiter* $2^{\circ} 48'$ S.). Stationary on June 2 at $1^{\circ} 5'$ E.S.E. of γ Virginis, after which he will resume his direct motion eastwards. In conjunction with the Moon on November 28 at 9.9 P.M.; and December 26 at 2.21 P.M. He is in very close conjunction with θ Virginis on September 12, the planet being slightly S. of the star; and in conjunction with Spica on October 1 (*Jupiter* 3° N.) and with the Sun on the 19th, becoming visible again as a morning star after the second week in November. In conjunction with α Virginis on November 30 (*Jupiter* 2° S.), and in very close conjunction with α Virginis on December 5 (*Jupiter* 1° N.). At the end of the year his position is in Libra about 4° W.N.W. of α Libræ.

Jupiter is of greater bulk than all the other planets of the solar system put together. Telescopically, he is a very interesting object for study. Broad dark belts separated by light bands run parallel with his equator; these vary rapidly in tint and general appearance, and contain many light and dark spots, together with other details. Of course, we only see his atmosphere, and never his surface as in the case of Mars, and the spots move with varying

velocities, proving that they are not attached in any way to the real globe of the planet. The most interesting marking ever seen is that known as the Great Red Spot which was of a bright red colour from 1878-1881, but then faded out; only the hollow or dip in the belt remains, showing its former position. During 1909, Jovian details have been rather faint as compared with former years, and observers should be on the watch for a renewed outbreak of spots and markings, and perhaps an intensification of the Red Spot itself. At intervals of 12 days (which include 29 rotations) the Red Spot Hollow becomes central on Jupiter's disc at nearly the same time as before. So that should the observer see it central at any special date and time he can calculate its next transit by adding $9\text{h. } 55\text{m. } 40\text{s.}$, which is the mean rotation period.

TRANSIT TIMES OF RED SPOT ON JUPITER.

1910.			1910.		
May	H. M.		June	H. M.	
" 9	9 12		" 16	10 39	
" 11	10 50		" 21	9 47	
" 16	9 58		" 23	11 25	
" 21	9 8		" 28	10 35	
" 23	10 47		July 3	9 44	
" 28	9 55		" 5	11 22	
June 2	9 4		" 10	10 31	
" 4	10 43		" 12	12 10	
" 9	9 51		" 17	11 17	
" 11	11 30		" 22	10 27	

If a pretty good telescope is directed to Jupiter at these times the Red Spot and great bay or hollow in the southern equatorial belt of the planet will be observed just above, or south of the central part of the disc. The times are given on the basis that the longitude of the markings alluded to will be about 24 degrees in the summer months of 1910. But their places in longitude vary from month to month in a variable and irregular manner, so that exact predictions of the transit times of the spots cannot be given. *Jupiter's* revolution period is 11.86 years at a mean distance from the Sun of 483,000,000 miles. Polar diameter is 24,570 miles, equatorial diameter 50,190 miles. Under propitious circumstances, *Jupiter* comes within 369,000,000 miles of the Earth.

Jupiter's Satellites.—The four brightest satellites will be on the same side of the planet on the following dates:—

SATELLITES ON WEST SIDE.		SATELLITES ON EAST SIDE.	
Jan. 10.	4 a.m.	Jan. 8.	4 a.m.
" 17.	"	" 22.	"
Mar. 1.	2.30 a.m.	Feb. 5.	2.30 a.m.
" 8.	1 a.m.	" 12.	"
" 22.	"	Apr. 16.	12 midnight.
Apr. 4.	12 midnight.	" 30.	"
May 10.	12 p.m.	June 6.	10 p.m.
June 14.	10 p.m.	July 3.	9 p.m.
July 16.	9 p.m.	Aug. 9.	8 p.m.
" 30.	"	" 30.	"
Sept. 4.	7 p.m.	Dec. 8.	6 a.m.
" 18.	"	" 22.	"
Dec. 28.	6 a.m.		

Ganymede (Sat. III.) will transit *Jupiter's* disc on the following dates:—

Jan. 29.	12.33 (midn't)	egress 2.45 a.m. on 30th.
Feb. 6.	4.14 a.m.	" 6.23 a.m.
" 13.	7.50 a.m.	" 9.57 a.m.
Mar. 13.	9.30 p.m.	" 11.35 p.m.
" 20.	12.48 (midn't)	" 2.53 a.m. on 21st.
" 28.	4.4 a.m.	" 6.12 a.m.

GANYMEDE'S TRANSITS—continued.

Apr. 25.	5.10 p.m.	egress 7.31 p.m.
May 2.	8.32 p.m.	" 10.57 p.m.
" 9.	11.59 p.m.	" 2.26 a.m. on 10th.
" 17.	3.31 a.m.	" 6.1 a.m.
June 29.	2.5 a.m.	" 4.45 a.m.
July 27.	6.29 p.m.	" 9.9 p.m.
Aug. 3.	10.43 p.m.	" 1.22 a.m. on 4th.
" 11.	3.0 a.m.	" 5.38 a.m.
Sept. 8.	2.26 p.m.	" 10.58 p.m.
Dec. 11.	6.16 a.m.	" 8.8 a.m.

Callisto (*Sat. IV.*) does not transit this year, but the shadow will cross Jupiter's disc on January 26, at 2.19 a.m., egress 3.14 a.m.

Only Satellite IV. will be visible at 2.30 a.m. February 24—Satellite II. being in transit, Satellite III. occulted, and Satellite I. eclipsed.

Conjunctions of two or more of the four brightest satellites will occur on the following dates:—

Date.	Time.	Name of <i>Sat.</i> and position.
Feb. 14.	2.30 a.m.	III. and II. on W. side
" 21.	"	III. and II. on W., and IV.
" 28.	"	and I. on E. side.
Mar. 10.	1 a.m.	II. and III. on W.
" 17.	"	I. and III. on W.
" 27.	"	III. and I. on W., and II.
Apr. 21.	12 midn't	and IV. on E.
May 5.	11 p.m.	III. and IV. on E.
" 24.	"	III. and II. on W.
June 24.	10 p.m.	I. and IV. on E.
July 2.	9 p.m.	II. and IV. on W.
" 10.	"	III. and IV. on W.
" 23.	"	I. and III. on W.
Aug. 7.	8 p.m.	III. and I. on E.
" 23.	"	I., II., and IV. on E.
Sept. 15.	7 p.m.	III. and I. on E.
Dec. 3.	6 a.m.	III. and IV. on E.
" 8.	"	II. and III. on E.
" 25.	"	II. and III. on E.

SATURN.

Saturn is visible in the evenings in Pisces near the Equator. He rises at noon and sets after midnight on January 1. He is at quadrature to the Sun on the 7th. He will be a morning star towards the end of May in the extreme S. of Aries.

On August 20 Saturn is stationary in Aries $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. of ξ Ceti, after which his course is retrograde (W.) until the end of the year. In conjunction with the Moon on September 21 at 11.30 P.M. (Saturn $1^{\circ}32'$ S.). Saturn is at opposition to the Sun, and therefore at greatest brilliancy on October 27. He is then best situated for telescopic study, being visible all night. In conjunction with the Moon on December 12 at 9.56 P.M. (Saturn $1^{\circ}21'$ S.). At the end of the year Saturn is almost midway between ξ Ceti and α Piscium, and 7° N. of a Piscium.

The Rings.—At the time of Saturn's opposition to the Sun in October the major axis of the outer ring will be $45^{\circ}77'$, and the minor axis $13^{\circ}60'$; the elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings being $16^{\circ}54'4''$ S., and the elevation of the Sun above the plane of the rings $17^{\circ}6'4''$ S. They will not be open to the fullest extent until 1915.

Saturn's revolution period is $29\frac{1}{2}$ years, and his rotation 10 hours 14 mins. 24 secs. Diameter (equatorial) 76,470 miles, or nearly nine times that of the Earth.

Satellites.—Saturn has ten satellites, several of which are visible in telescopes of low power. The names and revolution periods are as follows:—

	D.	H.		D.	H.
I. Minas.....	0	22 ⁶	VI. Titan...	15	23 ³
II. Enceladus	1	8 ⁹	VII. Hyperion	21	7 ⁶
III. Thetys ...	1	21 ³	VIII. Iapetus	79	22 ¹
IV. Dione.....	2	17 ⁷	IX. Phoebe ...	...	...
V. Rhea.....	4	12 ⁵	X. Themis ...	21	...

Phoebe and Themis were discovered by Prof. W. H. Pickering in 1898 and 1904 respectively. The orbital motion of Phoebe is retrograde, that is, like the hands of a watch, and therefore contrary to the other satellites of the "ringed planet." Titan, the largest, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of our moon, and Iapetus about the same as that luminary. Iapetus and Titan are at greatest distance E. or W. of Saturn on the following dates:—

TITAN.

E. elongation.		W. elongation.	
D.	H.	D.	H.
Sept. 5	3 ⁷	Aug. 28	3 ²
" 21	1 ⁷	Sept. 13	1 ⁴
Oct. 6	23 ⁵	" 28	23 ²
" 22	20 ⁷	Oct. 14	20 ⁹
Nov. 7	18 ³	" 30	18 ³
" 23	15 ⁸	Nov. 15	15 ⁴
Dec. 9	13 ⁸	Dec. 1	13 ²
" 25	12 ⁰	" 17	11 ³

IAPETUS.

E. elongation.		W. elongation.	
D.	H.	D.	H.
Jan. 5	12 ⁷	Feb. 15	9 ⁴
June 16	20 ⁹	July 27	16 ³
Sept. 4	21 ⁸	Oct. 14	15 ¹
Nov. 22	4 ¹		

URANUS.

Uranus is in Sagittarius. As he is in conjunction with the Sun on January 12 he will not be visible until about the end of February. In conjunction with the Moon on April 3 at 11.0 P.M. (Uranus $3^{\circ}49'$ N.); at quadrature to the Sun on the 15th; and stationary on the 30th 2° W. of a nebula numbered 4543 on Klein's Star Atlas, after which he slowly retrogrades until October 1, when he is again stationary; he will then continue his direct motion eastward. In conjunction with the Moon on May 1 at 6.28 A.M. (Uranus $3^{\circ}58'$ N.). The best time to observe Uranus is in July as he comes to opposition on the 16th, and is visible all night, being 2° S. of γ Sagittarii and 4° N.E. of λ Sagittarii on that date.

In conjunction with the Moon on August 18 at 3.45 A.M. (Uranus $3^{\circ}46'$ N.), and on October 11 at 8.4 P.M. (Uranus $4^{\circ}7'$ N.); at quadrature to the Sun on the 15th; and in conjunction with the Moon on November 8 at 4.10 A.M. (Uranus $4^{\circ}14'$ N.). At the end of the year his position is about 2° S.E. of γ Sagittarii in the eastern portion of that constellation.

Under favourable conditions, at the time of his opposition, Uranus may just be glimpsed with the naked eye. His telescopic appearance is disappointing, as markings are faint and rarely visible. His rotation period is unknown, and his revolution period is 84 years. The diameter is about 32,000 miles. He is attended by four moons, Ariel, Umbriel, Titania and Oberon, which move in a retrograde direction,

the plane of their orbits being tilted at an angle of 95° to the ecliptic.

NEPTUNE.

Neptune is in Gemini about 1° S.E. of δ Geminorum at the beginning of 1910. He is very well placed for observation as he is at opposition to the Sun on January 9; in conjunction with the Moon on the 24th at 4.5 A.M. (Neptune $4^{\circ} 5' S.$). His course is retrograde until March 28, when he is stationary, then direct until October 25, when he is again stationary, after which he retrogrades during the remainder of the year. In conjunction with δ Geminorum on April 28, the planet being less than $1^{\circ} S.$

Neptune is in conjunction with the Sun on July 12, and with the Moon on September 27 at 5.34 A.M. (Neptune $5^{\circ} 10' S.$). At quadrature to the Sun on October 15, and in conjunction with a nebula numbered 1549 on October 27, Neptune being slightly south. In conjunction with the Moon on November 20 at 7.43 P.M. (Neptune $5^{\circ} 22' S.$); and on December 18 at 5.25 A.M. (Neptune $5^{\circ} 16' S.$). At the end of the year he is close to the nebula 1522 and $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.S.E. of δ Geminorum.

Neptune is the most distant known planet of the solar system, and being only 28th magnitude is quite beyond naked-eye vision. His diameter is about 32,900 miles and his revolution period 165 years. So far only one satellite has been detected which performs a circuit around Neptune in 5 days 22 hours. Neptune was discovered theoretically almost simultaneously by Adams and Leverrier in 1845, and was first visually detected by Galle, of Berlin, on September 23, 1846. But few markings have been observed owing to the smallness of his disc, but he probably presents a belted aspect like Jupiter.

COMETS.

Comets.—The majority of comets appear to revolve in parabolic orbits or in such vastly extended ellipses that they exhibit little deviation from the parabola, and to have very long periods of revolution. In fact, a proportion of these bodies appear to have periods amounting to many thousands of years, and in a few instances to hundreds of thousands of years. Comets belonging to the class revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are in the minority, but our knowledge of them is constantly on the increase. One well-known family of comets is known as the Jovian group, as the more remote section of their paths lies near the orbit of Jupiter, and this great planet is supposed to have materially brought about this arrangement by powerful attraction exercised upon them in past ages.

The small periodical comets, numbering about 30 members, and revolving around the Sun in periods differing from 3 to 5 years, are entitled to special interest from the well-known character of their orbits and the fact that they may be re-observed again and again similarly to the well-known planets of the solar system. The majority of these short-period comets extend their flights to a little distance outside the path of Jupiter, and approach the Sun to about the average distance of Mars. About 34 of these objects are now known to exist, and the number is being frequently augmented by the persevering efforts of those keen-sighted and patient observers who sweep the sky in quest of them. It appears that though

new comets of short period are being introduced by means of planetary perturbations (for which Jupiter is mainly responsible), there are others which meet with disturbances in pursuing their paths sufficiently forcible to endanger, if not to terminate, their visible existences. Biela's double comet has not reappeared during the last half a century, and its materials seem to have been distributed into a stream of November shooting stars. Broesen's comet has also been missing, and may have followed the same fate. The materials of which these presumably lost comets were composed no doubt still exist and revolve around the Sun in regular periods, but it is doubtful whether they will ever be viewed again under the same aspect as formerly. As an example of the increase in the number of known periodical comets, it may be stated that during the 17 years from 1850 to 1866 no less than 16 new comets of short period were discovered. The following table includes details of some of the best-known comets which are predicted to return during the ensuing few years:—

Date of Return.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet.
1910. February	5.779	Tempel (1873).
May	76.030	Halley.
September	6.686	D'Arrest.
November	6.538	Tempel (1867).
1921. January	7.201	Brooks (1836).
March	7.390	Faye.
August	3.200	Encke.
1912. March	6.823	Wolf.
December	6.400	De Vico-Swift.

In some cases the circumstances will be unfavourable, and the objects will probably escape observation at their next passage through perihelion, but the majority of those included in the list will doubtless return at the computed times, and be suitably observed. It forms a most entertaining branch of astronomical work to trace a small comet threading its way amongst the neighbouring stars from night to night. Large comets appear promiscuously and with more or less suddenness, so that in the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to definitely predict the times of their apparitions. The only intimation of their approach is that given by observers who are fortunate enough to discover them and give warning of their appearance before they have visibly developed the conspicuous features which belong to comets of the largest class.

Halley's Comet, included in the above list of comets expected to return, has a much longer period than the others. Its last apparition in our skies was in 1835, when it passed the perihelion on November 16. It was computed to return to perihelion in the spring of the present year, and search for it was begun as early as the year 1903. It was not until September 21, 1909, that it was discovered by Dr. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg. It was then a very faint object, of the 16th magnitude, its position agreeing well with the predicted place. The following ephemeris was computed by Dr. Smart, of London, on the supposition that the perihelion passage would take place on April 20, 1910. The comet will approach nearest to the Earth on May 20, and will then be about 14,000,000 miles distant.

1910.	R.A.		Decl.	
	H.	M.	S.	"
April 4	0	5	38	+ 3
8	0	1	43	+ 7

		R.A.	Decl.	No.	Epoch.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
1910.	H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "				
April 12	23 57 58	+	7 53	1	January 2-4 ...	230°+53	Quadrantids.
16	23 54 24	+	7 49	2	January 11	220°+13	ζ Bootids.
20	23 51 44	+	7 45	3	January	295°+53	κ Cygnids.
24	23 50 20	+	7 47	4	Feb. 5-23	75°+41	α Aurigids.
28	23 50 53	+	7 56	5	February 20	263°+36	ρ Herculis.
May 2	23 54 38	+	7 58	6	March 1-4	166°+4	τ Leonids.
6	0 21 35	+	9 5	7	March 13-24 ...	161°+53	β Ursids.
10	1 5 47	+	13 27	8	April 12-24	208°-10	α Virginids.
14	3 7 19	+	18 51	9	April 17-22 ...	218°-31	Hydrids.
18	7 3 4	+	15 14	10	April 20-22 ...	217°-33	Lyrids.
22				11	May 1-6	338°-2	γ Aquarids.

Comet's calculated brightness on May 6 = 12.6^g, May 10 = 12.12, and on May 14 = 6.50⁷. It should be a fine object in May, but twilight and solar glare will materially reduce its conspicuous effect. After the middle of April the comet will take a rapid flight eastwards and successively traverse the constellations, Pisces, Cetina, L. region of Taurus, Orion, Monoceros, Hydra and Leo.

METEORIC SHOWERS.

Meteoric Showers.—Fireballs, meteors, shooting stars, or falling stars, as they are differently called, represent one and the same class of objects, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form impressive showers. There were brilliant and plentiful displays of the November Meteors, called Leonids, in the years 1799, 1833, 1866, 1867, 1868, and less striking exhibitions of the same objects in 1901 and 1903. It is not to be expected, however, that this particular system of falling stars will again show itself prominently until the years 1933 to 1937. The meteors appear numerously every 33 years, but it appears that just before their last return the planet Jupiter disturbed their orbit so much that the main collection of meteors was enabled to avoid encountering the Earth, and the observed showers were more scanty than usual. But some of the meteors are visible every year, and furrow the morning sky with their rapid flights and luminous streaks at the middle of November. This meteoric system appears to be identical with, and its material actually derived from, a periodical comet, which was discovered by Tempel in December, 1865. In November, 1920, very few of these Leonid meteors are expected in our skies, but observers should maintain an attentive watch for them at the important time. The maximum date is usually the morning of November 15 or 16, but it varies a little owing to leap year. Whenever any conspicuous meteors are seen, whether during a rich shower or on an ordinary night, their paths amongst the stars should be carefully and accurately recorded. The same advice applies to occasional fireballs, which often appear suddenly and startle spectators by lighting up the heavens very vividly for two or three seconds. Observers should always remember that mere descriptions of the brilliancy or general situation of these phenomena are practically useless for scientific purposes. What is required by those who critically discuss such observations relates specially to the exact path of the object in the heavens and to the duration of its visible flight. The following is a table of the radiant points of some of the more prominent meteoric streams visible during the year:—

No.	Epoch.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
1	January 2-4 ...	230°+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 11	220°+13	ζ Bootids.
3	January	295°+53	κ Cygnids.
4	Feb. 5-23	75°+41	α Aurigids.
5	February 20	263°+36	ρ Herculis.
6	March 1-4	166°+4	τ Leonids.
7	March 13-24 ...	161°+53	β Ursids.
8	April 12-24	208°-10	α Virginids.
9	April 17-22 ...	218°-31	Hydrids.
10	April 20-22 ...	217°-33	Lyrids.
11	May 1-6	338°-2	γ Aquarids.
12	May, June, July	253°-21	α Scorpiids.
13	May 7-18	231°+27	α Coronids.
14	May 24-27	194°+58	ε Ursids.
15	May 26-31	310°+80	κ Cepheids.
16	May 30-June 4	333°+27	γ Pegasids.
17	June and Aug.	312°+51	α Cepheids.
18	June 10-28	335°+57	δ Cepheids.
19	June-Aug.	302°+24	η Sagittids.
20	July 6-Aug. 22	284°-13	λ Aquilids.
21	July-Aug.	295°+48	γ Draconids.
22	July 6-Aug. 16	315°+43	α Cygnids.
23	July 15-28	304°-10	α Capricornids.
24	July-Aug.	280°+37	β Draconids.
25	July-Oct.	30°+36	β Triangulids.
26	July 23-Aug. 4	47°+43	α-β Perseids.
27	July 25-30	339°-11	δ Aquarids.
28	July-Aug.	354°+72	γ Cepheids.
29	August 10-12 ...	45°+57	Perseids.
30	August 5-16 ...	292°+53	κ Cygnids.
31	Aug.-Sept. 16	363°-11	ψ Aquarids.
32	Aug. 12-Oct. 2	75°+41	α Aurigids.
33	August 15-25 ...	291°+60	ο Draconids.
34	Aug. 21-Sept. 21	62°+37	ε Perseids.
35	Aug.-Sept.	332°+49	Λacrtids.
36	Sept. and Nov.	64°+22	ε Taurids.
37	Sep. 15-Oct. 11	14°+7	ο Piscids.
38	September 27 ...	75°+15	ο Orionids.
39	October 2	230°+52	Boötids.
40	October 11-24 ...	40°+20	ε Arietids.
41	October 17-24 ...	92°+15	Orionids.
42	October	100°+13	ξ Geminids.
43	Nov. 2-3	55°+9	ε Taurids.
44	Nov. 13-15	150°+23	Leonids.
45	Nov. 13-28	155°+40	Leo Minorids.
46	Nov. 17-23 ...	25°+43	Andromedids.
47	Nov. 23-Dec. 1	193°+73	χ Draconids.
48	Nov. 30-Dec. 9	162°+58	β Ursids.
49	Dec. 1-14	108°+33	Geminids.
50	Dec. 7-10	119°+29	α Geminids.
51	Dec. 22-29	194°+32	Canis Venetieids.

The Perseids (No. 29 in the foregoing list) display some singular characteristics, for they probably continue visible for more than a month, during which period their radiant point exhibits a diurnal motion of about 1° to the E.N.E. The places of this radiant on alternate days during about four weeks of the chief activity of the shower are as follows:—

DATES AND POSITIONS OF PERSEID RADIANT.

Date.	Radiant R.A. Dec.	Date.	Radiant R.A. Dec.
July 19	18°9'+50°5	Aug. 4	36°4'+55°5
" 21	20°8'+51°1	" 6	38°9'+56°0
" 23	22°8'+51°8	" 8	41°5'+56°5
" 25	24°9'+52°5	" 10	44°3'+56°9
" 27	27°1'+53°2	" 12	47°1'+57°3
" 29	29°3'+53°8	" 14	50°0'+57°7
" 31	31°6'+54°4	" 16	52°9'+58°0
Aug. 2	33°9'+55°0	" 18	55°9'+58°4

Telescopic Powers Suitable for Observing Celestial Objects. 91

COMETS, and large nebulae such as those in Orion and Andromeda, require very low powers and an extensive field of view, so that the objects may be viewed in their entirety, and their light sufficiently concentrated to display the fainter portions. If it is decided to critically examine the structure of a comet's nucleus or details of form in a nebula, then powers of 150 or 200 may be used. The cluster in Hercules (Messier 73) is splendidly resolved with 200 on a 10-in. reflector.

The spots on the Sun may be very distinctly seen in any small telescope, care being taken to protect the eye with deeply-tinted glass. A 3-in. refractor, powers from 60 to 100, reveals the solar markings in detail and under many varieties of form and grouping. The craters, mountains, clefts, and ridges of the Moon are satisfactorily seen in general outline with 50 and 75, though, for features of small extent, powers of 300 and 400 are necessary on a 10 or 12 in. glass. Solar and lunar eclipses are best visible under low powers, with fields sufficiently ample to include a picture of the whole phenomenon.

The phases of Mercury may be discerned with 175 or 200, but the air must be steady and the object not very near the horizon; those of Venus are plain with far less power. These planets appear under the most satisfactory aspect near the period of sunrise or sunset, and indeed all observations of conspicuous planets are best made at such times. When the image is surrounded with dark sky the glare from a bright object is sometimes troublesome, for it is apt to aggravate telescopic defects and obliterate faint details.

The chief spots on Mars, such as the *Syrtis Major* and *Aërialium Mare*, may be distinguished with 90 on a 2-in. refractor, but powers of 300 and 350 and an 8-in. refractor or 10-in. reflector are desirable to exhibit the outlines of the fainter, narrower markings, many of which are delicate, intersecting lines suggesting a canal-form structure of surface.

Jupiter's equatorial belts are perceptible in a 1½-in. telescope, power 40, but for studying their variable appearances and the different velocities of the bright and dark spots 200 and 250 are requisite on a much larger instrument. The writer has successfully employed 1540 with

a 12½-in. reflector on Jupiter, but found no advantage over powers of 200 to 440. The four bright satellites are visible in an opera-glass. Dark transits of Satellites III. and IV. and their shadows may be observed with a 3-in. refractor and power of 120 or 150.

Saturn and Mars usually appear well defined under higher powers than Jupiter. The division in Saturn's ring and his principal dark belt are to be readily glimpsed, when the system is sufficiently inclined, with a 2½-in. glass, power 120. But magnifiers of 250 to 350, and greater aperture, are essential to reach the delicate features of the planet, such as the spots which appeared in his northern hemisphere in 1903. A good 4½-in. refractor will occasionally show Encke's division in the ring when this feature is visible, but at the best it is only a faint pencil-like marking; also the interior crape ring and five of the satellites; but the night must be good. Titan is visible in any small telescope, and Iapetus is sometimes an easy object, but Tethys, Rhea, and Dione are much more difficult, requiring careful scrutiny of the region just outlying the rings, where they will be usually recognised as tiny points of light.

In planetary work the observer will ultimately find it an advantage to accustom himself to one and the same power. If on special occasions or for particular purposes really high magnifiers are employed, they should be single lenses, as they possess a decided advantage in light and definition at the centre of the field.

Occultations of stars by the Moon may generally be well observed with a 3-in. glass, power 50 to 75.

For double stars the eye-piece required will depend in a great measure upon the character of the object. For very close pairs, high powers, such as 300 or 400, and even more, are sometimes desirable, but in cases where the components are distant and the magnitudes differ considerably, as Vega, Polaris, or Rigel, then a moderate power, such as 100 or 150, will give excellent results. For showing variable stars a good field-glass is to be recommended. For groups of stars a comet eyepiece, power 25 or 30 and field about 1½° will be best. The latter would also be well adapted for comet-seeking, and for general views of large comets, nebulae, and parts of the Milky Way.

Standard Time.

STANDARD TIME, referred to the meridian of Greenwich, has been adopted for railways and other purposes in the countries mentioned in the following table:—

Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.	Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.
Mid-Europe	15° E.	..... 1h. fast.	South Australia ...	142½° E.	..... 9½h. fast.
East Europe			Victoria		
British S. Africa	30° E.	..... 2h. fast.	New South Wales		
Egypt			Queensland	150° E.	..... 10h. fast.
Mauritius, &c.	60° E.	..... 4h. fast.	Tasmania		
Chagos Archipel...	75° E.	..... 5h. fast.	New Zealand	172½° E.	..... 11½h. fast.
India	82½° E.	..... 5½h. fast.	Iceland	15° W.	..... 1h. slow.
Calcutta	90° E.	..... 6h. fast.	America.		
Burma	97½° E.	..... 6½h. fast.	Atlantic	60° W.	..... 4h. slow.
Straits Settlements	105° E.	..... 7h. fast.	Eastern	75° W.	..... 5h. slow.
Hong Kong			Central	90° W.	..... 6h. slow.
Borneo	120° E.	..... 8h. fast.	Mountain	105° W.	..... 7h. slow.
West Australia...			Pacific	120° W.	..... 8h. slow.
Japan, Corea ...	135° E.	..... 9h. fast.	Greenwich Time is used in Spain, Belgium, Gibraltar, and Farøe (Sheep Islands).		

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1910.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Annual Precess.	Declination.			Ann. Prec.	EXPLANATION OF THE ASTRONOMICAL TABLES.
		H.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.		
α Andromeda	2.1	0	3	44.0	+3.08	+28	35	37	+20.0	<p><i>Mean Right Ascension.</i> The Mean Right Ascension and Declination for any other year may be found from this table by multiplying the annual precession by the number of years elapsed, and applying the result to the quantities given in the table. If the required date be earlier than 1910, the signs of the annual variations must be changed. In applying the corrections, to reduce to any other date, to the Declinations, it must be borne in mind that N. Declination means + and S. Declination —, and that the corrections must be added algebraically.</p> <p><i>Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites.</i> This column exhibits, at the particular hour mentioned, the respective position of Jupiter and his Satellites as seen in an inverting telescope. The white circles represent the Planet, and the numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 the respective Satellites, those on the left hand being west of the Planet; a black circle is intended to show either that the Satellite whose numeral it stands in the place of is in the shadow of the Planet (eclipsed) or else is behind the disc of Jupiter (occulted); the sign γ indicates that the Satellite in question is on the disc of the Planet.</p> <p><i>Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.</i> This column indicates the Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on each day of the year, and is the time which the Observatory or astronomical clock should show when the Mean Time clock points to Noon, and, in connection with the table on p. 75, serves to convert Mean Solar into Sidereal Time.</p> <p><i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon, and is useful for changing</p>
γ Pegasi	2.9	0	8	35.0	+3.09	+14	41	0	+20.0	
α Cassiopeia	var.	0	35	23.6	+3.38	+56	2	38	+19.8	
β Ceti	2.2	0	39	4.4	+3.00	-18	28	49	+19.8	
ϵ Piscium	4.5	0	58	16.3	+3.12	+7	24	21	+19.4	
θ Ceti	3.8	1	19	31.5	+3.00	-8	38	51	+18.9	
α Urse Minoris (Pole Star)	2.1	1	26	55.9	+27.33	+88	49	34	+18.6	
γ Piscium	3.7	1	26	39.9	+3.20	+14	52	56	+18.6	
β Arietis	2.7	1	49	39.9	+3.30	+20	22	6	+17.8	
α Arietis	2.2	2	2	5.8	+3.36	+23	2	14	+17.3	
γ^2 Ceti	3.0	2	38	38.1	+3.12	+2	51	25	+15.4	
α Ceti	2.6	2	57	34.4	+3.13	+3	44	14	+14.3	
α Persei	1.9	3	17	53.5	+4.26	+49	32	30	+13.0	
γ^1 Tauri	3.0	3	42	7.9	+3.56	+23	49	39	+11.3	
γ^1 Eridani	3.3	3	53	49.8	+2.79	-13	45	50	+10.5	
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	1.1	4	39	45.3	+3.44	+16	19	44	+7.6	
ϵ Aurigæ	2.9	4	51	7.8	+3.90	+33	1	28	+5.9	
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.2	5	10	2.3	+4.42	+45	54	26	+4.3	
β Orionis	0.3	5	10	12.7	+2.88	-8	18	18	+4.3	
γ Tauri	1.8	5	20	36.1	+3.79	+28	31	56	+3.4	
δ Orionis	var.	5	27	24.5	+3.06	-0	21	54	+2.8	
α Leporis	2.7	5	28	45.6	+2.65	-17	53	10	+2.7	
ϵ Orionis	1.7	5	31	38.8	+3.04	-1	15	31	+2.5	
α Columbae	2.7	5	36	23.4	+2.17	-34	7	18	+2.1	
α Orionis	var.	5	50	17.9	+3.25	+7	23	27	+0.8	
μ Geminorum	3.2	6	17	31.0	+3.63	+22	33	38	-1.5	
γ Geminorum	1.9	6	32	30.8	+3.46	+16	28	36	-2.8	
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	1.4	6	41	10.7	+2.68	-16	35	32	-3.6	
ϵ Canis Majoris	1.6	6	55	5.3	+2.36	-28	50	57	-4.8	
ϵ^1 Cephei	5.2	6	58	39.1	+29.42	+87	11	32	-5.1	
α Geminorum	3.6	7	14	45.0	+3.59	+22	8	56	-6.4	
α^2 Geminorum (Castor)	2.0	7	28	51.6	+3.85	+32	5	13	-7.6	
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0.5	7	34	35.4	+3.19	+5	27	21	-8.0	
β Geminorum (Pollux)	1.2	7	39	48.6	+3.72	+28	14	39	-8.5	
γ^1 Argus	2.9	8	32	7.7	+2.56	-24	2	39	-10.3	
ϵ Hydrae	3.5	8	42	0.7	+3.19	+6	44	59	-13.0	
α Urse Majoris	3.1	8	53	3.1	+4.17	+48	23	44	-13.7	
α Hydrae	2.2	9	23	9.9	+2.95	-8	16	5	-15.5	
θ Urse Majoris	3.3	9	26	50.7	+4.14	+52	5	17	-15.7	
ϵ Leonis	3.1	9	40	44.7	+3.42	+24	11	20	-16.5	
α Leonis (Regulus)	1.3	10	3	34.8	+3.22	+12	24	27	-17.5	
γ^1 Leonis	2.5	10	15	0.8	+3.29	+20	17	50	-18.0	
α Urse Majoris	2.0	10	58	11.0	+3.75	+62	14	13	-19.3	
δ Leonis	2.6	11	9	19.5	+3.19	+21	1	1	-19.6	
δ Crateris	3.8	11	14	50.4	+3.01	-14	17	29	-19.7	
β Leonis	2.2	11	44	28.2	+3.10	+15	4	31	-20.0	
γ Urse Majoris	3.5	11	49	6.2	+3.16	+54	11	43	-20.0	
ϵ Corvi	3.2	12	5	29.6	+3.09	-22	7	9	-20.0	
γ Virgini	4.0	12	15	18.1	+3.07	-0	10	0	-20.0	
β Corvi	3.0	12	29	39.4	+3.15	-22	53	57	-19.9	
γ^1 Virgini	3.5	12	37	5.9	+3.08	-0	57	19	-19.8	
α Canum Venaticorum	2.8	12	51	49.2	+2.83	+38	48	15	-19.5	
α Virgini (Spica)	1.2	13	20	27.0	+3.16	-10	41	30	-18.8	
ζ Virgini	3.4	13	30	6.4	+3.07	-0	8	9	-18.5	
γ Urse Majoris	1.9	13	43	59.8	+2.28	+49	45	44	-18.0	
γ Bootis	2.8	13	50	24.0	+2.86	+18	50	55	-17.8	
α Bootis (Arcturus)	0.3	14	11	33.4	+2.81	+19	39	2	-16.8	
ϵ^2 Bootis	2.9	14	41	3.4	+2.62	+27	27	12	-15.3	
β Librae	2.9	14	45	53.8	+3.32	-15	40	6	-15.0	
β Urse Minoris	2.2	14	50	57.5	-0.20	+74	31	24	-14.7	
β Librae	2.8	15	12	9.7	+3.23	-9	3	5	-13.4	
α Corone Borealis	2.3	15	30	52.6	+2.53	+27	1	1	-12.1	
α Serpentis	2.8	15	39	50.0	+2.94	+6	42	30	-11.5	
γ^1 Scorpil	2.7	16	0	12.1	+3.48	-19	33	35	-10.0	
δ Ophiuchi	3.0	16	9	37.7	+3.14	-3	27	47	-9.3	
δ Draconis	1.9	16	22	46.2	+0.81	+61	43	4	-8.3	
α Scorpil (Antares)	1.3	16	23	53.2	+3.67	-26	13	59	-8.2	
ζ Herculis	3.0	16	37	53.6	+2.30	+31	45	55	-7.0	
α Cassiopeia, magnitude ranges from 2.2 to 2.8.										
α Orionis, magnitude ranges from 1.0 to 1.4.										

Mean Right Ascension and Declination of 100 Fundamental Stars. 93

NAME OF STAR.		Mag.	Right Ascension.		Annual Precess.	Declination.		Ann. Prec.		
			H.	M.	S.	S.	°	'	"	
κ	Ophiuchi	3.4	16	53	24.4	+ 2.86	+ 9	30	52	- 5.7
α^1	Herculis	var.	17	10	32.6	+ 2.74	+ 14	29	32	- 4.8
α	Ophiuchi	3.7	17	16	28.8	+ 3.68	- 24	54	38	- 2.8
β	Draconis	3.4	17	28	23.9	+ 1.36	+ 52	22	4	- 2.8
α	Ophiuchi	3.1	17	30	45.4	+ 2.78	+ 12	37	30	- 2.5
μ	Herculis	3.5	17	44	56.4	+ 2.37	+ 27	45	22	- 1.5
β	Draconis	2.4	17	54	31.0	+ 1.39	+ 51	29	57	- 0.5
δ	Ursæ Minoris	4.0	18	8	22.8	- 19.52	+ 86	35	51	+ 0.1
ϵ	Sagittarii	4.1	18	33	53.5	+ 3.59	- 21	45	9	+ 3.0
α	Lyrae (<i>Vega</i>)	var.	18	40	45.4	+ 2.01	+ 38	44	58	+ 0.7
β^1	Lyrae	3.0	19	1	16.4	+ 2.76	+ 33	15	28	+ 4.3
ζ	Aquilæ	3.0	19	10	58.3	- 7.04	+ 13	43	45	+ 5.1
λ	Ursæ Minoris	6.6	19	20	57.6	+ 3.03	+ 89	0	22	+ 6.1
δ	Aquilæ	3.4	19	20	57.6	+ 3.03	+ 2	55	5	+ 6.9
γ	Aquilæ	2.8	19	41	58.9	+ 2.89	+ 10	23	36	+ 8.6
γ	Aquilæ (<i>Altair</i>)	0.9	19	46	23.5	+ 2.89	+ 8	37	48	+ 9.0
β	Aquilæ	3.9	19	50	52.5	+ 2.94	+ 6	10	53	+ 9.3
α^2	Capricorni	3.8	20	13	3.7	+ 3.33	- 12	49	28	+ 11.0
α	Cygni	1.3	20	38	21.8	+ 2.04	+ 44	57	30	+ 12.8
ζ	Cygni	3.5	21	9	6.3	+ 2.55	+ 29	51	26	+ 14.7
α	Cephei	2.2	21	16	26.0	+ 1.43	+ 62	12	14	+ 15.2
β	Aquarii	3.3	21	26	49.3	+ 3.16	+ 5	58	3	+ 15.7
β^2	Cephei	3.4	21	27	30.2	+ 0.79	+ 70	9	56	+ 15.8
ϵ	Pegasi	2.5	21	39	45.9	+ 2.94	+ 9	27	43	+ 16.4
λ	Aquarii	3.2	22	1	9.7	+ 3.08	- 0	45	27	+ 17.4
γ	Aquarii	3.9	22	17	0.5	+ 3.09	- 1	50	28	+ 18.1
α	Pegasi	3.6	22	30	58.4	+ 2.99	+ 10	21	41	+ 18.7
α	Piscis Australis (<i>Pomahaut</i>)	1.3	22	52	43.8	+ 3.30	- 30	5	58	+ 19.2
α	Pegasi (<i>Markab</i>)	2.6	23	0	16.6	+ 2.98	+ 14	43	15	+ 19.4
γ	Piscum	3.8	23	12	30.0	+ 3.06	+ 2	47	25	+ 19.6
γ	Cephei	3.4	23	35	38.8	+ 2.45	+ 77	7	48	+ 19.9
ω	Piscum	4.0	23	54	41.3	+ 3.07	+ 6	21	54	+ 20.0
α^1 Herculis, magnitude ranges from 3.1 to 3.9. β^1 Lyrae, magnitude ranges from 3.4 to 4.5.										

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF SOME FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, FOR JANUARY 1, 1910.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right	Annual	Declina-	Ann.	α CENTAURI.
		Ascension.	Precess.	tion.	Prec.	
		H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	"	
β Hydri	2.9	0 21 2.2	+ 2.51	- 77 45 40	+ 20.0	It is supposed that this star, one of the brightest in the Southern Hemisphere, is the nearest of the fixed stars to the Earth. Dr. Gill gave to it a parallax of 0.75", which would make its distance from the Earth 275,000 times that of the Sun. At the rate at which light travels through space, it would require four years and four months to reach the Earth from this star.
α Eridani (<i>Achernar</i>)	0.5	1 34 21.8	+ 2.23	- 57 41 38	+ 18.4	
γ Hydri	3.1	3 48 37.3	- 0.98	- 74 30 54	+ 10.9	
α Argus (<i>Canopus</i>)	1.0	6 21 57.2	+ 1.33	- 52 38 47	+ 1.9	
ϵ Argus	2.2	9 14 40.8	+ 1.61	- 58 53 50	+ 15.1	
η Argus	var.	10 41 34.0	+ 2.32	- 59 12 40	+ 18.9	
γ Chameleontis	4.3	12 13 2.7	+ 3.46	- 78 48 45	+ 20.0	
α^1 Crucis	1.0	12 21 35.0	+ 3.32	- 62 36 1	+ 20.0	
β Centauri	0.8	13 57 27.8	+ 4.21	- 59 56 21	+ 17.5	
α^2 Centauri	1.0	14 33 29.4	+ 4.54	- 60 27 44	+ 15.7	
α Trianguli Australis	1.9	16 39 7.5	+ 6.32	- 68 51 49	+ 6.9	
σ Octantis	5.5	19 16 26.9	+ 97.82	- 89 14 18	+ 6.6	
α Pavonis	2.0	20 18 32.0	+ 4.77	- 57 1 27	+ 11.4	
α Gruis	1.9	22 2 33.9	+ 3.78	- 47 23 51	+ 17.5	
γ Argus, magnitude varies from 1 to 7.5.						

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ *Aries*, the Ram; ♉ *Taurus*, the Bull; ♊ *Gemini*, the Twins; ♋ *Cancer*, the Crab; ♌ *Leo*, the Lion; ♍ *Virgo*, the Virgin; ♎ *Libra*, the Balance; ♏ *Scorpio*, the Scorpion; ♐ *Sagittarius*, the Archer; ♑ *Capricornus*, the Goat; ♒ *Aquarius*, the Water-Bearer; ♓ *Pisces*, the Fishes.

ASTRONOMICAL DEFINITIONS.

THE time used throughout this Almanack, with the one exception of that of High Water at Dublin, is Greenwich Mean Time, or the time which should be shown by a well-regulated clock; the column headed "Sun before or after Clock" gives the difference between mean and apparent time, or the time as shown by the Sun.

N. North; S. South; E. East; W. West.

h. hours; m. minutes of time; s. seconds of time; ° deg. of arc, or thermometer; ' minutes of arc; " seconds of arc.

Conjunction.—A Planet is said to be in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior Planets this Conjunction will be of two kinds—the one when the Planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior* Conjunction; and the other when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth, called *superior* Conjunction. The latter is the only kind of Conjunction that can happen to the *superior* Planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the *inferior* Planets, Mercury and Venus, being subject to both kinds.

Opposition.—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant, south about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the Earth.

Elongation.—The inferior Planets, in their revolutions round the Sun, appear to an observer on the Earth to swing pendulum-like from side to side, being alternately east and west of the Sun; the greatest Elongation is the termination of one of the swings, either east or west; and at these times the Planet appears, when viewed through a telescope, like the Moon in her first quarter if the Elongation be in the east, and like her last quarter if west. Both Mercury and Venus exhibit these phases, passing from new to full while moving from inferior to superior Conjunction, and from full to new again while passing from superior to inferior Conjunction.

Occultation.—It often happens that the Moon in her orbital motion passes before, and hides from a spectator on the Earth, certain of the fixed Stars, and occasionally one or other of the Planets; these occurrences are called *Occultations*. Among the "Celestial Phenomena" are given the times at which certain of these Occultations take place, as well as the exact point on the Moon's limb where the observer is to look for the phenomenon; this point is reckoned from the true vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, counting continuously towards the East from 0° to 360°. The disappearance always takes place on the left-hand side of the Moon, and the reappearance on the right, but *vice versa* when viewed through an inverting or astronomical telescope. Stars to the sixth magnitude inclusive have been included in this summary.

Southing.—The Time of Southing is the time at which the heavenly bodies pass the Meridian, and is so called because they are then due south. The Meridian being a great circle passing through the Pole and Zenith of the place, the southing will also be the time when they attain their greatest altitude above the horizon.

Rising, Setting, Right Ascension, and Declination of the Planets Uranus, Neptune, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, 1910, about the times of opposition, at Mean Noon of the respective dates.

Day.		URANUS.		R.A.		Decl.	
		Rises.	Sets.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "
June	27	9 43A	5 55M	19 44 50	21 47 21S		
July	1	9 2A	5 14M	19 43 17	21 51 22S		
"	11	8 22A	4 32M	19 41 37	21 55 32S		
"	21	7 41A	3 52M	19 39 55	21 59 42S		
"	31	7 1A	3 10M	19 38 14	22 3 39S		
Aug.	10	6 21A	2 29M	19 36 40	22 7 17S		

In Opposition July 16.

Day.		NEPTUNE.		R.A.		Decl.	
		Rises.	Sets.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "
1909 Dec.	31	4 35A	8 47M	7 18 25	21 30 23N		
1910 Jan.	10	3 55A	8 6M	7 17 13	21 38 43N		
"	20	3 14A	7 26M	7 16 12	21 35 3N		
"	30	2 34A	6 46M	7 14 53	21 37 18N		
Feb.	9	1 52A	6 6M	7 13 51	21 39 23N		
"	19	1 12A	5 26M	7 12 57	21 41 13N		

In Opposition January 9.

Day.		CERES.		R.A.		Decl.	
		Rises.	Sets.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "
Sept.	16	8 21A	7 40M	1 39 16	5 14 35S		
"	26	7 41A	6 49M	1 32 54	6 4 58S		
Oct.	7	6 56A	5 59M	1 23 2	6 51 21S		
"	16	6 13A	5 7M	1 16 26	7 27 38S		
"	26	5 26A	4 19M	1 8 2	7 48 57S		
Nov.	5	4 39A	3 32M	1 0 41	7 52 14S		

In Opposition October 9.

Day.		PALLAS.		R.A.		Decl.	
		Rises.	Sets.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "
Aug.	3	6 23A	8 25M	22 9 14	10 55 2N		
"	13	5 43A	7 33M	22 2 19	9 38 3N		
"	23	5 5A	6 38M	21 54 46	8 0 12N		
Sept.	2	4 27A	5 42M	21 47 15	6 6 2N		
"	12	3 52A	4 45M	21 40 29	4 3 1N		
"	22	3 17A	3 50M	21 35 4	1 55 44N		

In Opposition August 26.

Day.		VESTA.		R.A.		Decl.	
		Rises.	Sets.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "
Oct.	4	7 26A	8 25M	2 45 16	4 37 51N		
"	14	6 43A	7 34M	2 37 45	3 48 56N		
"	24	5 59A	6 42M	2 28 30	3 2 32N		
Nov.	3	5 13A	5 50M	2 18 34	2 24 47N		
"	13	4 26A	4 59M	2 9 10	2 1 9N		
"	23	3 40A	4 11M	2 1 21	1 54 56N		

In Opposition October 26.

Day.		JUNO.		R.A.		Decl.	
		Rises.	Sets.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "
Jan.	1	3 42A	3 38M	4 20 58	1 25 47S		
"	11	2 54A	3 6M	4 20 8	0 3 22S		
"	21	2 9A	2 37M	4 22 32	1 34 16N		
"	31	1 27A	2 12M	4 27 57	3 19 35N		
Feb.	10	0 45A	1 49M	4 25 6	5 6 45N		
"	20	0 10A	1 28M	4 46 37	6 51 12N		

No Opposition of Juno in 1910; the last Opposition took place on November 30, 1909.

The times of Southing of each of the above planets may be obtained with sufficient accuracy by taking the arithmetical mean between the times of Rising and Setting.

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

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Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>Saxons and Danes.</i>					
EGBERT	First King of all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
(ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858)	860	—	2
(ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858)	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	—	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	—	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	—	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	—	0
<i>The House of Normandy.</i>					
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet.</i>					
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edw. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1472)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
<i>The House of York.</i>					
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
<i>The House of Tudor.</i>					
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to the Union of the Crowns.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm (Ceanmohr) 1057, Apr.		Alexander III. 1249, July 8		James IV. 1488, June 11	
Donald (Bane) 1093, Nov.		Margaret of Norway 1286, Mar. 19		James V. 1513, Sept. 9	
Duncan 1094, May.		John Balliol 1292, Nov. 17		Mary 1542, Dec. 16	
Donald (Bane) rest. 1095, Nov.		Robert I. (Bruce) 1306, Mar. 27		Francis and Mary 1558, Apr. 24	
Edgar 1097, Sept.		David II. 1329, June 7		Mary 1560, Dec. 5	
Alexander I. 1107, Jan. 3		Robert II. (Stewart) 1371, Feb. 22		Henry and Mary 1565, July 29	
David I. 1124, April 27		Robert III. 1390, April 12		Mary 1567, Feb. 10	
Malcolm (Maiden) 1153, May 24		James I. 1406, April 4		James VI. 1567, July 29	
William (The Lion) 1165, Dec. 9		James II. 1437, Feb. 20		(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)	
Alexander II. 1214, Dec. 4.		James III. 1460, Aug. 3			

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>The House of Stuart.</i>					
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddaun. of James IV. and Margaret, dan. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
<i>Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.</i>					
<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.</i>					
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
MARY II.	Eldest daughter of James II.		1694	33	6
ANNE.	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
<i>The House of Hanover.</i>					
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	23
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1750	1820	81	59

Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>The House of Hanover—continued.</i>					
GEORGE III.	(Regency commenced 5th February, 1811)	1801	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	68	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	72	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg.</i>					
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Queen Victoria	1901	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.		ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1284 to 1901.	
Roderick the Great	840	Edward of Carnarvon (King Edward I.)	
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877	born 1224; created Prince of Wales	1301
Howel Dda, the Good	942	Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edw. III.	1342
Iefan and Iago	943	Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Howel ap Iefan, the Bad	972	Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Cadwallon, his brother	984	Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dda	985	Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Idwal ap Meryc ap Idwal Voel	992	Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Llewellyn ap Sisyllt	1015	Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Iago ap Idwal ap Meryc	1023	Henry Tudor (Hen. VII.), s. of Henry VI.	1503
Griffith ap Llewellyn ap Sisyllt	1034	Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Ideddyn	1063	Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Trifaern ap Curaloc	1073	Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1650
Griffith ap Cynan	1079	George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Gwain Gwynedd	1135	Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169	George William Frederick (George III.)	1752
Llewellyn the Great	1194	George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
David ap Llewellyn	1240	Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
Llewellyn ap Griffith, last Prince, 1246; slain	1282	George Frederick Ernest Albert	1901

Presidents of the United States of America.

Declaration of Independence	1776	Franklin Pierce	1853
General Washington first President, 1789 and	1793	James Buchanan	1857
John Adams	1797	Abraham Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865)	1865
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
James Madison	1809 and	Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and
James Monroe	1817 and	Rutherford Burchard Hayes	1877
John Quincy Adams	1825	James A. Garfield (assas. 19 Sept., 1881)	1881
Andrew Jackson	1829 and	Chester A. Arthur (elected as Vice-Pres.)	1881
Martin Van Buren	1837	Grover Cleveland	1885
William Henry Harrison (died 4 April)	1841	Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug., 1833)	1889
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841	Grover Cleveland (elected second time)	1893
James Knox Polk	1845	William McKinley (assas. 14 Sept. 1901)	1897
Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850)	1849	Theodore Roosevelt (elect. as V.-Pr. 1901)	1905
Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850	William Howard Taft	1909

THE line (or rather lines) of native sovereigns is a very long one; some Irish historians have traced the succession to about the period of the Flood, "before which time there were many princes," but, unfortunately, the records have not been preserved. According to Keating, the first sovereigns after the Milesian Conquest, of whom there is any "absolute certainty," were Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes from Galicia in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. These two princes reigned jointly from the year 1300 B.C. till 1291, when

Heremon alone ruled. Of their successors, who reigned from the year 1285 B.C. to the Christian Era, about 169 in number, only fifteen died comfortably in their beds; four died of the plague or some malignant distemper, the rest being assassinated, killed in battle, or dying other violent deaths. Home Rule was in existence from the earliest times till after the Conquest of Ireland by Henry II. in 1172; the Rulers, however, appear to have had anything but a peaceable, quiet time.

The following is an "authentic list" of—

IRISH SOVEREIGNS AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

Fearaidhach-Fionnachtna—"a most just and A.D. good prince"; slain by his successor.....	4
Fiachadh-Fion—slain by his successor.....	24
Fiachadh-Fionchudh—the Prince with the White Cows; "murdered by the Irish picheans of Connaught".....	27
Cairbre-Cincuit—"murdered in a conspiracy".....	54
Ellm—slain in battle.....	59
Tuathal-Teochtmar—slain by his successor.....	70
Mal, or Mail—slain by his successor.....	109
Feidhlimhich—"an excellent justiciar"; died a natural death.....	113
Cathore Mor, or the Great—had thirty sons.....	122
Conn Ceachadach, called the Hero of the Hundred Battles—slain.....	125
Conaire—killed.....	145
Art-Aonflair, the Melancholy—slain in battle.....	152
Lughaidh, surnamed Mac Conn—thrust through the eye with a spear in a conspiracy.....	182
Feargus, surnamed Black-teeth—murdered at the instigation of his successor.....	212
Cormac-Ulthada—"a Prince of most excellent wisdom, and kept the most splendid court that ever was in Ireland"; choked by the bone of a fish at supper.....	213
Eochaidh-Gunait—killed.....	253
Cairbre-Liffeachair—slain in battle.....	254
Fiachadh—succeeded his father; slain in battle by his three nephews.....	282
Cairioll or Colla-Uais—dethroned.....	315
Muirreadhach-Tirach—slain by successor.....	319
Caolbhach—slain by his successor.....	352
Eochaidh-Moidhneadhain—natural death.....	353
Criomthan—poisoned by his sister to obtain the crown for her son.....	360
Niall—surnamed of the nine hostages; killed in France, on the banks of the Loire.....	375
Dathu—killed by a thunderbolt at the foot of the Alps.....	398
Laoghaire—killed by a thunderbolt.....	421
Oilioll-Molt—slain in battle.....	453
Lughaidh—also killed by a thunderbolt.....	473
Murtough—died naturally.....	493
Tuathal-Maolcarbh—assassinated.....	515
Diarmuid—fell by the sword of Hugh Dubh Feargus, in conjunction with his brother Daniel; manner of their deaths unknown.....	550
Eochaidh, with his uncle Baodan; both slain.....	551
Ainmreach—deprived of his crown and life.....	554
Baodan—slain by the two Cumins.....	557
Aodh or Hugh—killed in battle.....	558
Hugh Slaire—assassinated.....	587
Aodh-Uaireodhach—killed in battle.....	591
Maolcobha—defeated in a dreadful battle, in which he was slain.....	618
Suibhne-Meala—killed.....	622
Daniel—died a natural death.....	635
Conall Claon, jointly with his brother Ceallach; the first was murdered, the other drowned in a bog.....	648

Diarmuid and Blathmac—both died of the A.D. plague.....	661
Seachnasach—assassinated.....	668
Cionfaola—succeeded his brother; murdered.....	674
Fionachta-Fleadhna—murdered.....	678
Loingseach—killed in battle.....	685
Congal Clonmaghair—"a cruel persecutor of the Irish Church, without mercy or distinction"; sudden death.....	693
Feargal—routed and slain in battle.....	702
Fogartach—slain in battle.....	719
Clenach—defeated and found dead on the battle-field.....	720
Fialthbheartagh—became a monk.....	724
Aodh, or Hugh Alain—killed in battle.....	731
Daniel—died on a pilgrimage at Joppa.....	740
Niall-Freasach—became a monk.....	782
Donagh, or Donchad—"died in his bed".....	786
Aodh, or Hugh—slain in battle.....	815
Connor, or Conchabhar—"died of grief, being unable to redress the misfortunes of his country".....	837
Niall-Caillie—drowned in the river Caillie.....	851
Turgesius, the Norwegian chief—possessed himself of the sovereign power; "expelled the Irish historians, and burnt their books"; made prisoner, thrown into a lough and drowned.....	866
Maol Ceachlin, or Melachy I.....	879
Hugh Fionnliath.....	897
Flann Sionna.....	913
Niall-Glunubh—"died on the field of honour".....	951
Donnagh or Donough.....	954
Congall—slain by the Danes at Armagh.....	974
Daniel—became a monk.....	984
Maol Ceachlin II.—resigned on the election of Brian Boromhe as King of Ireland.....	1002
Brian Boromhe—a valiant and renowned prince; defeated the Danes in the memorable battle of Clontarf, on Good Friday, 1014; assassinated in his tent the same night, while in the attitude of prayer. He was 39 years king of Munster, and 12 years king of Ireland.....	1014
Maol Ceachlin II, restored.....	1039
Donough, or Denis O'Brian, third son of the preceding.....	1048
Tirloch, or Turlough, nephew of Donough.....	1058
Muriertagh, or Murtough—resigned and became a monk.....	1110
Turlough (O'Connor) II.—the Great.....	1130
Murtough MacNeil MacLachlin—slain in battle.....	1150
Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor.....	1168
Henry II., King of England—conquered the country, and became Lord of Ireland.....	1172
(The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Hen. VIII., who styled himself King; this title continued till the Union, 1st Jan., 1801.)	

French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

<i>The Merovingians.</i>	
Clovis, "The hairy," King of the Salic Franks	428
Childeric III., last of the race	737
<i>The Carolingians.</i>	
Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel...	752
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West	768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race...	986
<i>The Capets.</i>	
Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270
Philip, "The Fair"	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I.	1316
Philip, "The Long"	1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322
<i>The House of Valois.</i>	
Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"....	1328
John II., "The Good"	1350
Charles V., "The Wise"	1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved"	1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious"	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III., last of the race	1574
<i>The House of Bourbon.</i>	
Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre...	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné.....	1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. guillotined 21 January, 1793 ...	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793
<i>The First Republic.</i>	
The National Convention first sat... 21 Sept.	1792
The Directory nominated	1 Nov. 1795
<i>The Consulate.</i>	
Bonaparte, Cambacères, and Lebrun	24 Dec. 1799
<i>The First Empire.</i>	
Napoleon I. decreed Emperor	18 May 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) ... died 22 July	1832
<i>The Restoration.</i>	
Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris	3 May 1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824
<i>The House of Orleans.</i>	
Louis Philippe, King of the French	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 25 August, 1850.)	
<i>The Second Republic.</i>	
Provisional Government formed	22 Feb. 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President ...	19 Dec. 1848
<i>The Second Empire.</i>	
Napoleon III. elected Emperor	22 Nov. 1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)	
<i>Third Republic.</i>	
Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
M. Thiers elected President	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presdnt.	24 May 1873
Jules Grévy (first) elected President	30 Jan. 1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President	3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier elected Presdnt.	27 June 1894
François Félix Faure elected Presdnt.	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet elected President	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières elected President	18 Jan. 1906

Germany—Austria-Hungary.

Ferdinand III., Son of Emp. Ferdinand II.	1637
Leopold I., Son of Ferdinand	1658
Joseph I., Son of Leopold.	1705
Charles VI., Brother of preceding	1711
Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia	1740
Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria	1742
Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa	1745
Joseph II., Son of preceding	1765
Leopold II., Brother of preceding	1790
Francis II. (as last Emperor of Germany)	1792
Francis I. (as first Emperor of Austria)	1804
Ferdinand (Abdicated 1843)	1835
Francis-Joseph (Nephew)	2 December 1848

Prussia—Germany.

Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg	1134
John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia...	1616
George-William,	1619
Frederick-William, "The Great Elector" ...	1640
Frederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia	1701
Frederick-William I.	1713
Frederick II., "The Great"	1740
Frederick-William II.	1786
Frederick-William III.	1797
Frederick-William IV.	1840
William I., First German Emperor (1871) ...	1860
Frederick, Second German Emperor	1888
William II., Third German Emperor	1888

Emperors of Russia.

1689 Peter I. died 28 Jan.	1725
1725 Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May	1727
1727 Peter II., d. 1730; 1730, Ann. d. 29 Oct.	1740
1740 Ivan VI., imprisoned 1741, assassinated	1764
1741 Elizabeth died 5 Jan.	1762
1762 Peter III. assassinated 14 July	1762
1762 Catherine II., Wife of Pet. III., d. 17 Nov.	1796
1796 Paul assassinated 24 March	1801
1801 Alexander I. died 1 Dec.	1825
1825 Nicholas I. died 2 March	1855
1855 Alexander II. assassinated 13 March	1881
1881 Alexander III. died 1 Nov.	1894
1894 Nicholas II. began to reign.	

Popes of Rome.

Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespearre, the only Englishman elected Pope; born at St. Albans; died Sept., 1159)	1154
Innocent XIII. Conti	1721
Benedict XIII. Orsini	1724
Clement XII. Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV. Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII. Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV. Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI. Braschi	1775
Pius VII. Chiaramonti	1800
Leo XII. della Genga	1823
Pius VIII. Castiglioni	1829
Gregory XVI. Cappellari	1831
Pius IX. Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII. Pecci	1878
Pius X. Sarto (born 2 June 1835)	1903

Country.	British Representative.	Representative in Great Britain.
Abyssinia	Hon. Wilfred Thesiger, D.S.O., <i>Envoy</i> <i>Ext. and Minister Plen.</i>	(None) [W.]
Argentine Republic	Walter B. Townley, <i>Minister</i>	Florencio L. Dominguez, 2 Palace Gate, Count A. Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrich- stein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.
Austria-Hungary	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., <i>Ambassador.</i>	Count de Lalaing, 15 West Halkin St., Belgrave Square, S.W.
Belgium	Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.B., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	Pedro Suarez, 13 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Bolivia	C. L. des Graz (Lima), <i>Minister</i>	Regis de Oliveira, 44 Grosvenor Place, S.W.
Brazil	Sir William H. D. Haggard, K.C.M.G., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	(None)
Bulgaria	M. de C. Findlay, C.B., <i>Agent and C.-G.</i>	Domingo Gana, 29 Queen's Gate Terr. S.W.
Chile	H. C. Lowther, <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	Li Chin-fong, K.C.V.O., 45 Portland Pl., W.
China	Sir J. N. Jordan, K.C.B., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	S. P. Triana, 42 Holland Road, W.
Colombia	Francis William Stronge, <i>Minister Res.</i>	Represented by Belgium.
Congo	(vacant), <i>Consul</i>	W. de la Guardia, 58 Lombard St., E.C.
Costa Rica	Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G., <i>Minister Res.</i>	Represented by Turkey.
Crete	A. C. Wratislaw, C.M.G., <i>Consul-Gen.</i>	Rafael Montoro, 3 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Cuba	Stephen Leech, <i>Minister Res.</i>	Constantin Bruin, 6 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.
Denmark	Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	Miguel Ventura, 17 Colman St., E.C.
Dominican Republic	Alexander P. Murray, <i>Consul-General</i>	Celso Nevares, 120 Bishops Gate Street (None) [Within E.C.]
Ecuador	C. L. des Graz (Lima), <i>Minister</i>	M. Paul Carleton, Albert Gate House, [Hyde Pk., W.]
Egypt	Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B., <i>Minister Plen.</i>	(None)
France	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G.C.B., <i>Amb.</i>	Count Paul Wolf-Metternich, G.C.V.O., 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
German Empire	Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.M.G., <i>Amb.</i>	(None)
Prussia	H. Boyle, <i>Consul-General</i>	(None)
Bavaria	Sir R. Paget, K.C.M.G., <i>Minister Resident</i>	(None)
Württemberg	Arthur C. Grant-Duff, <i>Minister Res.</i>	(None)
Saxony	Sir F. E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	Athos Romanos, 18 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.
Greece	L. E. Gresley Carden, <i>Minister Res.</i>	P. de Arce, 31 Westminster Palace Gardens, S.W.
Guatemala	Alexander P. Murray, <i>Consul-General</i>	M. D. Vaval, 17 Tavistock Square, W.C.
Hayti	L. E. Gresley Carden, <i>Minister Res.</i>	M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.
Honduras	Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., <i>Amb.</i>	Mazzi di San Giuliano, 20 Grosvenor Sq., [W.]
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir C. M. Macdonald, G.C.M.G., <i>Ambassador.</i>	Takaaki Kato, 4 Grosvenor Gdns., W.
Japan	Maj. J. G. Baldwin, <i>Consul</i>	C. M. Higgins, 8 Crosby Square, E.C.
Liberia	Sir G. Buchanan (The Hague), <i>Envoy</i>	(None) [S.W.]
Luxemburg	Reginald T. Tower, C.V.O., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	Miguel Covarrubias, 87 Cromwell Road, [S.W.]
Mexico	Alexander McMillan, <i>Consul (Nice)</i>	Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit St., W.
Monaco	Henry D. Beaumont, <i>Chargé d'Affaires</i>	Sir J. R. Parkinson, 24 Crutched Friars, [E.C.]
Montenegro	Hon. Reginald Lister, C.V.O., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	(None)
Morocco	Sir George Buchanan, G.C.V.O., <i>Envoy</i> <i>Ext.</i>	Baron Gerieke von Herwijnen, 8 Gros- venor Gardens, S.W.
Netherlands	L. E. Gresley Carden, <i>Minister Res.</i>	Gustavo Gomez
Nicaragua	Sir Arthur Herbert, G.C.V.O., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	J. Irgens, 63 Eaton Square, S.W.
Norway	Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G., <i>Minister</i>	Ricardo M. Arango
Panama	W. B. Townley, <i>Minister Plen.</i>	Alfred James, 18 Eldon St., E.C.
Paraguay	Sir G. H. Barclay, K.C.M.G., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	Mitza Medhi Khan, 35 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
Persia	C. L. des Graz, <i>Minister</i>	Carlos G. Caudamo, 104 Victoria St., S.W.
Peru	Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, K.C.M.G., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	Marquis de Soveral, G.C.M.G., 12 Glou- cester Place, W.
Portugal	Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., <i>Envoy</i>	Alexis Catargi, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W.
Rumania	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicolson, Bart, G.C.B., <i>Ambassador</i>	Count Butenkendorff, Chesham House, S.W.
Salvador	L. E. Gresley Carden, <i>Minister Res.</i>	M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.
Serbia	Sir J. B. Whitehead, K.C.M.G., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	S. Y. Grouitch, 40 Pont Street, S.W.
Siam	Arthur R. Peel, <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	Phya Visut Kosa, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W.
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen, G.C.M.G., <i>Ambassador</i>	Señor de Villa Urrutia, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Sweden	Sir C. A. Spring Rice, K.C.M.G., <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	Count H. Wrangel, 73 Portland Place, W.
Switzerland	Outram Bax Ironside, <i>Envoy Ext.</i>	Gaston Carlin, 38 Beauchamp Place, [S.W.]
Tripoli	J. C. W. Alvarez, I.S.O. <i>Consul-General</i>	Represented by Turkey.
Tunis	Ernest J. L. Berkeley, C.B., <i>Consul-Gen.</i>	Represented by France.
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir G. A. Lowther, K.C.M.G., <i>Amb.</i>	Tewfik Pasha, 69 Portland Place, W.
United States	Rt. Hon. James Bryce, G.C.M.G., <i>Ambassador</i>	Whitelaw Reid, 123 Victoria St., S.W.
Uruguay	R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G., <i>Minister Res.</i>	F. R. Vidiella, 104 Victoria St., S.W.
Venezuela	Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O., <i>Min. Res.</i>	Dr. R. Villavicencio, 31 Kg. William St., E.C.

The Principal Countries of the World.

THE following table gives the Area, Population, and Revenue of the Principal Countries of the World, with the name of the Ruler and the date of birth and accession. In the enlarged edition a full account is given of each Foreign Country (pp. 566-661).

COUNTRY.	RULER.	Born.	Acceded.	Area. Sq. miles.	Population.	Revenue.
Abyssinia	Menelik II., G.C.B., <i>Emp. or Negus</i>	1843	1889	350,000	4,000,000	...
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan, G.C.M.G., <i>Amir</i>	1872	1901	270,000	4,500,000	600,000
Argentina	José F. Alcorta, <i>President</i>	...	1906	1,212,000	5,100,000	16,500,000
Austria	Francis Joseph, <i>Emperor</i>	1830	1848	187,000	27,000,000	72,000,000
Belgium	Leopold II., <i>King of the Belgians</i>	1835	1865	11,400	7,000,000	21,000,000
Bolivia	Eliodoro Villazon, <i>President</i>	...	1909	570,000	2,000,000	600,000
Brazil	Nilo Pecanha, <i>President</i>	...	1909	3,220,000	17,000,000	11,000,000
Bulgaria	Ferdinand, <i>Tsar</i>	1861	1887	36,000	3,700,000	4,500,000
Chile	Pedro Montt, <i>President</i>	...	1906	290,000	3,110,000	6,000,000
China	Pu-yi, <i>Emp. (Prince Chun, Regent)</i>	1906	1908	1,500,000	400,000,000	15,000,000
Colombia	Gonzalez Valencia, <i>President</i>	...	1908	500,000	5,000,000	2,500,000
Congo	King of the Belgians, <i>Sovereign</i>	1835	1885	800,000	14,500,000	1,200,000
Costa Rica	C. Gonzalez Viquez, <i>President</i>	...	1906	23,000	345,000	500,000
Crete	M. Zaimis, <i>High Commissioner</i>	...	1906	3,000	300,000	200,000
Cuba	José M. Gomez, <i>President</i>	...	1909	36,000	1,500,000	4,000,000
Denmark	Frederik VIII., <i>King</i>	1843	1906	14,850	2,500,000	5,500,000
Dominica	Ramon Caceres, <i>President</i>	...	1908	20,600	500,000	500,000
Ecuador	Eloy Alfaro, <i>President</i>	...	1906	120,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Egypt	Abbas II., G.C.B., <i>Khedive</i>	1874	1892	400,000	10,000,000	14,000,000
France	Armand Fallières, <i>President</i>	1841	1906	207,220	39,000,000	145,000,000
German Empire	William II., <i>Emperor</i>	...	1859	1888	208,850	56,500,000
Prussia	William II., <i>King</i>	...	1859	1888	134,500	35,000,000
Bavaria	Otto, <i>King (Pr. Luitpold, Regent)</i>	1848	1886	30,000	7,000,000	23,000,000
Saxony	Frederick Augustus III., <i>King</i>	1865	1904	6,000	5,000,000	17,000,000
Württemberg	William II., <i>King</i>	1848	1891	7,500	2,200,000	5,000,000
Great Britain) and Ireland)	Edward VII., <i>King</i>	1841	1901	121,380	43,200,000	145,000,000
Greece	George, <i>King of the Hellenes</i>	1845	1863	25,000	2,500,000	5,000,000
Guatemala	Estrada Cabrera, <i>President</i>	1857	1898	47,000	1,800,000	800,000
Hayti	Antoine Simon, <i>President</i>	...	1909	9,300	1,250,000	900,000
Honduras	Miguel R. Davila, <i>President</i>	...	1907	43,000	800,000	380,000
Hungary	Francis Joseph, <i>King</i>	1830	1867	125,500	20,000,000	44,000,000
India	Edward VII., <i>Emperor</i>	1841	1901	1,770,000	300,000,000	85,000,000
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., <i>King</i>	1869	1900	111,000	33,000,000	73,000,000
Japan	Mutsuhito, <i>Emperor (or Mikado)</i>	1852	1867	162,600	45,000,000	30,000,000
Liberia	A. Barclay, <i>President</i>	1854	1903	48,000	1,500,000	60,000
Luxemburg	William, <i>Grand Duke</i>	1852	1905	1,000	240,000	500,000
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz, <i>Pres. (7th time)</i>	1830	1884	767,000	13,500,000	9,000,000
Monaco	Albert, <i>Prince</i>	1848	1889	8	16,000	100,000
Montenegro	Nicholas, <i>Prince</i>	1841	1860	3,500	230,000	100,000
Moreocco	Muley Hafid, <i>Sultan</i>	1873	1908	314,000	6,000,000	...
Nepal	Shamsher Jang, <i>Maharaja</i>	1875	1881	54,000	2,000,000	...
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i>	1880	1890	12,582	5,300,000	14,300,000
Nicaragua	José Santos Zelaya, <i>President</i>	1852	1893	51,700	300,000	200,000
Norway	Haakon VII., <i>King</i>	1872	1905	124,200	2,300,000	5,000,000
Panama	José Domingo de Obaldia, <i>Presdt.</i>	1845	1908	31,890	330,000	...
Paraguay	E. Gonzalez Navero, <i>President</i>	...	1908	145,400	650,000	350,000
Persia	Ahmed Mirza, <i>Shah</i>	1898	1909	630,000	9,000,000	1,700,000
Peru	A. B. Leguia, <i>President</i>	...	1908	455,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Portugal	Mantuel II., <i>King</i>	1889	1908	34,600	5,000,000	11,000,000
Rumania	Charles, <i>King</i>	1839	1881	50,700	5,000,000	9,000,000
Russia	Nicholas II., <i>Emperor (Tsar)</i>	1868	1894	8,400,000	130,000,000	210,000,000
Salvador	Fernando Figueras, <i>President</i>	1849	1907	13,180	900,000	600,000
Sarawak	H.H. Sir C. J. Brooke, G.C.M.G., <i>Raja</i>	1829	1868	50,000	500,000	150,000
Servia	Peter (Karageorgevitch), <i>King</i>	1844	1903	18,800	2,500,000	3,000,000
Siam	Chulalongkorn, <i>King</i>	1853	1868	220,000	20,000,000	3,000,000
Spain	Alfonso XIII., <i>King</i>	1886	1886	196,200	20,000,000	30,700,000
Sudan	Anglo-Egyptian Administration	...	...	1,000,000	5,000,000	...
Sweden	Gustavus V., <i>King</i>	1858	1907	172,000	5,260,000	9,800,000
Switzerland	M. Comtesse, <i>President</i>	...	1910	15,500	3,350,000	4,500,000
Tripoli	Mossein Musni Pasha, <i>Gov.-Gen.</i>	...	1909	410,000	800,000	...
Tunis	Mohamed en Nasir, <i>Bey</i>	1855	1906	45,000	1,500,000	1,200,000
Turkey	Mehemed V., <i>Sultan</i>	1844	1909	1,100,000	25,000,000	17,000,000
U.S.A.	Wm. Howard Taft, <i>President</i>	1857	1909	3,623,000	84,000,000	146,000,000
Uruguay	Claudio Willman, <i>President</i>	...	1907	72,200	1,000,000	3,500,000
Venezuela	Juan Vincente Gomez, <i>President</i>	1859	1909	566,200	2,500,000	2,200,000

His Most Excellent Majesty **Edward the Seventh**, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; eldest son of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and of His late Royal Highness Albert, Prince Consort; born at *Buckingham Palace*, November 9, 1841; succeeded to the Throne January 22, 1901; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, born Dec. 1, 1844 (**QUEEN ALEXANDRA**), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark. Their Majesties have had issue:—

1. **H.R.H. Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales**, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, b. Jan. 8, 1864; d. Jan. 14, 1892.

2. **H.R.H. GEORGE Frederick Ernest Albert**, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., General and Admiral, b. June 3, 1865; m. July 6, 1893, to the Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck (b. May 26, 1867), and has issue—**EDWARD**, b. June 23, 1894; **ALBERT**, b. Dec. 14, 1895; **MARY**, b. April 25, 1897; **HENRY**, b. March 31, 1900; **GEORGE**, b. Dec. 20, 1902; and **JOHN**, b. July 12, 1905.

3. **H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar**, Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife), b. Feb. 20, 1867, m. July 27, 1889, to Duke of Fife, and has issue—**H.H. Princess Alexandra**, b. May 17, 1892; and **H.H. Princess Maud**, b. April 3, 1893.

4. **H.R.H. VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary**, b. July 6, 1868.

5. **H.R.H. MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria**, b. Nov. 26, 1866, m. July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, and has issue a son, **Alexander Edward Christian Frederik**, b. July 2, 1903.

6. **H.R.H. Alexander John Charles Albert**, b. April 6, d. April 7, 1871.

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

1. **H.I.M. Victoria**, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, b. Nov. 21, 1840; m. Jan. 25, 1858, to **Frederick**, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (b. Oct. 18, 1831; d. June 15, 1888), d. Aug. 5, 1901, her issue being—**William**, reigning German Emperor, b. Jan. 27, 1859, m. Feb. 27, 1882, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter; **Charlotte**, b. July 21, 1860, m. Feb. 18, 1878, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; **Henry**, b. Aug. 12, 1862, m. May 24, 1886, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse; **Sigismund**, b. Sept. 15, 1864, d. June 28, 1866; **Victoria**, b. April 23, 1866, m. Nov. 16, 1890, to H.S.H. Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe; **Waldemar**, b. Feb. 10, 1868, d. March 27, 1876; **Sophia Dorothea**, b. June 14, 1870, d. Oct. 27, 1880, to the Duke of Sparta; and **Margaret**, b. April 22, 1872, m. Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Fredrik of Hesse-Cassel.

2. **H.M. King EDWARD VII.**

3. **H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary**, b. April 25, 1843; m. July 1, 1862, to R.H. **Louis IV.**, Grand Duke of Hesse (b. Sept. 12, 1837; d. March 23, 1902), d. Dec. 24, 1896, her issue being—**Victoria Alberta**, b. April 6, 1862; m. April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, K.N.; **Elizabeth**, b. Nov. 2, 1864; m. June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; **Irene**, b. July 12, 1866; m. May 24, 1888, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor; **Ernest Louis**, Grand Duke of Hesse, b. Nov. 23, 1868; m. April 19, 1894, to H.R.H. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg; **Frederick**, b. Oct. 7, 1870, d. June 20, 1873; **Alix Victoria**, b. June 6, 1872; m. Nov. 26, 1894, to H.I.M. the Czar of Russia, and has issue, **Olga**, b. Nov. 15, 1895, **Tatiana**, b. June, 1897, **Marie**, b. June 26, 1899, **Anastasia**, b. June 18, 1901, and **Alexis** (Cesarevitch), b. Aug. 22, 1904; and **Mary**, b. May 21, 1874, d. Nov. 15, 1875.

4. **H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert**, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, b. August 6, 1844; m. Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (b. Oct. 27, 1823); d. July 30, 1900, his issue being **Alfred**, b. Oct. 25, 1874, d. Feb. 6, 1899; **Marie**, b. Oct. 25, 1875; m. Jan. 10, 1893, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and has issue—**Carol**, b. Oct. 15, 1893, and a daughter; **Victoria Melita**, b. Nov. 25, 1896; m. 1905 (2), Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; **Alexandra**, b. Sept. 1, 1898; m. 1896, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Langenburg, and has issue; **Beatrice**, b. April 20, 1882.

5. **H.R.H. HELENA Augusta Victoria**, b. May 25, 1846; m. July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein (b. Jan. 22, 1837), and has had issue—**Christian Victor**, b. April 24, 1867, d. Oct. 20, 1900; **Albert J.**, b. Feb. 25, 1869; **Victoria L.**, b. May 3, 1870; **Louisa A.**, b. Aug. 12, 1872, m. July 6, 1891, to Prince Arbert of Anhalt; and **Harold**, b. May 12, d. May 20, 1875.

6. **H.R.H. LOUISE Caroline Alberta**, b. March 18, 1848; m. March 21, 1871, to John, Duke of Argyll (b. Aug. 6, 1845).

7. **H.R.H. ARTHUR William Patrick Albert**, Duke of Connaught, b. May 1, 1850; Field Marshal, late High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, and Inspector-General of the Forces; m. March 12, 1870, Princess Louise Margaret (b. July 25, 1866), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Chas. of Prussia, and has issue—**Margaret**, b. Jan. 15, 1882, m. June 15, 1905, the Crown Prince of Sweden (and has issue); **Arthur**, b. Jan. 23, 1893; **Victoria Patricia**, b. March 17, 1896.

8. **H.R.H. Leopold George Duncan Albert**, Duke of Albany, b. April 7, 1853; m. April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (b. Feb. 17, 1862), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck; d. March 23, 1884, his issue being—**Alice Mary**, b. Feb. 25, 1883, m. Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (b. April 14, 1874), and has issue: **Leopold Charles Edward G. A.**, Duke of Albany and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, b. July 29, 1884, m. Oct. 12, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg (b. 1885).

9. **H.R.H. BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodora**, b. April 15, 1857; m. July 23, 1884, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg (b. Oct. 5, 1858; d. Jan. 20, 1896), and has issue—**Alexander Albert**, b. Nov. 23, 1886; **Victoria Eugenie**, b. July 24, 1887, m. May 21, 1906, H.M. King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, and has issue the Prince of Asturias, b. May 20, 1907, Prince Jaime, b. June 23, 1908, and Princess Beatrice, b. June 22, 1909; **Leopold Arthur Louis**, b. May 21, 1889; and **Maurice Victor Donald**, b. Oct. 3, 1892.

Descendants of H.R.H. the first Duke of Cambridge

ALBERTA Caroline, b. July 25, 1838, m. June 28, 1843, **Frederick**, Grand Duke of Saxe-Altenburg-Staditz, and has issue—**Adolphus Frederick**, b. July 22, 1848, m. and has several children.

Mary Adelaide, b. Nov. 27, 1823, m. June 22, 1855, **Francis**, Duke of Teck (b. Aug. 27, 1827; d. Jan. 22, 1900), d. Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being—**Victoria Mary**, b. May 26, 1857, m. July 6, 1893, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; **Adolphus**, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. Aug. 13, 1868, m. 1894, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, and has issue; **Francis**, K.C.V.O., b. 7 Jan. 1870; and **Alexander**, K.C.V.O., b. April 14, 1874, m. Feb. 10, 1904, Princess Alice of Albany, &c.

Descendants of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, son of King George III.

H.R.H. EDWARD Augustus Duke of Cumberland, b. Sept. 2, 1845; m. Dec. 21, 1876, to Princess Thyra of Denmark; and has issue, his sisters—**FREDERICA**, b. Jan. 9, 1848; m. April 24, 1880, Freiherr von Pawel-Rummingen (issue—**Victoria**, b. Mar. 7, d. Mar. 27, 1881); and **MARY Ernestine**, b. Dec. 3, 1849.

PERSONAL.

Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Prebryn, F.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Private Secretary to His Majesty, The Lord Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Assistant Keepers of the Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretaries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Frederick E. Grey Ponsbury, G.V.O., C.B.
Secretary to Privy Purse, Walter Matthew Gibson, M.V.O.
Assistant Secretary to Privy Purse, Francis Morgan Bryant, M.V.O.
Clarks, P. R. Enchebach; George B. Long; H. K. Timson; H. G. Sothey; T. Gordon Watson.
Librarian at Sandringham, Rev. F. Forcival Farn, M.A.
Scholar to His Majesty, Sir Henry Arthur White, C.V.O.
Lord Steward, Windsor, W. S. MacWilliam.
Agent, Sandringham, F. B. Beck, M.V.O.
Factor, Balmoral, John Michie, M.V.O.
Superintendent of the Works, H. Chaudler.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—

Lord Chamberlain, The Viscount Althorp.
Vice-Chamberlain, John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, M.P.
Comptroller, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Chief Clerk, Herbert A. P. Trendell.
Clerks, Frederic S. Osmond; Henry J. T. Joist.
Accountant, Jocelyn Goddard (Resident); Austin Hertslet; E. Essli Rogg; Hon. Victor Agar-Robartes; and Miss F. M. Bethell (Typist and Shorthand Writer).
Examiner of Papers, George Alexander Redford.
Master of the Household, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Master of the Ceremonies, Hon. Arthur Walsh, M.V.O.
Marshal of the Ceremonies, Hon. Richard Morston, M.V.O.
Lords in Waiting, The Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; The Earl Granville, M.V.O.; The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, K.T., C.V.O.; The Lord Aston, M.V.O.; The Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.; The Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; The Lord G. Hagan; The Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (extra).
Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Sidney Greville, C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. Henry Stonor, C.V.O.; Capt. Walter Campbell, C.V.O.; Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., C.V.O.; Sir John Pepys Lister-Kaye, Bart.; Commander C. E. Cunningham-Graham, M.V.O., R.N.; Montague Charles Elliot.
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Alexander Channing Yorks, C.V.O.; Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Dennehy, K.C.I.B.; Admiral Sir John Reginald Thomas Fullerton, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.B., K.C.V.O.
Gentlemen Uskers, Rt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsbury-Pane, C.B., I.S.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay; Capt. Hon. Otway Caine; Hon. Henry Julian Stonor, C.V.O.; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Collins, C.B., M.V.O.; Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O.; Henry David Erskine, C.V.O. (of Cardross); Col. Cuthbert Laking; Arnold Royle, C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir John R. Slade, K.C.B.; Brook Taylor; Horace West; Percy Arnytage, M.V.O.; Rear-Admiral Charles Windham, C.V.O.; T. Kingscote, M.V.O.; Capt. Gerald A. M. Ellis; Col. Henry Fludger, C.V.O.; Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O. (hon.).
Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.
Lord Steward, The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.
Treasurer, Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., M.P.
Comptroller, The Earl of Liverpool, M.V.O.
Master of the Household, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Frederick, K.C.V.O.
Deputy Master, Harry Lloyd Verney, M.V.O.
Secretary (vacant).
Clerk Comptroller, Capt. W. Webster, M.V.O.
First Clerk Accountant, Benjamin Croft.
Asst. Secretary to the Board, C. Gerald H. MacGill.
Second Clerk Accountant, F. J. Worledge.
1st Store Clerk, J. M. C. Balerin; and do., H. Mercer.
Papamaster of the Household, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Gentleman of the Cellars, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, W. H. Basseby, M.I.C.E.
Cosher of the Forge, Arthur Walter Mills.
Palace Stewart, J. T. Warren.
Chief Cook, J. Menager; and do., A. G. Stempfer.
First Gentleman Porter, W. J. Blane.
Sergeant State Porter, Richard Hyem.
 Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.
Post Laureate, Alfred Austin.
Marine Painter, Edward de Martino, C.V.O.
Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O.
Keeper of the King's Armoury, Guy Francis Laking, M.V.O.
Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Portescue, M.V.O.
Grooms of the Great Chamber, James Campbell; William Collins; J. B. Seymour; F. G. Vaughan; John Mackenzie.
Bargemaster, W. G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, T. E. Abnett.
Keeper of Cottage, Virginia Water, Capt. Sir David Welch, K.C.V.O., R.N.
Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, The Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Deputy Constable and Lieut.-Governor of Windsor Castle, The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower, Gen. Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, G.C.B.
State Pages, T. G. Shorter; W. Thomson.
Page of the Chambers, J. H. F. Harnack.
Pages of the Presence, H. Cole; G. Gear; E. H. Hammett; J. Gower; C. Hutchings; T. Reynolds.
Pages of the Back Stairs, F. Eggleden; W. Boswell; J. Waters; J. Meredith; G. Moore.
Senior Page's Man, G. Woods.
Inspectors of Palaces, G. E. Miles, M.V.O., Windsor Castle; W. S. Sands, Buckingham Palace; F. Parsons, Holyrood.
Foreman, Buckingham Palace, W. Church.
Tapisseries, L. W. Cleave, Windsor; J. G. Rainbow, Sandringham; J. E. Seymour, Travelling; T. Seymour, Assistant.
King's Messengers, H. Bailey; D. W. Bruce; J. Farquharson; F. M. Walker.
Attendant State Apartments, Windsor Castle, J. B. Seymour.
Sergeants-at-Arms, E. Hamilton Anson; Richard Edgecombe; Captain Sir W. B. Goldsmith, R.N.; Sir Richard Holmes, K.C.V.O.; Maj. Evan Martin, M.V.O.; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, 7th.
Do. attending the Lord Chancellor, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. I. Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Do. attending the Speaker, H. D. Erskine, C.V.O. (of Cardross).

Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.

Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, Alfred Mapleson; *Leader of the Music*, Alfred Gibson.

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HON. CORPS OF GENTLEMEN AT ARMS. *Captain*, The Lord Denham, K.C.V.O., £1,000. (See also p. 251.)

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. *Captain*, The Lord Alendale, £1,200. (See p. 251.)

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. *Governor*, Maj.-Gen. E. H. Courtney, C.V.O., R.E. (See p. 250.)

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS. *Adjutant*, Col. R. G. Gordon Gilmour, C.B. (See p. 227.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir F. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir F. Semon, K.C.V.O., M.D.; B. Dawson, M.D.; Sir A. R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Physician to Household, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.

Sergeant Surgeons, Lord Lister, O.M., F.R.S.; Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, T. Bryant, F.R.C.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S.; R. J. Godlee, M.S.

Surgeon to Household, Anthony A. Bowly, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apoth. to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Francis Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, M.D.; and W. Ellison, M.V.O., M.D. (jointly).

Do. at Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir G. Anderson Crichtett, Bart., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.

Surgeon Dentist, Sir Henry Beil Longhurst.

Dentist to the Household, Charles Truman, M.R.C.S. A. *Apothecist*, Frederick William Hewitt, M.V.O., M.D.

Chemist and Druggist, Peter Wyatt Squire.

CHAPELS ROYAL.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean & Chap., Rev. Canon Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Ripon.

Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. Canon Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Organist and Composer, W. Alcock, Mus.Doc.

Chaplain, Hampton Court, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Organist, Hampton Court, Basil Philippott.

Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. Philip F. Elliot, K.C.V.O., D.D., Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon Hervey, C.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. (*Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal*).

Chaplains in Ordinary, Rev. Canon Duckworth, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.A.; Rev. F. F. Farrar, M.A.; Rev. Francis A. S. Folkes, M.V.O., B.A.; Rev. Canon Hervey, C.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon Augustus Jessop, D.D.; Rev. Mortimer Egerton Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Bertram Pollock, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon William Sanday, D.D.; Rev. Canon Teignmouth Shore, M.A.; Rev. Canon Clement Smith, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. and Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O., M.A.

Honorary Chaplains, Rev. Canon E. R. Bernard, M.A.; Rev. W. H. Bliss, M.A.; Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.A.; Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, M.A.; Rev. Canon Erskine Clarke, M.A.; Rev. J. L. Davies, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Donne, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Owen Evans,

M.A.; Rev. Lord Charles FitzRoy, M.A.; Rev. J. J. Hornby, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Prebendary M'Cormick, D.D.; Rev. and Hon. J. Stafford Northcote, A.R.C.D.; Rev. A. L. B. Pelie, C.V.O., M.A.; Rev. D. Robertson, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, D.D.; Rev. F. M. Stopford, M.A.; Rev. R. Tahourdin, M.A.; Rev. Edmond Warre, C.B., M.V.O., D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Wilkinson, D.D.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. H. D. Macnamara, M.A.; Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A.

Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev. E. W. Kempe, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Price, M.A.; Rev. G. G. Wilkinson, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. D. A. Sneath, M.A.; and Rev. H. R. Lawrie Sheppard, M.A.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. for the time being, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

ROYAL ALMONEY, St. James's Palace, S.W.

Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter

Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, D.D.

Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. (*Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal*).

Secretary, Arthur Gregory Wallace.

Assistant do., W. G. Hunt.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT, Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.

Master of the Horse, The Earl of Granard, K.P.

Crown Equerry, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Clerk Marshal, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Equeries in Ordinary, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Col. Hon. Henry C. Legge, C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Seymour Fortescue, C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Lt.-Col. George L. Holford, C.V.O., C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. Frederick E. G. Pansorby, C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. J. H. Ward, C.V.O.; Col. Henry Streetfield, M.V.O.

Hon. Equerry, Genl. the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.

Extra Equeries, Gen. Right Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. Right Hon. Sir F. I. Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., I.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. Sir A. J. Bigge, C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Adm. Sir H. P. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Lt.-Col. Hon. A. H. F. Greville, M.V.O.; Col. A. E. W. Count Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lord M. E. de la P. Beresford, C.V.O.; Lieut.-Col. Hon. Sir W. H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. A. R. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Lambton, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Frederick, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir E. R. G. Bradford, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.; Vice-Adm. Sir Berkeley Milne, Bt., K.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Rear-Adm. Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.

Pages of Honour, Hon. E. G. W. T. Knollys; G. R. Lane; A. E. Lowther; W. H. E. Campbell.

Sup. Royal Mews, London, Capt. J. Nicholas, M.V.O.

Windsor, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.

Accountant, William Cullen.

Storekeeper, William Shackleton.

Clerk, J. B. Ould.

Veterinary Surgeon, London, George H. Williams.

Windsor, R. C. Tennant.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Grafton, K.P.
Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, K.C.V.O.
Private Secretary, Hon. Sidney Robert Greville, C.V.O., C.B.

Kigness, Maj.-Gen. John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Arundel; The Countess of Goring; The Lady Suffolk; The Countess of Derby.

Extra Lady of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Macclesfield.

Bedchamber Women, Hon. Lady Hardinge; The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

Maids of Honour, Hon. Sylvia Edwards; Hon. Violet Vivian; Hon. Blanche Lascelles.

Chief, Ernest Bryant.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Lords of the Bedchamber, The Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; K.C.B.; The Lord Annaly, C.V.O.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir William H. P. Carrington, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur J. Bigge, G.C.V.O.; K.C.B.; K.C.S.I.; K.C.M.G.; L.S.O.

Master of the Stables, Capt. Hon. W. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam.

Groom of the Bedchamber, Edward William Wallington, C.M.G.

Esquiers, Comm. Sir Charles L. Cust, Bt., G.M.C.; G.C.I.E.; M.V.O.; R.N.; Capt. Bryan W. Keppel, G.C.I.E.; M.V.O.; Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey-Poussot, C.M.G.; M.V.O.; R.N.; Capt. Lord Charles G. F. Fitzmaurice.

Extra Esquiers, Capt. Rosslyn Eisdine Wemyss, M.V.O.; R.N.; Capt. James H. Day, G.C.I.E.; R.N.A.; Capt. Hon. W. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam; Maj.-Gen. Sir S. B. Benson, G.C.S.I.; Maj. R. E. Grimston, G.I.E.; Maj. C. F. Campbell, G.I.E.; Maj. H. D. Watson, G.I.E.; Maj. C. Wigram, M.V.O.; Capt. The Viscount Orlington, M.V.O., L.S.O.

Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, Clifford Longden.

2nd Clerk, Herbert F. Montgomery.

3rd Clerk, Alfred V. Marten.

Auditor to the Household, Tansley Whit, F.C.A.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir James Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O.; K.C.B.; M.D.; Sir Francis H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O.; M.D.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Havelock Chades, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O.; C.B.; F.R.C.S.; Hugh M. Elgby, F.R.C.S.

Honorary Physicians, Sir R. W. Burnet, M.D.; S. J. Gee, M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Household, Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.

Do., Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O.

Private Secretary, Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood.

Esquerry, Frank Dugdale, M.V.O.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Airlie; The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury.

Extra Lady of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Bradford.

Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis;

The Lady Katharine Coke; The Lady Bertha Dawkins.

Physician, Sir John Williams, Bart., K.C.V.O.

H.I. AND R.H. THE DUCHESS ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Ladies in Waiting, The Dowager Lady Monson; Fraulein von Passavant; Fraulein von Anker.

Chaplain, Very Rev. E. Soloviev, Archpriest.

Private Secretary, Baron Mengden.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Comptroller and Esquerry, Maj. M. Murray, C.V.O.

Esquerry, Capt. T. Rivers Bulkeley, M.V.O.

Extra Esqueries, Capt. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bt., G.V.O. (Knight of Kerry); Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Lane, K.C.V.O.; C.B.; Col. Cuthbert Larking.

Physician, Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.

Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray.

H.E.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Lady Egerton; Miss Annie Evelyn Bely; The Lady Elphinstone (hon.); The Viscountess Downe (hon.); The Lady Adela Larking (hon.).

H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

Esquerry, Lieut. Eric Bonham.

H.R.H. PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT.

Lady in Waiting, Miss Clementina Adam.

H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY

(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).

Comptroller and Private Secretary, Col. Sir Henry Knollys, K.C.V.O.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Comptroller, Capt. Edward Seymour, M.V.O.

Ladies in Waiting, Lady Evelyn Moreton; Miss E. Heron-Maxwell; Hon. Mrs. Richard Moreton (hon.).

Esquerry in Waiting, Col. Stanier Waller, C.V.O., R.E. (hon.).

H.R.H. THE PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Major James Evan Baillie Martin, M.V.O.

Esquerry, Lt.-Col. Cecil Wray, M.V.O.

Extra Esquerry, Col. G. Grant Gordon, C.V.O., C.B.

Physician in Ordinary, Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Wm. Fairbank, M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, W. N. Barron.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch; Mrs. W. H. Dick-Cunyngham; Hon. Mrs. Cunningham-Bruce.

Honorary Bedchamber Women, The Lady Edward Cavendish; The Lady Susan Leslie-Melville; The Lady Agneta Montagu; Mrs. Geo. Grant Gordon.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Comptroller and Esquerry, Capt. W. G. Probert.

Honorary Lady of the Bedchamber, The Lady Sophia Macnamara.

Extra Lady in Waiting, Mrs. W. G. Probert.

Auditor, Mrs. J. Connaught-Boyd.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Victor Seymour Corkin, C.V.O.

Esquerry, E. B. Cuthbertson.

Extra Esquerry, Lt.-Col. Hon. Fras. L. L. Colborne.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochran; Miss Bulbee; Mrs. Francis Hay Newton (extra).

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; A. J. R. Oxley, M.D.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Edgar Hoffmeister, M.B.

The Peerage.

In a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with the one that follows; but there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But, as further explained below, there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. A considerable complication is the result, but to lessen the trouble of reference we have now arranged all Peers of the same rank under a single alphabet for that rank, distinguishing every Peer whose title is Scottish or Irish, and also such of these as possess Imperial titles in addition. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," pages 40-1.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

the *Magnum Concilium* of the early chroniclers, consists of the Spiritual Lords of England (the 2 Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops), the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and of Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, together with such Scottish and Irish Peers as have also Imperial titles. No Peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind, or bankrupt. The full Assembly would consist of 3 Princes of the Blood Royal, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 23 Marquesses, 124 Earls, 40 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 334 Barons, and 16 Scottish and 23 Irish Representative Peers: total 616. See WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, page 18, for complete table, showing numbers of Life Peers, Minors, &c. There are also 12 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right, whose titles and names, along with those of Scotland, are given below at page 100. Female succession may occur in the Imperial Peerage in any Barony of England which was conferred by writ of summons; but it is subject to the rule of *abeyance* whenever there are more than one daughter, sister, &c., eligible to succeed. There are also a few cases in which "special remainders" have been granted to female relatives in the absence of males. We use the term "Imperial" as including the three series of Peers of "England" (up to June 20, 1707), "Great Britain" (thence till close of 1800), and "United Kingdom" (1801 onward).

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS.

There are in all 87 Scottish Peers and 175 Irish, but of the total 262 there are 133 possessing Imperial titles and 129 without them. Of the 87 Scottish, 51 have Imperial titles and 16 are elected or re-elected every Parliament to sit in the Lords; and similarly of the 175 Irish 82 hold Imperial titles, and 23 are elected for life. Of the Imperial titles of the two kingdoms there are 75 which are inferior to the native ones, 30 are superior, 12 are identical in rank but differing in designation, and 15 are absolutely the same. Of the 3 Scottish Peeresses cited on page 119, that of Melfort is subject to a degree of doubt, so that the lady does not assume it. There are other lines in the Scottish Peerage which are open to female succession, and this is not subject to *abeyance* as in England. In the Irish Peerage, on the other hand, the only titles open to female succession are the Massereene Viscounty and the La Poer Barony, the latter now held by the Marquess of Waterford. It will be observed that Ireland possesses a great advantage over Scotland in the Lords as it does in the Commons, its native Peers who hold Imperial titles numbering, as just stated, 82 as against 51 of Scotland, and its elected Representative Peers 28 as against 16. An Irish Peer who holds no Imperial title has also the special privilege of being able to seek election to the Commons for any constituency not in Ireland itself.

Contractions.—S. or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to S. or I. implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses; b. signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; div., divorced; M., minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of —. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.
 1901 George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall *Eldest Son or Heir.*
 (1337) and York (1892) (*Scott. Duke, Rothesay*), b. 1865, s. 1901, m. ... Prince Edward, b. 1894
 1874 Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., b. 1850, m. ... Prince Arthur, b. 1883
 1882 Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, &c., b. & s. 1884, m. ... Prince Johann, b. 1906



ARCHBISHOPS (2).—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.



Trans.

1903 *Canterbury*, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., b. 1848. *Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.
 1909 *York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., b. 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901.

DUKES: 22 Imperial; 8 Scottish; 2 Irish.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of —. Addressed as, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.





<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1868 I.	<i>Abercorn</i> , James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., C.B. (<i>Brit. Marq. and Scott.</i>) <i>Earl, both Abercorn</i> , b. 1838, s. 1885, m.	Marq. of Hamilton, b. 1869 Lord Archibald Campbell, b. 1846
1701 S.	<i>Argyll</i> , John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (<i>U.K. Duke, Argyll</i>), b. 1845, s. 1900, m.	Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1871
1703 S.	<i>Arbuthnot</i> , John James Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T. (<i>Brit.</i>) <i>Earl, Strathmore</i> , b. 1840, s. 1864, m.	Marq. of Worcester, b. 1900 Marq. of Tavistock, b. 1833 (As Scottish)
1682	<i>Beaufort</i> , Henry Adolph, W. FitzRoy Somerset, b. 1847, s. 1899, m.	Earl of Dalketh, b. 1864
1694	<i>Bedford</i> , Herbert Arthur Russell, K.G., b. 1853, s. 1893, m.	Earl of Armagh, b. 1880
1711	<i>Brandon</i> . See "Hamilton," <i>Scott. Duke</i> , below	Marquess of Hartington, b. 1895
1663 S.	<i>Bucklench & Queensberry</i> (1706), Wm. Hy. Walt. Montagu-Douglas- Scott, K.G., K.T., P.C. (<i>Engl. Earl, Doncaster</i>), b. '31, s. '84, m.	H.H. Prss. Alexandra, b. '91
1799	<i>Cumberland & Teviotdale</i> , H.R.H. Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., K.G., G.C.H. (<i>Irish Earl, Armagh</i>), b. 1854, s. 1878, m.	Earl of Euston, b. 1848
1694	<i>Devonshire</i> , Victor Christian William Cavendish, P.C., b. 1868, s. 1908, m.	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1903
1830	<i>Fife</i> , Alexander William George Duff, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O. (<i>Irish</i>) <i>Earl, Fife</i> , b. 1849, 1st Duke, m.	Marq. of Carmarthen, b. '01 Lord Desmond Fitzgerald, b. 1888
1675	<i>Grafton</i> , Augustus Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.G., C.B., b. 21, s. '82, m.	(As English)
1643 S.	<i>Hamilton</i> , Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (<i>Brit. Duke</i>), <i>Brandon</i> , b. 1862, s. 1895, m.	Visct. Mandeville, b. 1902
1694	<i>Leeds</i> , Geo. Godolphin Osborne (<i>Scott. Visct., Dumblane</i>), b. '62, s. '95, m.	Marq. of Elandford, b. 1897
1766 I.	<i>Leinster</i> , Maurice FitzGerald (<i>Brit. Visct., Leinster</i>), b. 1887, s. s. 1893	Marq. of Graham, C.V.O., b. 1878
1675 S.	<i>Lennox</i> . See "Richmond and Gordon," <i>Engl. Duke</i> , below	Lord Francis Hope, b. 1866
1719	<i>Manchester</i> , William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., b. 1877, s. 1892, m.	Earl of Arundel and Surrey, b. 1908
1702	<i>Marborough</i> , Chas. R.J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., b. 71, s. 92, m.	Earl Percy, M.P., b. 1871
1707 S.	<i>Montrose</i> , Douglas Beresford M. Ronald Graham, K.T. (<i>Brit.</i>) <i>Earl, Graham</i> , b. 1852, s. 1874, m.	Marq. of Titchfield, b. 1893
1756	<i>Newcastle, Lyons</i> , Henry P.A.D. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1864, s. '70, m.	Earl of March, M.V.O., b. '70
1483	<i>Northfolk</i> , Henry Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (<i>Earl</i>) <i>Marshall</i> , b. 1847, s. 1860, m.	H.R.H. Prince Edw., b. 94
1766	<i>Northumberland</i> , Henry George Percy, K.G., P.C., b. 1846, s. 1899, m.	Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, b. 1820
1716	<i>Portland</i> , William John A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1857, s. 1879, m.	M. of Granby, b. 1886
1675	<i>Richmond & Gordon</i> (1875), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (<i>Scott. Duke, Lennox</i>), b. 1845, s. 1903, m.	Ld. Osborne Beaulieu, b. '74
1398 S.	<i>Rothsay</i> , H.R.H. George (Prince of Wales), b. 1865, s. 1901, m.	Lord Ernest St. Maur, b. '47
1707 S.	<i>Roxburgh</i> , Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (<i>U.K. Earl</i>), <i>Innes</i> , b. 1876, s. 1892, m.	Marq. of Stafford, b. 1888
1703	<i>Rutland</i> , Henry J. Brinsley Manners, b. 1852, s. 1906, m.	Marquess Bourne, b. 1876
1814	<i>St. Albans</i> , Chas. Victor A. de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1870, s. '98	Lord A. Grosvenor, b. 1860
1847	<i>Somerset</i> , Algernon St. Maur, b. 1846, s. 1894, m.	
1833	<i>Sutherland</i> , Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, K.G. (<i>Scott.</i>) <i>Earl, Sutherland</i> , b. 1851, s. 1892, m.	
1814	<i>Warrington</i> , Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (<i>Irish Earl</i>), <i>Mordaunt</i> , b. 1849, s. 1900, m.	
1874	<i>Westminster</i> , Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., b. 1879, s. 1899, m.	



MARQUESSSES: 23 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 10 Irish.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of —. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is not used; see WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, p. 6.





1790	<i>Abercorn</i> . See "Abercorn," <i>Irish Duke</i> , above	(As Irish)
1806	<i>Abercromby</i> , William Nevill, K.G., b. 1826, 1st Marquess, w.	Earl of Lewes, b. 1853
1821	<i>Albany</i> , Henry Aug. Brudenell-Bruce, b. 1842, s. 1894, w.	Earl of Cardigan, D.S.O., b. '73
1831	<i>Alcester</i> , Arch. Kennedy (<i>Scott. Earl, Cassillis</i>), b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1872
1815	<i>Anglemore</i> , Charles Henry Alex. Paget, b. 1885, s. 1905	Lord Victor Paget, b. 1889
1789	<i>Bath</i> , Thomas Henry Thynne, b. 1862, s. 1896, m.	Visct. Weymouth, b. 1895
1885	<i>Breadalbane</i> , Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C. (<i>Scott. Earl, Breadal-</i> <i>bane</i>), b. 1851, 1st Marquess, m.	(None to U.K. peerage)
1826	<i>Bristol</i> , Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., b. 1863, s. 1907, m.	Lord Walter Hervey, b. 1865
1796	<i>Bute</i> , John Crichton-Stuart (<i>Scott. Earl, Dumfries</i>), b. 21, s. '00, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1907
1812	<i>Canden</i> , John Charles Pratt, b. & s. 1872, m.	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1899
1815	<i>Cholmondeley</i> , George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C. (<i>Irish</i>) <i>Viscount, Cholmondeley</i> , b. 1858, s. 1884, m.	Earl of Rocksavage, b. 1883
1825 I.	<i>Clanricarde</i> , Hubert George De-Burgh-Canning (<i>U.K. Baron</i>), <i>Somerhill</i> , b. 1832, s. 1874	Marq. of Sligo, b. 1831 (to Earldom only)
1816 I.	<i>Conyngham</i> , Victor Geo. Henry Fras. Conyngham (<i>U.K. Baron</i> , <i>Minster</i>), b. 1883, s. 1897	Ld. Fredk. Conyngham, b. '90

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1791.1.	* <i>Donegal</i> , Edward Arth. Dou. St. George Hamilton Chichester (Brit. Baron, <i>Fishwick</i>), b. 1803, s. 1804, M.	Lord Henry FitzWarrine Chichester, b. 1834
1799.1.	* <i>Downshire</i> , Arthur Wills J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill (Brit. Earl, <i>Hillsborough</i>), b. 1871, s. 1874, m.	Earl of Hillsborough, b. '54
1833	<i>Dufferin & Ava</i> , Terence J. T. Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (Irish Baron, <i>Dufferin & Claneboole</i>), b. 1866, s. 1902, m.	Lord Basil Blackwood, b. '70
1800.1.	* <i>Ely</i> , John Henry Loftus (U.K. Baron, <i>Loftus</i>), b. 1851, s. 1889, m.	Lord Geo. H. Loftus, b. 1854
1801	<i>Exeter</i> , William Thos. Brownlow Cecil, b. 1876, s. 1882, m.	Lord Burginley, b. 1905
1800.1.	* <i>Headfort</i> , Geoffrey Thos. Tylour (U.K. Baron, <i>Kentis</i>), b. 1878, s. 1894, m.	Earl of Beective, b. 1902
1793	<i>Hertford</i> , Hugh De Grey Seymour, P.C., C.B. (Irish Baron, <i>Conway</i>), b. 1845, s. 1884, m.	Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1871
1899.8.	* <i>Hunby</i> , Charles Gordon, P.C. (U.K. Baron, <i>Meldrum</i>), b. 1847, s. 1893, m.	Granville C. D. Gordon, b. 1882
1794	<i>Lansdowne</i> , Henry Chas. K. Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.F., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (Irish Earl, <i>Kerry</i>), Scott. Baron, <i>Nairne</i>), b. 1845, s. 1886, m.	Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P., b. 1872
1902	<i>Linlithgow</i> , Victor Alexander John Hope (Scott. Earl, <i>Hopeoun</i>), b. 1887, s. 1903	Ld. Chas. M. Hope, b. 1892
1816.1.	* <i>Londonberry</i> , Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B. (U.K. Earl, <i>Vane</i>), b. 1852, s. 1884, m.	Visct. Castlereagh, M.V.O., M.P., b. 1878
1701.8.	* <i>Lotian</i> , Robt. Schomburg Kerr (U.K. Baron, <i>Kerr</i>), b. '74, s. '00	Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., b. '37
1853	<i>Normanby</i> , Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (Irish Baron, <i>Milgrace</i>), b. 1845, s. 1890, m.	Russell C. Chas. Phipps, b. 1893
1812	<i>Northampton</i> , Wm. Geo. Spencer S. Compton, K.G., b. '51, s. '97, m.	Lord Compton, b. 1885
1805.1.	* <i>Ormonde</i> , James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P., P.C. (U.K. Baron, <i>Ormonde</i>), b. 1844, s. 1884, m.	Earl Arthur Butler, b. 1849
1802.8.	<i>Queensberry</i> , Percy Sholto Douglas, b. 1868, s. 1900, m.	Ld. Douglas of Hawick, b. '96
1871	<i>Ripon</i> , Frederick Oliver Robinson, K.C.V.O., b. 1852, s. 1909, m.	(None)
1769	<i>Salisbury</i> , James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1861, s. 1903, m.	Viscount Cranborne, b. '93
1800.1.	* <i>Sligo</i> , Henry Ulrick Browne (U.K. Baron, <i>Mont Eagle</i>), b. '21, s. '03, m.	Earl of Altonmont, b. 1856
1767	<i>Townshend</i> , John James Dudley S. Townshend, b. '65, s. '99, m.	Chas. Townshend, C.B., b. '61
1864.8.	* <i>Tweeddale</i> , Wm. Montagu Hay, K.T. (U.K. Baron, <i>Tweeddale</i>), b. 1826, s. 1878, m.	Earl of Gifford, b. 1886
1789.1.	* <i>Waterford</i> , Henry de la Poer Beresford, K.P. (Brit. Baron, <i>Tyrone</i>), b. 1875, s. 1895, m.	Earl of Tyrone, b. 1901
1851	<i>Winchester</i> , Henry William Montagu Paulet, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Chas. S. Paulet, b. 1873
1892	<i>Zetland</i> , Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., b. 1844, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl of Ronlshay, M.P., b. '76
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div>  </div> <div> <p>EARLS: 124 Imperial; 44 Scottish; 62 Irish.—Style, The Right Hon. the Earl of —, Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.</p> </div> <div>  </div> </div> <div></div>		
1605.8.	* <i>Abercorn</i> , See "Abercorn," Irish Duke, p. 106	(As Irish)
1682.8.	* <i>Aberdeen</i> , John Campbell Gordon, G.M.P., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Visct., <i>Gordon</i>), b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Lord Haddo, b. 1879
1682	<i>Abingdon</i> , Montagu Arthur Bertie, b. 1836, s. 1884, m.	Lord Norreys, b. 1860
1699.8.	<i>Astle</i> , David Lyulph Gore W. Ogilvy, b. 1893, s. 1900, M.	Hon. Bruce Ogilvy, b. 1895
1667	<i>Albemarle</i> , Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1853, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Barry, b. 1882
1826	<i>Amherst</i> , William Archer Amherst, b. 1836, s. 1888, m.	Rv. Hn. Percy Amherst, b. '39
1892	<i>Ancester</i> , Gilbert H. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, P.C., b. 1830, 1st Earl, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., b. 1867
1783.1.	* <i>Annesley</i> , Francis Annesley, b. 1834, s. 1908, m.	Walter B. Annesley, b. 1861
1788.1.	<i>Antroim</i> , William Randal McDonnell, b. 1851, s. 1869, m.	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1878
1790.1.	* <i>Armagh</i> . See "Cumberland and T." Brit. Duke, p. 106	(As British)
1762.1.	* <i>Arvan</i> , Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, K.P. (U.K. Baron, <i>Sudley</i>), b. 1858, s. 1901, m.	Visct. Sudley, b. 1909
1730	<i>Ashburnham</i> , Bertram Ashburnham, b. 1840, s. 1878, m.	Hon. Jno. Ashburnham, b. 45
1714	<i>Aylesford</i> , Charles Wightwick Finch, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.	Lord Guernsey, b. 1883
1800.1.	<i>Bandon</i> , James Francis Bernard, K.P., b. 1850, s. 1877, m.	Percy B. Bernard, b. 1844
1772	<i>Bathurst</i> , Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., b. 1864, s. 1892, m.	Lord Apsley, b. 1895
1815	* <i>Beauchamp</i> , William Lygon, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1872, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Elmley, b. 1902
1797.1.	<i>Belmore</i> , Somerset Rd. Lowry-Corry, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. '35, s. '45, m.	Viscount Corry, b. 1870
1879	<i>Berkeley</i> , Randal Mowbray Thos. Berkeley, b. 1865, s. 1888, m.	(None)
1733.1.	* <i>Bessborough</i> , Edward Ponsenby, C.V.O., C.B. (Brit. Baron, <i>Ponsenby</i>), b. 1851, s. 1906, m.	Visct. Duncannon, b. 1880
1813	<i>Bradford</i> , George C. Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1845, s. 1908, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1873
1677.8.	* <i>Breadalbane</i> . See "Breadalbane," U.K. Marg., p. 106	Hon. Ivan Campbell, b. 1859
1815	<i>Brownlow</i> , Adelbert W. B. Cust, P.C., b. 1844, s. 1867, m.	Hy. J. C. Cust, b. 61 (to Buny)
1669.8.	<i>Buckan</i> , Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, b. '50, s. '68, m.	Lord Cardross, b. 1878
1746	<i>Buckinghamshire</i> , Sidney Carr Hobart Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, b. 1860, s. 1885, m.	Lord Hobart, b. 1906
1800	* <i>Cadogan</i> , George Henry Cadogan, K.G., P.C., b. 1840, s. 1873, m.	Visct. Chelsea, b. 1903

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1876	*Cairns, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, b. 1865, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Garmoye, b. 1907
1843 S.	*Cathness, John Sutherland Sinclair, b. 1857, s. 1891	Hon. Norman Sinclair, b. '62
1801 I.	*Caledon, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1898	Hn. Herbrd. Alexander, b. '88
1831	*Camperdown, Robert Adam H. P. Haldane-Duncan, b. '42, s. '67	Hon. Geo. A. Duncan, b. '48
1867	*Carnie, George James Howard, b. 1843, s. 1889, m.	Visct. Morpeth, M.P., b. '65
1793	*Carnarvon, George E. Stanhope M. Herbert, b. 1866, s. 1890, m.	Lord Porchester, b. 1898
1639 S.	*Carnwath, Robert Harris Carnwath Dalzell, b. 1847, s. 1887, w. ...	Lord Dalzell, b. 1883
1748 I.	*Carrick, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler, b. 1873, s. 1909, m. ...	Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1903
1895	*Carrington, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., & C.M.G. (Irish Baron, Carrington), b. 1843, 1st Earl, m.	Visct. Wendover, b. 1895 (As U.K.)
1808 S.	*Cassilis. See "Ailsa," U.K. Marg., p. 106	Andrew J. Stuart, b. 1841
1800 I.	*Castletewart, Henry Jas. Stuart-Richardson, b. 1837, s. 1874, w.	Hon. Geo. Cathcart, b. '62
1814	*Cathcart, Alan Cathcart (Scott. Baron, Cathcart), b. 1856, s. '05	Hn. Lionel Lambart, b. 1873
1874 I.	*Cavan, Frederic Rudolph Lambart, b. 1865, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Emlyn, b. 1870
1847	*Cavendish, Fredk. A. Vaughan Campbell, P.C., b. 1847, s. 1898, m.	Hn. Henry S. Stanhope, b. '55
1868	*Chesterfield, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, P.C., b. '54, s. '87, m.	Lord Pelham, b. 1905
1801	*Chichester, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, b. 1871, s. 1905, m.	Lord Kilconnel, b. 1891
1803 I.	*Clancarty, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (U.K. Visct., Clancarty), b. 1868, s. 1891, m.	Hon. Herbert Meade, b. 1875
1776 I.	*Clanwilliam, Arthur Vesey Meade (U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam), b. 1873, s. 1907, m.	Lord Hyde, b. 1877
1776	*Clarendon, Edward Hyde Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., & C.V.O., b. 1846, s. 1870, m.	Hon. Dudley Scott, b. 1853
1793 I.	*Clonmel, Rupert Charles Scott, b. 1877, s. 1898, m.	Hn. Robt. J. L. Boyle, b. '64
1840 I.	*Cork & Orrery (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (Brit. Baron, Boyle), b. 1861, s. 1904	Visct. Cromwell, b. 1901
1830	*Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward Pepps, b. 1874, s. 1881, m.	Viscount Stopford, b. 1853
1762 I.	*Coutt, James George Henry Stopford (Brit. Baron, Saltersford), b. 1823, s. 1858, w.	Visct. Deerhurst, b. 1865
1897	*Coventry, George William Coventry, P.C., b. 1838, s. 1843, m.	Viscount Dangan, b. 1890
1857	*Courtley, Henry Arthur M. Wellesley, b. 1866, s. 1895, m.	Lord Medway, b. 1870
1894	*Cranbrook, John Stewart Gathorne-Hardy, b. 1839, s. 1906, m. ...	Visct. Uffington, b. 1897
1801	*Craven, William George Robert Craven, b. 1868, s. 1883, m.	Lord Balcarres, M.P., b. 1871
1898 S.	*Crawford, James Ludovic Lindsay, K.T. (U.K. Baron, Wigan), b. 1847, s. 1880, m.	(None)
1895	*Crewe, Robert Offley A. Crowe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., b. '58, 1st Earl, m.	Visct. Errington, M.V.O., b. 1877
1901	*Cromer, Evelyn Baring, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.O.S.I., C.I.E., b. 1841, 1st Earl, m.	Lord Ramsay, b. 1904
1863 S.	*Dathousie, Arthur George M. Ramsay (U.K. Baron, Ramsay), b. 1878, s. 1887, m.	Lord Clifton, b. 1886
1798 I.	*Darnley, Ivo Eras. Walter Bligh, b. 1859, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Lewisham, b. 1887
1721	*Dartmouth, William Henneage Legge, P.C., b. 1851, s. 1891, m. ...	Hon. Edward Stanley Dawson, b. 1843
1866	*Dartrey, Vesey Dawson (Irish Baron, Cremorne), b. 1842, s. 1897, m.	Lord Buckhurst, b. 1900
1761	*De La Warr, Gilbert George Regd. Sackville, b. 1869, s. 1896, m.	Viscount Feilding, b. 1885
1822	*Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius A. Feilding, C.V.O. (Irish Earl, Desmond), b. 1859, s. 1894, m.	Lord Stanley, b. 1894
1486	*Derby, Edward Geo. Villiers Stanley, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1865, s. 1908, m.	Hon. Otway Cuffe, b. 1853
1793 I.	*Desart, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, K.C.B., b. 1843, s. 1898, m.	(As English, above)
1688 I.	*Desmond. See "Denbigh," Eng. Earl ("Denbigh and Desmond")	Rv. Hn. Hy. Courtenay, b. '72 (As Scottish)
1853	*Devon, Charles Pepps Courtenay, b. 1870, s. 1904	Viscount Sundaile, b. 1902
1863	*Doncauter. See "Bueloch and Q.," Scott. Duke, p. 106	Graham Muir, b. 1899
1800 I.	*Donoughmore, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson (U.K. Visct., Hutchinson), b. 1875, s. 1900, m.	Lord Moreton, b. 1857
1661 I.	*Drogheda, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, b. 1884, s. 1908, m. ...	Viscount Ednam, b. 1894 (As British)
1837	*Ducie, Henry John Moreton, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1827, s. 1853, w. ...	Lord Cochrane, b. 1886
1860	*Dudley, Wm. Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. '67, s. '85, m.	Viscount Fincastle, b. 1908
1633 S.	*Dunfries & Bute (1703). See "Bute," Brit. Marg., p. 106	Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, C.B., b. 1857
1669 S.	*Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, C.V.O., C.B., b. 1852, s. 1885, m.	Hn. Frdk. Lmbtn. M.P., b. '55
1686 S.	*Dunmore, Alexander Edward Murray, M.V.O., F.C. (U.K. Baron, Dunmore), b. 1871, s. 1907, m.	Lady Agnes Scott, b. 1855
1822 I.	*Dunraven & Mount Earl, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K.P., P.C., C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Kenry), b. 1841, s. 1871, m.	Gordon F. H. Howard, b. 73
1833	*Durham, John George Lambton, K.G., b. 1855, s. 1879, m.	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1880
1643 S.	*Dysart, William John Manners Tollenache, b. 1859, s. 1878, m.	Chas. J. Perceval, b. 1858
1837	*Eglington, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, b. 1866, s. 1898	Viscount Encombe, b. 1899
1808 S.	*Eglington & Winton (1600), George Arnulph Montgomerie (U.K. Earl Winton), b. 1848, s. 1892, m.	
1733 I.	*Egmont, Augustus Arthur Perceval (Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland), b. 1856, s. 1897, m.	
1821	*Eldon, John Scott, b. 1845, s. 1854, m.	

Created	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1633 S.*	<i>Elgin & Kincardine</i> (1647), Victor Alex. Bruce, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (U.K. Baron, <i>Elgin</i>), b. 1849, s. 1863, w.	Lord Bruce, b. 1881
1846	<i>Elmsmere</i> , Francis C. Granville Egerton, b. 1847, s. 1862, m.	Visct. Brackley, M.V.O., b. '72
1789 I.*	<i>Elmskillen</i> , Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (U.K. Baron, <i>Grimstead</i>), b. 1845, s. 1886, m.	Viscount Cole, b. 1876
1789 I.*	<i>Erne</i> , John Henry Crichton, K.P., P.C., M.V.O. (U.K. Baron, <i>Fermanagh</i>), b. 1839, s. 1885, m.	Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1872
1453 S.*	<i>Errill</i> , Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (U.K. Baron, <i>Kilmarnock</i>), b. 1852, s. 1891, m.	Lord Kilmarnock, b. 1876
1661	<i>Essex</i> , George Devereux de Vere Capell, b. 1857, s. 1892, m.	Viscount Malden, b. 1884
1871	<i>Essers</i> , Sewallis Edward Shirley, b. 1847, s. 1859, w.	Walter K. Shirley, b. 1864
1768	<i>Faversham</i> , William Ernest Duncombe, b. 1829, 1st Earl, m.	Visct. Helmsley, M.P., b. '79
1759 I.*	<i>Fife</i> . See "Fife," U.K. Duke, p. 106	(As U.K.)
1628 I.*	<i>Fingall</i> , Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (U.K. Baron, <i>Fingall</i>), b. 1859, s. 1881, m.	Lord Killeen, 1896
1715 I.*	<i>Fitzwilliam</i> , { Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, b. 1746, s. D.S.O. (Irish Earl, <i>Fitzwilliam</i>), b. 1872, s. 1902, m.	Hon. Wm. Hy. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, b. 1840
1789	<i>Fortescue</i> , Hugh Fortescue, b. 1854, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Ebrington, b. 1888
1841	<i>Gainsborough</i> , Charles William Francis Noel, b. 1850, s. 1881, m.	Viscount Campden, b. 1884
1623 S.*	<i>Galloway</i> , Randolph Henry Stewart (Brit. Baron, <i>Stewart of Garlies</i>), b. 1836, s. 1901, m.	Lord Garlies, b. 1892
1702 S.*	<i>Glasgow</i> , David Boyle, G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, <i>Fairlie</i>), b. 1833, s. '96, m.	Viscount Kelburne, b. 1874
1806 I.*	<i>Gogford</i> , Archib. Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (U.K. Baron, <i>Worthingham</i>), b. 1841, s. 1864, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1877
1782	<i>Graham</i> . See "Montrose," Scott. Duke, p. 106	(As Scottish)
1624 I.*	<i>Granard</i> , Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, K.P., P.C. (U.K. Baron, <i>Granard</i>), b. 1874, s. 1889, m.	Hon. Donald Forbes, b. 1880
1833	<i>Granville</i> , Granville G. Leveson-Gower, M.V.O., b. '72, s. '91, m.	Hon. Wm. Hy. Wentworth-Gower, b. '80
1806	<i>Grey</i> , Albert Henry Geo. Grey, P.C., G.C.O.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. '51, s. '94, m.	Viscount Howick, b. 1879
1752	<i>Guilford</i> , Frederick George North, b. 1876, s. 1885, m.	Lord North, b. 1902
1619 S.*	<i>Haddington</i> , George Baillie-Hamilton-Arden, K.T., b. '27, s. '70, w.	Lord Binning, C.E., b. 1856
1808	<i>Halbury</i> , Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., b. 1825, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Tiverton, b. 1880
1754	<i>Hardwicke</i> , Charles Alexander Yorke, b. 1869, s. 1909	Hon. Alfd. E. F. Yorke, b. '71
1812	<i>Harewood</i> , Henry Ulrick Lascelles, K.C.V.O., b. 1846, s. 1892, m.	Viscount Lascelles, b. 1881
1742	<i>Harrington</i> , Charles Augustus Stanhope, b. 1844, s. 1881, m.	Hn. Fitzroy Stanhope, b. '45
1809	<i>Harrowby</i> , John Herbert Dudley Ryder, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1892
1772	<i>Hillsborough</i> . See "Downshire," Irish Marq., p. 107	(As Irish)
1605 S.*	<i>Horne</i> , Chas. Alex. Douglas-Horne, K.T. (U.K. Baron, <i>Douglas</i>), b. 1834, s. 1881, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1873
1703 S.*	<i>Hopetoun</i> . See "Linlithgow," U.K. Marq., p. 107	(As U.K.)
1821	<i>Howe</i> , Richard G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., b. 1861, s. 1900, w.	Viscount Curzon, b. 1884
1529	<i>Huntingdon</i> , Warner Francis J. P. Hastings, b. 1868, s. 1885, m.	Viscount Hastings, b. 1901
1885	<i>Idelisleigh</i> , Walter Stafford Northcote, C.E., b. 1845, s. 1887, m.	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1866
1756	<i>Ichester</i> , Giles S. H. Fox-Strangways, b. 1874, s. 1905, m.	Lord Stavordale, b. 1905
1837	<i>Innes</i> . See "Roxburghe," Scott. Duke, p. 106	(As Scottish)
1697	<i>Jersey</i> , Victor Albert George Child-Villiers, P.C., G.C.E., G.C.M.G. (Irish Visct., <i>Grandison</i>), b. 1845, s. 1859, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1873
1801 I.*	<i>Kenmare</i> , Valentine Charles Browne, G.V.O. (U.K. Baron, <i>Kenmare</i>), b. 1860, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Castlerosse, b. 1891
1723 I.*	<i>Kerry & Shelburne</i> (1753). See "Lansdowne," Brit. Marq., p. 107	(As British)
1822 I.*	<i>Kilmorey</i> , Francis Charles Needham, K.P., b. 1842, s. 1880, m.	Viscount Newry, b. 1883
1866	<i>Kimberley</i> , John Wodehouse, b. 1848, s. 1902, m.	Lord Wodehouse, M.P., b. '83
1768 I.	<i>Kingston</i> , Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, b. 1874, s. 1896, m.	Visct. Kingsborough, b. 1897
1633 S.*	<i>Kinnoull</i> , Archibald Fitzroy George Hay (Brit. Baron, <i>Hay</i>), b. 1855, s. 1897, m.	Lord Hay of Kintfauns, b. 1902
1677 S.*	<i>Kintore</i> , Algernon Hawkins T. Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, <i>Kintore</i>), b. 1852, s. 1880, m.	Lord Falconer, b. 1879
1756 I.	<i>Lanesborough</i> , Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., b. '65, s. 1905, m.	Lord Newtown-Butler, b. '93
1880	<i>Latham</i> , Edward George Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1864, s. 1898, m.	Lord Skelmersdale, b. 1865
1642 S.*	<i>Lauderdale</i> , Frederick Henry Maitland, b. 1840, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Maitland, b. 1868
1837	<i>Leicester</i> , Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., G.M.G., b. 1848, s. 1909, m.	Viscount Coke, b. 1880
1795 I.*	<i>Leitrim</i> , Charles Clements (U.K. Baron, <i>Clements</i>), b. '79, s. '92, m.	Hon. Fras. P. Clements, b. '85
1641 S.	<i>Leven & Melville</i> (1690), John David Leslie-Melville, b. 1886, s. 1906	Hon. Archib. L. Melville, b. 1890
1831	<i>Lichfield</i> , Thomas Francis Anson, b. 1856, s. 1892, m.	Viscount Anson, b. 1883
1803 I.*	<i>Limerick</i> , William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (U.K. Baron, <i>Foxford</i>), b. 1862, s. 1896, m.	Visct. Glentworth, b. 1894
1633 S.	<i>Lindsay</i> , David Clark Bothune, b. 1832, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Garmock, b. 1867
1626	<i>Lindsey</i> , Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, b. 1861, s. 1899, m.	Earl of Abingdon, b. 1836
1776 I.	<i>Lisburne</i> , Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, b. 1892, s. 1899, M.	Geo. Aug. Vaughan, b. 1833
1822 I.*	<i>Listowel</i> , William Hare, K.P. (U.K. Baron, <i>Hare</i>), b. '33, s. '56, m.	Visct. Ennismore, b. 1866
1905	<i>Liverpool</i> , Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, M.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Gerald W. F. Foljambe, b. 1878
1887	<i>Londesborough</i> , Wm. Fras. Hy. Denison, K.C.V.O., b. 1864, s. 1900, m.	Visct. Raincliffe, b. 1892

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1751	* <i>Langford</i> , Thomas Pakenham, K.P., M.V.O. (U.K. Baron, <i>Shilchester</i>), b. 1854, s. 1867, m.	Lord Silchester, b. 1902
1809	<i>Lansdale</i> , Hugh Cecil Lowther, b. 1857, s. 1882, m.	Hn. Lancelot Lowther, b. '67
1833	* <i>Laudon</i> , Chas. Edward Hastings Abney-Hastings (Engl. Baron, <i>Botreaux</i>), b. 1855, s. 1874, m.	Paulyn C. J. R. Rawdon-Hastings, b. 1889
1838	<i>Launceston</i> , Lionel Fortescue King, b. 1835, s. 1905, m.	Viscount Ockham, b. 1905
1795	* <i>Leicester</i> , George Bingham, K.P., b. 1830, s. 1888, m.	Lord Bingham, b. 1860
1865	<i>Lynton</i> , Victor Alex. Geo. R. Lytton, b. 1876, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Knebworth, b. '03
1721	<i>Macclesfield</i> , George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, b. 1888, s. 1896, m.	Hon. Cecil T. Parker, b. 1845
1804	<i>Malinesbury</i> , James Edward Harris, b. 1872, s. 1890, m.	Viscount Fitzharris, b. 1907
1776 & 1792	<i>Mansfield</i> , Alan David Murray (Scott. Visct., <i>Stormont</i>), b. 1864, s. 1906, m.	Lord Scione, b. 1900
1806	* <i>Mariners</i> , Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, b. 1854, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Newark, b. 1888
1805	* <i>Mar.</i> , John Fras. Erskine Goodere-Erskine, b. 1836, s. 1866, m.	Lord Garloch, b. 1863
	Title confirmed by Act of Parliament 1885	
1755	* <i>Mar. & Robt.</i> (1819), Walter John Francis Erskine, b. 1865, s. '88, m.	Lord Erskine, b. 1895
1705	* <i>Mayo</i> , Dermot K. Wyndham Bourke, K.P., P.C., b. '51, s. '72, m.	Hon. Alg. Bourke, b. 1854
1827	* <i>Meath</i> , Reginald Brabazon, K.P., P.C. (U.K. Baron, <i>Chaworth</i>), b. 1841, s. 1887, m.	Lord Ardee, b. 1869
1766	<i>Mazborough</i> , John Horace Savile, b. 1843, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Jno. H. Savile, b. 1868
1703	<i>Milton</i> (claimed by Robert W. F. Leeson)	
1813	<i>Minto</i> , Gilbert John Elliot, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E. (Viceroy of India), b. 1845, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Melgund, b. 1891
1762	* <i>Moira</i> , Francis Jas. Stuart (Brit. Baron, <i>Stuart of Castle Stuart</i>), b. 1842, s. 1901, m.	Hon. Morton Stuart-Gray, b. 1855
1815	<i>Morley</i> , Robert Edmund Parker, b. 1877, s. 1905, m.	Hn. Montagu Parker, b. '78 (As U.K.)
1760	* <i>Morington</i> . See "Wellington," U.K. Duke, p. 106.	Lord Aberdour, b. 1878
1743	* <i>Morton</i> , Sholto George Watson Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1884, m.	(None)
1781	* <i>Moss</i> , Edmund Cashell, Edw. Geo. Ang. Harcourt Moore, b. 1829, s. 1893	Viscount Vailletot, b. 1865
1783	<i>Mount Edgcumbe</i> , William Hy. Edgcumbe, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 32, s. '61, m.	Hn. Harld. FitzClarence, b. '70
1831	<i>Munster</i> , Aubrey FitzClarence, b. 1862, s. 1902, m.	Viscount Merton, b. 1857
1805	* <i>Nelson</i> , Horatio Nelson, b. 1823, s. 1835, m.	Viscount Kynaird, b. 1886
1760	* <i>Newburgh</i> , Carlo Giustini-Bandini, b. 1862, s. 1903, m.	Otway S. G.-Toler, b. 1886
1817	<i>Norbury</i> , Wm. Brabazon Lindsey Graham-Toler, b. '62, s. '73, m.	Hn. Fras. W. A. Agar, b. 1873
1806	* <i>Normanton</i> , Sidney J. Agar (U.K. Baron, <i>Somerton</i>), b. '65, s. '95, m.	Hn. Fras. Baring (Bny.), b. '50
1815	<i>Northbrook</i> , Francis George Baring, b. 1850, s. 1904, m.	Lord Roschill, b. 1901
1647	* <i>Northwich</i> , David John Carnegie, b. 1865, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Cranley, b. 1876
1801	<i>Onslow</i> , William Hillier Onslow, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1853, s. 1870, m.	Hy. S. Wade-Walpole, b. '37 (Bny. only)
1806	<i>Orford</i> , Robert Horace Walpole, b. 1834, s. 1894, m.	Lady Mary FitzMaurice, b. '03
1696	<i>Orkney</i> , Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, b. 1867, s. 1889, m.	Lord Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1880
1851	<i>Pembroke & Montgomery</i> (1605), Sidney Herbert, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1853, s. 1895, m.	Hon. Eric Drummond, b. '76
1805	<i>Perth</i> , William Huntly Drummond, b. 1871, s. 1902, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1889
1905	<i>Phymouth</i> , Robt. Geo. Windsor-Clive, P.C., G.B., b. 1857, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Carlow, b. 1907
1785	<i>Portarlington</i> , Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1883, s. 1900, m.	Hon. John F. Wallop, b. 1859
1743	<i>Portsmouth</i> , Newton Wallop, b. 1856, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Hinton, b. 1909
1702	* <i>Poulett</i> , William J. Lydston Poulett, b. '83, s. '99, admd. 1903, m.	Viscount Clive, b. 1892
1804	<i>Powis</i> , George C. Herbert (Irish Baron, <i>Clive</i>), b. 1862, s. 1891, m.	Visct. Folkestone, b. 1895
1765	<i>Radnor</i> , Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1868, s. 1900, m.	
1811	* <i>Ranfurlie</i> , Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, <i>Ranfurlie</i>), b. 1856, s. 1875, m.	Viscount Northland, b. 1882
1901	* <i>Roberts</i> , Frederick Sleigh Roberts, K.G., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C., b. 1832, 1st Earl, m.	Lady Aileen Roberts, b. '70
1771	<i>Rod</i> , William Henry Jocelyn, b. 1842, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Robt. J. Jocelyn, b. '45
1801	<i>Romey</i> , Charles Marsham, b. 1864, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Marsham, b. 1892
1703	* <i>Rosebery</i> , Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C. (U.K. Baron, <i>Rosebery</i>), b. 1847, s. 1868, m.	Lord Dalmeny, M.P., b. 1882
1806	<i>Rosse</i> , William Edward Parsons, b. 1873, s. 1908, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1906
1801	<i>Ross</i> , James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1869, s. 1890, m.	Lord Loughborough, b. '92
1458	* <i>Rothies</i> , Norman Evelyn Leslie, b. 1877, s. 1893, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1902
1861	* <i>Russell</i> , John Francis Stanley Russell, b. 1865, s. 1878, m.	Hon. Bertrd. Russell, b. '72
1815	<i>St. Germans</i> , Henry Cornwallis Elliot, b. 1835, s. 1881, m.	Lord Elliot, b. 1890
1660	<i>Sandwich</i> , Edward Geo. Henry Montagu, K.C.V.O., b. 1839, s. 1884	R.-Adm. Hon. Victor Montagu, G.B., b. 1841
1590	<i>Searbrough</i> , Aldred Frederick Geo. B. Lumley, C.B. (Irish Visct., <i>Lumley</i>), b. 1857, s. 1884, m.	Hn. Osbert Lumley, b. '62
1701	* <i>Seafeld</i> , J. Ogilvie-Grant (U.K. Baron, <i>Strathspey</i>), b. '76, s. '88, m.	Hon. Trevor Grant, b. 1879
1771	* <i>Sefton</i> , Osbert Cecil Moynaux, P.C. (U.K. Baron, <i>Sefton</i>), b. '71, s. '01, m.	Viscount Moynaux, b. 1868
1862	<i>Selborne</i> , Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., b. '59, s. '95, m.	Viscount Wolmer, b. 1887
1772	<i>Shafesbury</i> , Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.C.V.O., b. 1869, s. 1888, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1900
1751	* <i>Shaunton</i> , Richd. B. Boyle (Brit. Baron, <i>Carleton</i>), b. '97, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Robt. H. Boyle, b. 1900
1442	<i>Shrewsbury & Talbot</i> (1784), Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot, K.C.V.O. (Irish Earl, <i>Waterford</i>), b. 1860, s. 1877, m.	Viscount Ingestre, M.V.O., b. 1882

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1880	^o Sondes, Lewis Arthur Milles, b. 1866, s. 1907	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade,
1833 s.*	^o Southesk, Charles Noel Carnegie (U.K. Baron, Balinhard), b. 1854,	[b. 1867]
	s. 1905, m.	Lord Carnegie, b. 1893
1765	^o Spencer, John Poyntz Spencer, K.G., P.C., b. 1835, s. 1857, w.	Viscount Althorp, b. 1857
1703 s.*	^o Stair, John Hew North G. Hy. Hamilton Dalrymple (U.K. Baron, Oxeenford), b. 1848, s. 1903, obt'd. d.c.	Visc. Dalrymple, M.P., b. 79
1628	^o Stanford, William Grey, b. 1850, s. 1890, m.	Lord Grey of Groby, b. 1866
1800	^o Stanhope, James Richard Stanhope, b. 1880, s. 1905	Hn. Richd. Stanhope, b. 85
1821	^o Stradbroke, George B. J. Mowbray Rous, C.V.O., C.B., b. 62, s. 86, m.	Viscount Dunwich, b. 1903
1847	^o Stratford, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil Byng, b. 1835, s. 1899, m.	Viscount Enfield, b. 1862
1786	^o Strange. See "Atholl," Scott. Duke, p. 106	(As Scottish)
1877 s.*	^o Strathmore & Kinghorne (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Baron, Bowes), b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Lord Glamis, b. 1884
1603	^o Suffolk & Berks (1626), Henry M. Paget Howard, b. 1877, s. 1898, m.	Viscount Andover, b. 1906
1230 s.*	^o Sutherland. See "Sutherland," U.K. Duke, p. 106	(As U.K.)
1714	^o Tankerville, George Montagu Bennet, b. 1852, s. 1899, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. 97 b. 73
1822	^o Temple of St. George, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 71, s. 02	Hn. Chandos T. G. Langton, (As Irish)
1803	^o Vane. See "Londonderry," Irish Marq., p. 107	
1815	^o Verulam, James Walter Grimston (Irish Visc., Grinston; Scott. Baron, Forrester), b. 1852, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Grimston, b. 1880
1729	^o Waldegrave, William Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., b. 1851, s. 59, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1882
1759	^o Warwick & Brook (1745), Fms. R. C. Guy Greville, b. 53, s. 93, m.	Lord Brooke, M.P., b. 1882
1445 I.*	^o Waterford. See "Shrewsbury and T." Engl. Earl, above	(As English)
1633 s.*	^o Wemyss & March (1697), Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, G.C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Wemyss), b. 1818, s. 1883, m.	Lord Elcho, b. 1857
1621 I.†	^o Westmeath, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., b. 1870, s. 1883	Hon. Wm. A. Nugent, b. 76
1624	^o Westmorland, Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, b. 1859, s. 1891, m.	Lord Bughersh, b. 1893
1876	^o Warncliffe, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1856, s. 1890, m.	Visc. Carlton, b. 1892
1793 I.†	^o Wicklow, Ralph Francis Howard, b. 1877, s. 1891, m.	Lord Clommore, b. 1902
1801	^o Wilton, Arthur George Egerton, b. 1863, s. 1898, m.	Visc. Grey de Wilton, b. 96
1628	^o Witchelsea & Nottingham (1621), Henry Stomont Finch-Hatton, b. 1852, s. 1898, m.	Visc. Maidstone, b. 1885
1766 I.	^o Winterton, Edward Turnour, M.P., b. 1883, s. 1907	Hon. Keith T. Fetherston-
1859	^o Winton. See "Eglington and W." Scott. Earl, above	(As Scottish) (haugh, b. 48)
1837	^o Worborough, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., b. 1859, s. 1875, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1887
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p> VISCOUNTS: 40 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 36 Irish.—Style, The Right Hon. the Viscount —. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c. </p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div>		
1905	^o Althorp, Charles Robert Spencer, P.C., b. 1857, 1st Visc., w.	Hon. Albert Spencer, b. 92
1842 s.	^o Arbuthnot, David Arbuthnot, b. 1845, s. 1895	Hn. Wm. Arbuthnot, b. 49
1751 I.	^o Ashbrook, Robert Thomas Flower, b. 1836, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Ll. R. Flower, b. 1870
1800 I.	^o Aymore, Algernon William Yelverton, b. 1866, s. 1885, m.	Wm. H. M. Yelverton, b. 40
1781 I.†	^o Bangor, Henry William Crosbie Ward, b. 1828, s. 1881, m.	Hon. Maxwell Ward, b. 1868
1720 I.*	^o Barrington, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (U.K. Baron, Shute), b. 1848, s. 1901, w.	Hon. Wm. Barrington, b. 73
1712	^o Bolingbroke & St. John (1716), Vernon H. St. John, b. 1896, s. 1899, M.	Rev. Maurice St. John, b. 27
1717 I.*	^o Boyne, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (U.K. Baron, Brancepeth), b. 1864, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Frederick G. Hamilton Russell, b. 1867
1868	^o Bridport, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (Irish Baron, Bridport), b. 1839, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, b. 1881
1835	^o Canterbury, Henry C. Manners-Sutton, b. 1839, s. 1877, m.	Hn. Henry M. Sutton, b. 79
1665 I.	^o Charlemont, James Alfred Caulfield, C.B., b. 1830, s. 1892, w.	James E. Caulfield, b. 1880
1717 I.	^o Chetwynd, Richard Walter Chetwynd, b. 1823, s. 1879, w.	G. J. B. Chetwynd, b. 1863
1661 I.*	^o Cholmondeley. See "Cholmondeley," U.K. Marq., p. 106	(As U.K.)
1902	^o Churchill, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., b. 1864, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Victor Spencer, b. 90
1823	^o Clancarty. See "Clancarty," Irish Earl, p. 108	(As Irish) b. 80
1781 I.*	^o Clyden, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (Brit. Baron, Mendip), b. 44, s. 99, m.	Hn. Thos. A. Robartes, M.P.,
1718	^o Cobham, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton (Irish Baron, Westcote), b. 42, s. 89, m.	Hon. John Lyttelton, b. 81
1902	^o Colville of Culross, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross), b. 1854, s. 1903, m.	Master of Colville, b. 1888
1827	^o Combermere, Fms. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1887, s. 1898	Hn. Richard S. Cotton, b. 49
1886	^o Cross, Rd. Asheton Cross, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., b. 1823, 1st Visc., m.	Richard A. Cross, b. 1882
1776 I.†	^o De Vesey, Ivo Richard Vesey, b. 1821, s. 1903, m.	Hn. Osbert E. Vesey, b. 1884
1622 I.	^o Dillon, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, b. 1844, s. 1892, m.	Hn. Harry Lee-Dillon, b. 74
1785 I.	^o Doneraile, Edward St. Leger, b. 1866, s. 1891	Hon. Hugh St. Leger, b. 1869
1680 I.*	^o Doneen, Hugh Richard Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (U.K. Baron, Dawnay), b. 1844, s. 1857, m.	Hn. Jno. Dawnay, D.S.O., b. 72
1675 s.*	^o Dunblane. See "Leeds," Engl. Duke, p. 106	(As English)
1897	^o Esher, Reginald Balfoil Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1852, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Oliver Brett, b. 1881
1816	^o Exmouth, Edward Addington H. Pellew, b. 1890, s. 1899, M.	Hy. Edwd. Pellew, b. 1828

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1620 s.	Falkland, Byron Plantagenet Cary, b. 1345, s. 1236, m.	Master of Falkland, b. 1880
1720 s.	Falmouth, Evelyn Edw. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B., b. '47, s. '99, m.	Hn. Evelyn Boscawen, b. '87
1816 f.	Frankfort de Montmorency, Willoughby John Horace de Montmorency, b. 1868, s. 1902	(None)
1720 f.	Gage, Henry Charles Gage (<i>Brit. Baron, Gage</i>), b. 1854, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Henry R. Gage, b. 1895
1727 f.	Galloway, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B. (<i>U.K. Baron, Monckton</i>), b. 1844, s. 1876, m.	Hon. George Monckton-Arundell, b. 1882
1814	Gordon. See "Aberdeen," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 107	(As Scottish)
1498 f.	Gormanston, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (<i>U.K. Baron, Gormanston</i>), b. 1879, s. 1907	Hon. Richd. Preston, b. 1884
1816 f.	Gort, John Standish S. P. Vereker, b. 1886, s. 1902	Hn. Standish Vereker, b. '88
1900	Goschen, George Joachim Goschen, b. 1856, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, b. '93
1849	Gough, Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., b. 1849, s. 1895, m.	Hon. Hugh W. Gough, b. 1892
1820 f.	Grandison. See "Jersey," <i>Engl. Earl</i> , p. 109	(As English)
1719 f.	Grinston. See "Verulam," <i>U.K. Earl</i> , p. 111	(As U.K.)
1831 f.	Gullamore, Hardress Standish O'Grady, b. 1841, s. 1877	Hn. Fredk. O'Grady, b. 1847
1866	Halfax, Charles Lindley Wood, b. 1839, s. 1885, m.	Hon. Edw. Wood, b. 1881
1884	Hampden, Thomas Walter Brand, b. 1869, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Thos. H. Brand, b. 1900
1791 f.	Harborton, James Spencer Pomeroy, b. 1836, s. 1862, m.	Hon. Ernest Pomeroy, b. '67
1846	Hardinge, Henry Charles Hardinge, b. 1857, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Henry Hardinge, b. '95
1793 f.	Hawarden, Robert Cornwallis Mande, b. 1890, s. 1908	Eustace W. Maude, b. 1877
1850	Helyard, Robert Devereux, b. 1842, s. 1855, m.	Hn. Robt. C. Devereux, b. '65
1842	Hill, Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, b. 1863, s. 1895, m.	Hon. Fras. Clegg-Hill, b. '66
1796	Hood, Grosvenor A. A. Hood (<i>Irish Baron, Hood</i>), b. 1868, s. 1907	Hn. Hor. Hood, M.V.O., b. '70
1821	Hutchinson. See "Donoughmore," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 108	(As Irish) [b. '74]
1905	Isoglio, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., b. 1847, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Rupt. Guinness, C.M.G.,
1902	Kitchener of Khartoum, Horatio Herbert Kitchener, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.F., b. 1850, 1st Viscount, m.	Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, b. 1846
1805	Knutsford, Hy. Thurstan Holland, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 25, 1st Visct., m.	Hn. Sydney Holland, b. 1855
1747	Leinster. See "Leinster," <i>Irish Duke</i> , p. 106	(As Irish)
1761 f.	Lifford, James Wilfrid Hewitt, b. 1837, s. 1887, m.	Hn. Archibald Hewitt, b. '44
1895	Leandaff, Henry Matthews, P.C., b. 1826, 1st Viscount	(None)
1628 f.	Lunley. See "Scarborough," <i>Engl. Earl</i> , p. 110	(As English)
1660 f.	Masserene & Ferrard (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skellington, D.S.O. (<i>U.K. Baron, Oriel</i>), b. 1873, s. 1905, m.	Mass., Hn. Mrs. Chas. Johnston, b. '72; Ferrard, Chichester Skellington, b. '50
1802	Matville, Charles Saunders Dundas, I.S.O., b. 1843, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Henry Dundas, b. 1873
1727 f.	Middleton, W. St. John F. Brodrick (<i>Brit. Baron, Brodrick</i>), b. '56, s. '07, m.	Hn. Geo. St. John Brodrick, (None) [b. 1868]
1902	Milner, Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.H., G.C.M.G., b. 1854, 1st Viscount	Hn. Chas. Molesworth, b. '97
1716 f.	Molesworth, George Bagot Molesworth, b. 1857, s. 1906, m.	Hn. Chas. H. S. Monck, b. '76
1801 f.	Monck, Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (<i>U.K. Baron, Monck</i>), b. '49, s. '04, m.	(None)
1908	Morley of Blackburn, John Morley, P.C., O.M., b. '38, 1st Visct., m.	Hon. Edmund Butler, b. '75
1550 f.	Montagu, Henry Edmund Butler, b. 1844, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Francis de Montmorency, b. 1835
1753 f.	Montmorres, William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, b. 1872, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Wm. Peel, M.P., b. '67
1895	Peel, Arthur Wellesley Peel, P.C., b. 1829, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Edwd. Portman, b. '56
1873	Portman, William Hy. Berkeley Portman, b. 1829, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Mervyn Wingfield, b. 1905
1744 f.	Powerscourt, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, M.V.O. (<i>U.K. Baron, Powerscourt</i>), b. 1880, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Matt. W. Ridley, b. '02
1908	Ridley, Matthew White Ridley, b. 1874, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Mich. H.-Beach, M.P., b. 1875
1906	St. Aldwyn, Michael Edwd. Hicks-Beach, P.C., b. 1837, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Jno. C. C. Jervis, b. '68
1801	St. Vincent, Ronald Clarges Jervis, b. 1859, s. 1908, m.	Hn. Edwd. Gully, C.B., b. '70
1905	Selby, James William Herschell Gully, b. 1867, s. 1909, m.	Hn. Gerid. Addington, b. '54
1805	Sidmouth, William Wells Addington, b. 1824, s. 1864, m.	Hn. Robt. Southwell, b. '68
1796 f.	Southwell, Arthur Robert Pyers Southwell, b. 1872, s. 1878, m.	(As British)
1621 s.	Stormont. See "Mansfield," <i>Brit. Earl</i> , p. 110	Hon. Edwd. Taafe, b. 1898
1628 f.	Taafe, Henry Taafe, b. 1872, s. 1895, m.	Hon. Eric Upton, b. 1885
1806 f.	Templeton, Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, b. 1853, s. '90, m.	Hon. Sydney Byng, b. 1844
1722	Torrington, George Master Byng, b. 1886, s. 1889	C. C. E. Morgan (Bny.), b. '67
1905	Tredgar, Godfrey Chas. Morgan, b. 1831, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Arth. Annesley, b. '80
1622 f.	Valentia, Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., b. 1843, s. 1863, m.	Hon. Frances Walseley, b. 1872
1865	Walseley, Garnet Joseph Walseley, K.P., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., b. 1833, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Hy. Ernst. Fowler, b. '75
1908	Wolverhampton, Hy. Hartley Fowler, P.C., G.C.S.I., b. '30, 1st Visct., m.	



BISHOPS (24).—*Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —. Addressed as, My Lord.*
(Those marked * always sit—the rest by date of appointment.)

Apptd.

1901	London, Rt. Hon. A. F. W. Ingram, D.D., b. 1858
1902	Durham H. C. Glyn Moulle, D.D., b. 1841
1903	Winchester, Herbt. Edwd. Ryld, D.D., b. 1856
1898	Bangor Watkin H. Williams, D.D., b. 1845
1894	Bath & Wells, George W. Kennion, D.D., b. 1845
1905	Birmingham Charles Gore, D.D., b. 1853
1897	Bristol, George Forrest Browne, D.D., b. 1833
1888	Chester Francis John Jayne, D.D., b. 1845
1903	Exeter Archibald Robertson, D.D., b. 1853
1895	Hereford John Percival, D.D., b. 1834
1891	Lichfield Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D., b. 1830
1885	Lincoln Edward King, D.D., b. 1829
1900	Liverpool, Francis Jas. Chavasse, D.D., b. 1846
1903	Manchester, E. Arbuthnot Knox, D.D., b. 1847
1901	Oxford Francis Paget, D.D., b. 1851
1896	Peterborough, Hon. Ed. Carr Glyn, D.D., b. 1843
1884	Ripon Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., b. 1841
1903	St. Albans Edgar Jacob, D.D., b. 1844

Apptd.

1889	St. Asaph, Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D., b. 1848
1897	St. David's John Owen, D.D., b. 1854
1885	Salisbury John Wordsworth, D.D., b. 1843
1905	Southwark, Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., b. 1844
1904	Southwell Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D., b. 1851
1897	Wakefield, George Rodney Eden, D.D., b. 1853
<i>Without present Seats (11, incl. Sodor & Man).</i>	
1905	Carlisle John Wm. Diggle, D.D., b. 1847
1905	Worcester, Huyshe W. Y. Biggs, D.D., b. 1845
1905	Gloucester, Edgar C. S. Gibson, D.D., b. 1848
1905	Llandaff, Josh. Pritchard Hughes, D.D., b. 1847
1905	Rochester, John Regd. Harmer, D.D., b. 1857
1905	Ely Frederic Henry Chase, D.D., b. 1854
1905	Truro Chas. Wm. Stubbs, D.D., b. 1845
1907	Newcastle, Norman D. J. Stratton, D.D., b. 1840
1907	Chichester, Charles Jno. Ridgeway, D.D., b. 1842
1910	Norwich (vacant)
No vote Sodor & Man, Thos. W. Drury, D.D., b. 1842	



BARONS: 336 Imperial; 23 Scottish; 65 Irish.—*Style, The Right Hon. Lord —.*
Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.

Title, Name, &c.

1801	Abercromby, George Ralph C. Abercromby, b. 1838, s. 1852, m. ...
1873	Aberdare, Henry Campbell Bruce, b. 1851, s. 1895, m. ...
1835	Albinger, Shelley Leopold L. Scarlett, b. 1872, s. 1903, m. ...
1869	Acton, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, M.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1902, m. ...
1887	Addington, Egerton Hubbard, b. 1842, s. 1889, m. ...
1907	Airedale, James Kitson, P.C., b. 1835, 1st Baron, m. ...
1896	Aldham, Alban George Henry Gibbs, b. 1845, s. 1907, w. ...
1876	Arlington, Humphrey Napier Sturt, K.C.V.O., b. 1859, s. 1904, m. ...
1906	Altrivale, Wentworth C. Blackett Beaumont, P.C., b. 1856, s. 1907, m. ...
1902	Allerton, Wm. Lawies Jackson, P.C., b. 1840, 1st Baron, w. ...
1900	Alverstone, Richard E. Webster, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 42, 1st Baron, w. ...
1881	Amptill, Arthur O. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. 69, s. 84, m. ...
1863	Annaly, Luke White, C.V.O., b. 1857, s. 1888, m. ...
1830	Ardenham, Arthur Edward Guinness, b. 1840, 1st Baron, m. ...
1906	Armistead, George Armistead, b. 1824, 1st Baron, m. ...
1903	Armstrong, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, b. 1863, 1st Baron, m. ...
1905	Arundell of Wardour, Edgar Clifford Arundell, b. 1859, s. 1907, m. ...
1835	Ashbourne, Edwd. Gibson, P.C., b. 1837, 1st Baron, m. ...
1895	Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, b. 1866, s. 1889, w. ...
1892	Ashcombe, George Cubitt, P.C., b. 1828, 1st Baron, w. ...
1895	Ashton, James Williamson, b. 1845, 1st Baron, m. ...
1801	† Ashdown, Frederick Oliver Trench, b. 1868, s. 1880, m. ...
1863	† Athlumney, James Herb. Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (U.K. Baron, Meredyth), b. 1865, s. 1873, ...
1905	Atkinson, John Atkinson, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1844, m. ...
1789	† Auckland, { William Morton Eden (Brit. Baron, Auckland), b. 1859, s. 1890, m. ...
1738	† Aubrey, John Lubbock, P.C., b. 1834, 1st Baron, m. ...
1900	Aylmer, Matthew Aylmer, b. 1842, s. 1901, m. ...
1781	Bagot, William Bagot, b. 1857, s. 1887, m. ...
1870	† Balfour of Burleigh, Alexander Hugh Bruce, K.T., P.C., b. 49, s. 69, m. ...
1859	Bainhard. See "Southesk." Scott. Earl, p. 111
1868	Barnard, Henry De Vere Vane, b. 1854, s. 1892, m. ...
1902	Barrington, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., b. 43, 1st Baron, m. ...
1887	Basing, George Limrey Selator-Booth, C.B., b. 1860, s. 1894, w. ...
1897	Bateman, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, b. 1856, s. 1901, m. ...
1847	† Belhaven & Stenton, Alexander Chas. Hamilton, b. 1840, s. 1894, m. ...
1848	† Bellevue, Charles Bertram Bellevue, b. 1855, s. 1895, m. ...
1856	Belper, Henry Strutt, P.C., b. 1840, s. 1880, m. ...
1784	Berwick, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, b. 1877, s. 1897, m. ...
1903	Biddulph, Michael Biddulph, b. 1834, 1st Baron, m. ...
1907	Blyth, James Blyth, b. 1841, 1st Baron, w. ...
1892	Blythwood, Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell, b. 1839, s. 1908, m. ...

Eldest Son or Heir.

Hn. Jno. Abercromby, b. 41
Hon. Hy. L. Bruce, b. 1881
Hon. Robt. Scarlett, b. 1876
Hon. Jno. D. Acton, b. 1907
Hn. Jno. G. Hubbard, b. 1883
Hon. Albert E. Kitson, b. 63
Hon. Gerald Gibbs, b. 1879
Hon. Gerald Sturt, b. 1893
Hn. W. H. Beaumont, b. 90
Hon. Geo. H. Jackson, b. 1867
(None)
Hon. J. Hugo Russell, b. 96
Hn. Luke Hy. White, b. 85
(None to peerage)
(None)
Hon. Wm. J. M. Watson-Armstrong, b. 92
Gerald A. Arundell, b. 1861
Hon. Wm. Gibson, b. 1868
Hon. Alex. Baring, b. 1898
Hon. Henry Cubitt, b. 1867
(None)
Hon. Fredc. Trench, b. 1894
(None to peerage)
(Life peerage)
Hn. Wm. Morton Eden, b. 92
Hon. Jno. B. Lubbock, b. 58
Hon. John Aylmer, b. 1880
Hn. Walt. Bagot, b. s.o. b. 64
Master of Burleigh, b. 1880
(As Scottish)
Hon. Hy. Cecil Vane, b. 82
(None)
Hon. John S. Booth, b. 70
Hn. Chas. B. Hanbury, b. 99
Master of Belhaven, b. 1883
Hon. Geo. L. Bryan, b. 1857
Hon. Algn. Strutt, b. 1883
Rev. Chas. Noel-Hill, b. 48
Hon. Jno. M. Biddulph, b. 69
Hon. Herbt. W. Blyth, b. 58
Maj.-Gen. B.D.-C. Douglas, C.V.O., b. 1845
Hn. Wm. Orde-Fowlett, b. 69
(None)
Hon. Cecil S. Irby, b. 1862
(As Scottish)

1797	Bolton, William Thomas Orde-Fowlett, b. 1845, s. 1895, m. ...
1452	† Borthwick, Archib. Patrick T. Borthwick, b. 1867, s. 1885, m. ...
1761	Boston, George Florence Irby, b. 1860, s. 1877, m. ...
1368	Botreaux. See "Loudoun." Scott. Earl, p. 110

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1867	<i>Barnes.</i> See "Strathmore and K., ¹ <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 111	(As Scottish)
1711	<i>Bayle.</i> See "Cork and O., ¹ <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 108	(As Irish)
1830	<i>Brabourne.</i> Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, <i>b. 1857, s. 1893, m.</i>	Hon. Wyndham K. Hugessen
1855	<i>Bracepath.</i> See "Boyne," <i>Irish Visct.</i> , p. 111	(As Irish) [sen, <i>b. 1885</i>
1886	<i>Brassey.</i> Thomas Brassey, G.C.B., <i>b. 1838, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Thos. A. Brassey, <i>b. 63</i>
1708	<i>Braybrooke.</i> Henry Neville, <i>b. 1855, s. 1904, m.</i>	Rev. Hn. Grey Neville, <i>b. 57</i>
1823	<i>Braye.</i> Alfred Thos. T. Verney-Cave, <i>b. 1849, s. 1879, m.</i>	Hon. Adrian Verney-Cave, (As U.K.) [<i>b. 1874</i>
1734	<i>Bridport.</i> See "Bridport," <i>U.K. Visct.</i> , p. 111	(As Irish)
1756	<i>Brodrick.</i> See "Middleton," <i>Irish Visct.</i> , p. 112	(None) [<i>b. 1862</i>
1865	<i>Brougham & Vaux.</i> Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., <i>b. '36, s. '86, m.</i>	Hon. Hy. Brougham, <i>b. 1887</i>
1895	<i>Burghclere.</i> Hrn. Conistoun Gardner, P.C., <i>b. 1846, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(None) [<i>b. 1862</i>
1903	<i>Burham.</i> Edward Levy-Lawson, K.C.V.O., <i>b. 1833, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, Rev. Hn. Fredk. Byron, <i>b. 61</i>
1643	<i>Byron.</i> George Frederick William Byron, <i>b. 1855, s. 1870, m.</i>	Hn. Som. G. Calth, C.B., <i>b. 31</i>
1753	<i>Calthorpe.</i> Augustus C. Gough-Calthorpe, <i>b. 1823, s. 1893, m.</i>	Hon. Edwd. M. Stonor, <i>b. 87</i>
1833	<i>Carnarvon.</i> Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, <i>b. 1834, s. 1897</i>	Hon. Ralfe E.-Freke, <i>b. 95</i>
1715	<i>Carsberg.</i> John Evans-Freke, <i>b. 1862, s. 1898, m.</i>	
1834	<i>Carew.</i> (Robert Shapland Geo. J. Carew (<i>U.K. Baron, Carew</i>), <i>b. 1860, s. 1881, m.</i>	Hon. Geo. P. J. Carew, <i>b. 63</i>
1818	<i>Carleton.</i> See "Shannon," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 111	(As Irish)
1796	<i>1. Carrington.</i> See "Carrington," <i>U.K. Earl</i> , p. 108	(As U.K.)
1812	<i>1. Castlemaine.</i> Albert Edward Handcock, <i>b. 1863, s. 1892, m.</i>	Hn. Robt. Handcock, <i>b. 1864</i>
1836	<i>Castleton.</i> Bern. Edwd. B. FitzPatrick, K.P., P.C., G.M.G., <i>b. 48, s. '83, m.</i>	(None)
1460	<i>1. Cathcart.</i> See "Cathcart," <i>U.K. Earl</i> , p. 108	(As U.K.)
1831	<i>Chaworth.</i> See "Meath," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 110	(As Irish)
1858	<i>Cheshamford.</i> Frede. J. Napier Thesiger, K.C.M.G., <i>b. '68, s. '05, m.</i>	Hon. Frede. Thesiger, <i>b. 96</i>
1823	<i>Chesham.</i> Jno. Conpton Cavendish, <i>b. 1894, s. 1907, m.</i>	Hn. E. Cavendish, M.V.O., <i>b. 62</i>
1887	<i>Cheylesmore.</i> Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.V.O., <i>b. 1848, s. 1902, m.</i>	Hn. Fras. Eaton, <i>b. 93</i> [<i>73</i>
1858	<i>Chunston.</i> John Yarde-Buller, <i>b. 1846, s. 1871, m.</i>	Hn. Jno. Y.-Buller, M.V.O., <i>b. 79</i>
1800	<i>1. Clannorris.</i> John George Barry Bingham, <i>b. 1852, s. 1875, m.</i>	(As Irish)
1823	<i>Clanwilliam.</i> See "Clanwilliam," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 108	Hon. Eyre N. Massey, <i>b. 80</i>
1800	<i>1. Clara.</i> Lionel Edward Butler-Massey, <i>b. 1837, s. 1897, m.</i>	(As Irish)
1831	<i>Cléments.</i> See "Leitrim," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 109	(As Irish)
1672	<i>Clifford of Chudleigh.</i> Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, <i>b. 1851, s. 1880, m.</i>	Hon. Wm. H. Clifford, <i>b. 58</i>
1299	<i>Clinton.</i> Chas. J.R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, <i>b. 63, s. '04, m.</i>	Two co-heiresses (As U.K.)
1762	<i>1. Clive.</i> See "Powis," <i>U.K. Earl</i> , p. 110	Hn. Robt. E. Dillon, <i>b. 1866</i>
1790	<i>1. Clonbrock.</i> Luke Gerald Dillon, K.P., P.C., <i>b. 1834, s. 1893, m.</i>	
1789	<i>1. Cloncurry.</i> (Valentine Fredk. Lawless (<i>U.K. Baron, Cloncurry</i>), <i>b. 1840, s. 1869, m.</i>	Hon. Edward Lawless, <i>b. 41</i>
1817	<i>Colechester.</i> Reginald Charles Edward Abbot, <i>b. 1842, s. 1867, m.</i>	(None)
1906	<i>Colebrooke.</i> Edward Arthur Colebrooke, C.V.O., <i>b. 1861, 1st B., m.</i>	Hon. Guy Colebrooke, <i>b. 93</i>
1874	<i>Coleridge.</i> Bernard John S. Coleridge, <i>b. 1851, s. 1894, m.</i>	Hn. Geoffrey Coleridge, <i>b. 77</i>
1907	<i>Collins.</i> Richard Henn Collins, P.C. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), <i>b. 1842, m.</i>	(Life peerage)
1804	<i>1. Colville of Culross.</i> See "Colville," <i>U.K. Visct.</i> , p. 111	(As U.K.)
1841	<i>Conington.</i> Henry Bligh F. Parnell, <i>b. 1890, s. 1906, m.</i>	Hon. Jno. B. Parnell, <i>b. 92</i>
1712	<i>1. Conway.</i> See "Hertford," <i>Brit. Marq.</i> , p. 107	(As British)
1874	<i>Cottesloe.</i> Thomas Francis Fremantle, <i>b. 1830, s. 1890, m.</i>	Hon. Thos. Fremantle, <i>b. 62</i>
1906	<i>Courtney of Penwith.</i> Leon. H. Courtney, P.C., <i>b. 32, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(None)
1839	<i>Cranworth.</i> Bertram Francis Gurdon, <i>b. 1877, s. 1902, m.</i>	Hon. Robt. Gurdon, <i>b. 1904</i>
1892	<i>Crawshaw.</i> William Brooks, <i>b. 1853, s. 1908, m.</i>	Hon. Gerald Brooks, <i>b. 84</i>
1797	<i>1. Carmarne.</i> See "Dartrey," <i>U.K. Earl</i> , p. 109	(As U.K.)
1797	<i>1. Crofton.</i> Edward Henry Churchill Crofton, <i>b. 1834, s. 1869</i>	Arth. E. L. Crofton, <i>b. 1866</i>
1858	<i>1. Curzon.</i> George Nathaniel Curzon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., <i>b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(None)
1897	<i>Darney.</i> See "Downe," <i>Irish Visct.</i> , p. 112	(As Irish)
1800	<i>1. De Blaquiere.</i> William de Blaquiere, <i>b. 1856, s. 1889, m.</i>	Hn. John de Blaquiere, <i>b. 89</i>
1812	<i>1. Dees.</i> William Marcus de la P. Horsley-Beresford, <i>b. 65, s. 93, m.</i>	Hn. Jno. H. Beresford, D.S.O., Russell (dau.), <i>b. 93, b. 66</i>
1299	<i>De Clifford.</i> Edward Southwell Russell, <i>b. 1907, s. 1909, m.</i>	Hn. Arthur French, <i>b. 79</i>
1851	<i>De Freyne.</i> Arthur French, <i>b. 1855, s. 1868, m.</i>	Hn. Thos. Cholmdndly, <i>b. 50</i>
1821	<i>Delamere.</i> Hugh Cholmdndley, <i>b. 1870, s. 1887, m.</i>	Rev. Hon. M. Ponsonby, <i>b. 46</i>
1835	<i>De L'Isle & Dudley.</i> Philip Sidney, <i>b. 1853, s. 1898, m.</i>	Hon. Thos. Denman, P.C., K.C.V.O., <i>b. 1874, s. 1894, m.</i>
1838	<i>De Maulay.</i> William Ashley Webb Ponsonby, <i>b. 1843, s. 1896</i>	Hn. Geo. de Y.-Bateson, <i>b. 70</i>
1834	<i>Denman.</i> Thomas Denman, P.C., K.C.V.O., <i>b. 1874, s. 1894, m.</i>	Hon. Thos. Denman, <i>b. 1905</i>
1885	<i>Deramore.</i> Robert Wilfrid de Yarbrough-Bateson, <i>b. 65, s. 93, m.</i>	Hn. Geo. de Y.-Bateson, <i>b. 70</i>
1887	<i>De Ramsey.</i> William Henry Fellows, <i>b. 1848, s. 1887, m.</i>	Hon. Coulson Fellows, <i>b. 83</i>
1881	<i>Derwent.</i> Harcourt V. Bempde-Johnstone, <i>b. 29, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Fras. Johnstone, <i>b. 51</i>
1909	<i>Desart.</i> See "Desart," <i>Irish Earls</i> , p. 108	(None to U.K. Barony)
1831	<i>De Saumarez.</i> James St. Vincent Saumarez, <i>b. 1843, s. 1891, m.</i>	Hon. Jas. B. Saumarez, <i>b. 89</i>
1905	<i>Desborough.</i> William Henry Grenfell, K.C.V.O., <i>b. 55, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Julian Grenfell, <i>b. 88</i>
1820	<i>1. Digby.</i> (Edward Henry Traillgar Digby (<i>Brit. Baron, Digby</i>), <i>b. 1846, s. 1889, m.</i>	Hon. Edward Digby, <i>b. 1894</i>
1765	<i>1. Dingwall.</i> See "Lucas," <i>Engl. Baron</i> (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English, below)
1615	<i>Dormer.</i> Roland John Dormer, <i>b. 1862, s. 1900, m.</i>	Hon. Chas. J. T. Dormer, <i>b. 64</i>
1875	<i>Douglas.</i> See "Home," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 109	(As Scottish)
1800	<i>1. Dufferin & Claneboye.</i> See "Dufferin and A.," <i>U.K. Marq.</i> , p. 107	(As U.K.)

Created.

Title, Name, &c.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1800	I.† Dunalley, Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.	Hn. Henry O'C. Prittie, b. 77
1841	I.† Dunboyne, Robt. St. John Fitz Walter Butler, b. 1844, s. 99, m.	Hon. Fitz W. Butler, b. 1874
1805	Dunedin, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 49, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Ronald Murray, b. 1868
1802	Dunleath, Henry Lyle Mulholland, b. 1854, s. 1895, m.	Hn. Andr. Mulholland, b. 82
1831	Dunmore. See "Dunmore," Scott. Earl, p. 108	(As Scottish)
1809	Dunning. See "Rollo," Scott. Baron, below	(As Scottish)
1845	I. Dunsandle & Clan Conal, James Frederick Daly, b. 1849, s. 1894	(None)
1804	I. Dunswan, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, b. 1878, s. 1899, m.	Hn. Randal Plunkett, b. 1906
1780	Dynevor, Arthur de Cardonnell Rice, b. 1836, s. 1878, w.	Hon. Walter Rice, b. 1873
1857	Ebury, Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, b. 1834, s. 1893, m.	Hn. Robt. Grosvenor, b. 1868
1859	Egerton of Tatton, Alan de Tatton Egerton, b. 1845, s. 1909, m.	Hn. Maurice Egerton, b. 74
1849	Elgin. See "Elgin and K.," Scott. Earl, p. 109	(As Scottish)
1843	S. Elibank, Montolieu Fox O. Murray, b. 1840, s. 1871, m.	Master of Elibank, M.P., b. 70
1802	Ellenborough, Edward Downes Law, b. 1841, s. 1902	(Hon. Cecil Law, C.B., b. 1849)
1810	S. Elphinstone, {Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (U.K. Baron, Elphin- stone), b. 1869, s. 1893	Hon. Mounstuart Elphin- stone, b. 1871
1874	Emly, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, b. 1858, s. 1894, m.	(None)
1806	Erskine, William Macnaghten Erskine, b. 1841, s. 1882, m.	Hn. Montagu Erskine, b. 65
1803	Estcourt, Geo. Thos. J. Sotheron-Estcourt, b. 1839, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1872	Etrick. See "Napier," Scott. Baron, below	(As Scottish)
1906	Eversley, George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., b. 1832, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1905	Faber, Edmund Beckett Faber, b. 1847, 1st Baron	(None)
1867	S. Fairfax of Cameron, Albert Kirby Fairfax, b. 1870, s. 1900	Hn. Chas. E. Fairfax, b. 1876
1897	Fairlie. See "Glasgow," Scott. Earl, p. 109	(As Scottish)
1756	I.† Farquhar, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, b. 1879, s. 1900, m.	Hn. Somerset Maxwell, b. 65
1808	Farquhar, Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 44, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1803	Farrer, Thomas Cecil Farrer, b. 1859, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Cecil Farrer, b. 1893
1896	Fermanagh. See "Erne," Irish Earl, p. 109	(As Irish)
1856	I. Fernoy, Edwd. Fitz Edmund Burke Roche, b. 1850, s. 1874, m.	Hon. James Roche, b. 1851
1798	I. Ffrench, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, b. 68, s. 63, m.	Hon. Jno. Ffrench, b. 1872
1831	Fingall. See "Fingall," Irish Earl, p. 109	(As Irish)
1790	Fisherick. See "Donegal," Irish Marq., p. 107, M.	(As Irish)
1861	Fitzhardinge, Charles Paget Fitz. Berkeley, b. 1830, s. 1896, m.	(None)
1906	Fitzmaurice, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., b. 45, 1st Baron	(None)
1776	Foley, Fitzalan Charles John Foley, b. 1852, s. 1905	Gerald H. Foley, b. 1858
1445	S. Forbes, Horace C. Gammell Forbes, b. 1829, s. 1868	Hon. Atholl Forbes, b. 1841
1821	Forester, Cecil Theodore Weld-Forester, b. 1842, s. 1894, m.	Hn. Geo. W.-Forester, b. 67
1833	S.† Forrester. See "Verulam," Engl. Earl, p. 111	(As English)
1815	Fosford. See "Limerick," Irish Earl, p. 109	(As Irish)
1790	Gage. See "Gage," Irish Visct., p. 112	(As Irish)
1800	I.† Gardner (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1805	†	
1818	I. Garragh, Charles J. Spencer Geo. Canning, b. 1852, s. 1871, m.	Hn. Leopold Canning, b. 78
1876	Gerard, Frederic John Gerard, b. 1883, s. 1902, m.	Hn. Rlt. G.-Diceonson, b. 57
1824	Gifford, Edric Frederick Gifford, P.C., b. 1849, s. 1872, m.	Hon. Edgar Gifford, b. 1857
1906	Glanville, John Jones Jenkins, b. 1835, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1899	Glanusk, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, D.S.O., b. 1864, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Wilfred Bailey, b. 91
1909	Gorell, John Gorell Barnes, P.C., b. 1848, 1st Baron, m.	Hon.
1868	Gormanston. See "Gormanston," Irish Visct., p. 112	(As Irish)
1806	Granard. See "Granard," Irish Earl, p. 109	(As Irish)
1782	Granley, John Richard Brinsley Norton, b. 1855, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Richd. Norton, b. 1852
1794	I. Graves, Henry Cyril Percy Graves, b. 1847, s. 1904, m.	Hn. Clarence Graves, b. 1871
1902	Grenfell, Fros. W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 41, 1st Bn., m.	Hn. Pascoe Grenfell, b. 1905
1860	Greville, Algernon William Fulke Greville, b. 1841, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Chas. Greville, b. 107
1324	Grey de Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey Clifton, b. 1858, s. 1887, w.	Hon. Cecil Clifton, b. 1862
1886	Grinthorpe, Ernest William Beckett, b. 1856, s. 1905, w.	Hon. Ralph Beckett, b. 91
1815	Grinstead. See "Enniskillen," Irish Earl, p. 109	(As Irish)
1796	Grindley, Willoughby Merrick Campbell Burrell, b. 1841, s. 1909, m.	(None)
1880	Haldon, Lawrence William Palk, b. 1865, s. 1903, m.	Hon. Laurence Palk, b. 1856
1886	Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., b. 1872, s. 1900	Hn. I. Hamilton, M.V.O., b. 73
1874	Hampdon, Herbert Stuart Pakington, b. 1883, s. 1906	Hn. Humphrey Pakington, b. 1888
1859	Hare. See "Listowel," Irish Earl, p. 110	(As Irish)
1876	Harlech, George Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Hn. Wm. G. A. O.-Gore, b. 85
1815	Harris, Geo. R. Canning Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. 51, s. 72, m.	Hn. Geo. St. V. Harris, b. 89
1866	Hartismere. See "Henniker," Irish Baron, below	(As Irish)
1805	Hastings, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, b. 1882, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Helen Astley (Dau.), b. 68
1835	Hatherton, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., b. 1842, s. 1863, m.	Hon. Edwd. Littleton, b. 68
1906	Haversham, Arthur Divett Hayter, P.C., b. 1835, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1776	Hawke, Martin Bladen Hawke, b. 1860, s. 1887	Hn. Stanhope Hawke, b. 63
1711	Hay. See "Kinnoull," Scott. Earl, p. 109	(As Scottish)
1797	I.† Headley, Charles Mark Alanson Winn, b. 1845, s. 1877, m.	Rowland G. A.-Winn, b. 85
1906	Hempill, Stanhope Charles John Hempill, b. 1853, s. 1908	Hon. Fitzroy Hempill, b. 66
1896	Heneage, Edward Heneage, P.C., b. 1840, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Geo. E. Heneage, b. 66

Created, 1799	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1799	<i>Henley, Frederic Henley (U.K. Baron, Northington), b. 1849, s. 1868, w.</i>	Hn. Anthony Henley, b. '58
1800	<i>Henniker, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (U.K. Baron, Bactonmere), b. 1872, s. 1902</i>	Hon. Gerald H. Major, b. '72 (None)
1886	<i>Herschell, Richard Farrer Herschell, M.V.O., b. 1878, s. 1899</i>	Hon. Wm. Holmes-a'C., b. '06
1828	<i>Hightchury, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, b. 1863, s. 1903, m.</i>	Hon. Chas. T. Mills, b. 1887
1886	<i>Hillingdon, Charles William Mills, b. 1855, s. 1898, m.</i>	Hn. Chas. Allsopp, b. 1906
1886	<i>Hindlip, Charles Allsopp, b. 1877, s. 1897, m.</i>	Hon. Ernest Holden, b. 1867 (None)
1908	<i>Holden, Angus Holden, b. 1833, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(As British)
1897	<i>Holm Patrick, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, b. 1886, s. 1898</i>	Capt. Henry E. Hotham, b. '55
1782	<i>Hood. See "Hood," Brit. Visc., p. 112.</i>	Hn. Jno. S. R. Tufton, b. 1873
1797	<i>Hotham, Frederick William Hotham, b. 1863, s. 1907, m.</i>	Rev. Hn. Wm. C. Ellis, b. '35
1881	<i>Hothfield, Henry James Tufton, b. 1844, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hn. Bernd. F. Howard, b. '85
1897	<i>Howard de Walden, Thomas Evelyn Ellis, b. 1880, s. 1899</i>	Hn. Wm. A. Vanneck, b. 1845
1860	<i>Howard of Glossop, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1859, s. 1883, m.</i>	Hn. Wm. G. H. Jolliffe, b. '98
1796	<i>Huntingfield, Joshua Charles Vanneck, b. 1842, s. 1897</i>	Hon. Donough O'Brien, b. '97
1866	<i>Hylton, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.</i>	Hon. Jno. Alan Burns, b. '97 (None)
1843	<i>1. Luckin, Lucius William O'Brien, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.</i>	Hon. Jas. Joicey, b. 1880 (As Irish)
1897	<i>1. Luncy, James Cleland Burns, b. 1864, s. 1905, m.</i>	(As Irish)
1895	<i>James of Hereford, Henry James, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1828, 1st Baron</i>	(None to U.K. title)
1906	<i>Joicey, James Joicey, b. 1846, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Wm. Edwardes, b. 1904
1831	<i>Kentis. See "Headfort," Irish Marg., p. 107</i>	Rev. Hon. W. Kenyon, b. 1847 (As Scottish)
1856	<i>Kenmare. See "Kenmare," Irish Earl, p. 109</i>	T. Carew Trollope, b. 1891
1866	<i>Kenry. See "Dunraven," Irish Earl, p. 108</i>	Maj. Hn. Geo. Morris, b. '02
1776	<i>1. Kensington, (Hugh Edwardes, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Kensington), b. 1873, s. 1900, m.</i>	Hn. Jno. F.A. Browne, b. '72 (As Scottish)
1788	<i>Kenyon, Lloyd Kenyon, K.C.V.O., b. 1864, s. 1869</i>	Hon. Mich. de Courcy, b. '82
1821	<i>Ker. See "Lothian," Scott. Marg., p. 107</i>	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1879 (None)
1868	<i>Kesteren, John Henry Trollope, b. 1851, s. 1874</i>	Hon. Jno. Balfour, b. 1904 (As Scottish)
1900	<i>Kilmain, Martin H. FitzPatrick Morris, b. 1867, s. 1901</i>	Hon. Claude M. Thompson, b. 1887
1789	<i>1. Kilmaine, John Edward Deane Browne, b. 1878, s. 1907, m.</i>	Hon. Edwd. Knollys, b. 1895
1831	<i>Kinnarack. See "Erroll," Scott. Earl, p. 109</i>	Hon. Victor Cochrane-Baillie, b. 1896
1772	<i>1. Kingsale, Michael Constantine de Courcy, b. 1855, s. 1895, m.</i>	Hon. Jno. H. Rowley, b. '94
1868	<i>1. Kinnaird, (Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (U.K. Baron, Kinnaird), b. 1847, s. 1887, m.</i>	Hon. Alex. Lawrence, b. 1878
1897	<i>Kinnear, Alexander Smith Kinnear, b. 1833, 1st Baron</i>	Hn. Wm. R. Wyndham, b. '76
1902	<i>Knorss, Patrick Balfour, b. 1870, s. 1905, m.</i>	Hon. Rupt. Leigh, b. 1856 (None)
1838	<i>Knutor. See "Kintore," Scott. Earl, p. 109</i>	Hon. Stephen Powys, b. '69 (Life peerage)
1905	<i>Knaresborough, Henry Meysey Meysey-Thompson, b. 1845, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Horace Lysaght, b. '73 (None)
1902	<i>Knollys, Francis Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Jno. M. Rolls, b. 1870 (None)
1880	<i>Lanington, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E., b. 1860, s. 1890, m.</i>	(None)
1800	<i>1. Langford, Hercules Edwd. Rowley, K.C.V.O., b. 1848, s. 1854, w.</i>	Hon. Otway Plunkett, b. '92
1869	<i>Lawrence, John Hamilton Lawrence, b. 1846, s. 1879, m.</i>	Hon. Hugh Fraser, b. 1874 (As Irish)
1859	<i>Leconfield, Charles Henry Wyndham, b. 1872, s. 1901</i>	Hon. Nan Ino Herbert, b. '80 (None)
1839	<i>Leigh, Francis Dudley Leigh, b. 1855, s. 1905, w.</i>	Hn. Wm. G. Brownlow, b. '02
1905	<i>Leith of Phine, Alex. John Forbes-Leith, b. 1847, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Robt. F.C. Vernon, b. '62
1797	<i>Liford, John Powys, b. 1863, s. 1896, m.</i>	Hn. Somerset Mednld, b. '76 (None)
1900	<i>Lindley, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., b. 1828, m.</i>	(None)
1758	<i>1. Lisle, George Wm. James Lysaght, b. 1840, s. 1898, m.</i>	(Life peerage)
1807	<i>Lister, Joseph Lister, P.C., G.M., b. 1827, 1st Baron, w.</i>	Hon. Ronald M'G. Hogg, b. '65
1802	<i>Lisgarrook, John Allan Rolls, b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.</i>	
1805	<i>Loch, Edward Douglas Loch, M.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1873, s. 1900, m.</i>	
1908	<i>Loche, Edmund Robertson, P.C., K.C., b. 1845, 1st Baron</i>	
1801	<i>Loftus. See "Fly," Irish Marg., p. 107</i>	
1906	<i>Lornburn, Robt. Threshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Lord Chancellor), b. 1846, 1st Baron, m.</i>	
1841	<i>1. Louth, Randal Pilgrim R. Plunkett, b. 1868, s. 1883, m.</i>	
1864	<i>1. Lovat, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, 1837, s. 1887</i>	
1762	<i>1. Lovel & Holland. See "Ezmont," Irish Earl, p. 109</i>	
1863	<i>Lucas, Anheron Thomas Herbert (Scott. Baron, Dingwall), b. 1876, s. 1905 (to 7th Earl Cowper)</i>	
1897	<i>Ludlow, Henry Ludlow Lopes, b. 1865, s. 1899, m.</i>	
1839	<i>Lurgan, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., b. 1858, s. 1882, m.</i>	
1859	<i>Lyneden, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, b. 1857, s. 1900, m.</i>	
1776	<i>1. Macdonald, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, b. 1853, s. 1874, m.</i>	
1908	<i>MacDonnell, Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., b. 1844, 1st Baron, m.</i>	
1887	<i>Macnaghten, Edward Macnaghten, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1830, w.</i>	
1887	<i>Magheramorne, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903</i>	

Title, Name, &c.

Eldest Son or Heir.

Hon. Jno. N. Manners, *b.* '82
Hon. Wm. Whiteley, *b.* '86
Hon. Jno. C. C. -Lister, *b.* '67
Hon. Hugh Massy, *b.* 1864
(As Scottish)
(As Irish)
(None to peerage)
Hon. Paul Methuen, *b.* '86
Hon. Herman Stern, *b.* '00
Hn. Godfrey Wilghby., *b.* '47
(As Irish)
(As Irish)
(As Irish)
Hon. Jas. Moncreiff, *b.* 1872
(None)
Hon. Robt. Collier, *b.* 1875
Hon. Jno. R. Monson, *b.* 1907
Hon. Robt. Douglas-Scott-
Montagu, *b.* 1867
(As Irish)
Hon. Thos. A. Rice, *b.* 1883
Hon. Edwd. Lloyd-Mostyn,
(None) [*b.* 1885

Hon. Wm. M. Stourton, *b.* '95
(As U.K.)
Hn. Alan Pennington, *b.* '37
(to Irish Bny. only)
Hn. Robt. D.-Morgan, *b.* '74
(As British)
Col. Hn. Geo. Napier, C.L.E.,
[*b.* 1845
Master of Napier, *b.* 1876
Hn. Thos. John Wynn, *b.* '78
(None)
Hon. Richd. Legh, *b.* 1888
Hon. Wm. F. J. North, *b.* '60
Hon. Walter J. James, *b.* '69
(None)
(None)
(As Irish)
Hon. Ralph Adderley, *b.* '72
Hon. Chas. J. Wilson, *b.* '04
(None)
(None)
Hn. Arthur O'Neill, *b.* 1876
Hon. Geoffrey Browne, *b.* 1861
Chichester Skeffington, *b.* '50
Hon. Arthur Walsh, *b.* '50
(As Irish) [*b.* 1859
(As Scottish)
(None)
Hn. Alan D. Penmant, *b.* '90
Hon.
Hon. Albert Petre, *b.* 1832
(None)
Hon. Lyon Playfair, *b.* 1888
Hon. Terence Plunkett, *b.* '99
Hon. Geo. Wentworth W.
Bampfylde, *b.* 1882
Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1864
(As Irish)
(As Irish) [*b.* 1859
Hon. Granv. Waldegrave,
Hn. FitzRoy Somerset, *b.* '85
(As Scottish)
(As Irish)
Hn. Thos. McC.-Enbry, *b.* '87
(None)
Hon. Gerald Liddell, *b.* 1859
Hon. Robt. J. Strutt, *b.* 1875
Baron Aeneas Mackay, *b.* '38
(None to U.K. title)

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1902	<i>Redesdale</i> , Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. Clem. F.-Mitford, b. '76 (None)
1894	<i>Rendel</i> , Stuart Rendel, b. 1834, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. Fredk. Thellusson, b. '68
1806 I.	<i>Rendlesham</i> , Fredk. Wm. Brook Thellusson, b. 1840, s. 1852, w. ...	Hn. Cecil Baring, b. 1854
1885	<i>Rewdlesoke</i> , John Baring, P.C., b. 1863, s. 1897	Hon. Chas. A. Lister, b. 1887
1797	<i>Ribblesdale</i> , Thomas Lister, P.C., b. 1854, s. 1876, m.	Hon. Philip Ritchie, b. 1849
1905	<i>Rickle of Dundee</i> , Charles Ritchie, b. 1866, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Geo. B. Rodney, b. 1893
1782	<i>Rolney</i> , Geo. B. Harley Demmett Rodney, b. 1857, s. 1864, m. ...	Master of Rolley, b. 1860
1651 S.	<i>Rollo</i> , Jno. Rogerson Rollo (U.K. Baron, Dunning), b. '35, s. '52, w. ...	(None)
1866	<i>Romilly</i> , William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b. 1890, s. 1905, M.	(As Scottish)
1828	<i>Rosebery</i> . See "Rosebery," Scott, Earl, p. 110	Hon. Herc. Robinson, b. '95
1896	<i>Rosenead</i> , Hercules A. Temple Robinson, b. 1866, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Wm. Westenra, b. '92
1796 I.	<i>Rossamore</i> , (Derrick Warner Wm. Westenra (U.K. Baron, Ross- more), b. 1853, s. 1874, m.	Hon. Lionel Rothschild, M.P., b. 1868
1885	<i>Rothschild</i> , Nathan Mayer Rothschild, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1840, 1st Baron, m.	Mtr. of Ruthven, D.S.C., b. '70
1651 S.	<i>Ruthven</i> , Walter James Hore-Ruthven, b. 1838, s. 1864, m.	Hon. C. E. Philipps, b. 1888
1876	<i>Sackville</i> . (In dispute.)	Hon. Henry St. John, b. '56
1908	<i>St. David</i> , John Wynford Philipps, b. 1860, 1st Baron, m.	Frank Studden, b. 1852
1559	<i>St. John of Bletso</i> , Beauchamp Moubray St. John, b. 1844, s. 1887, w. ...	Hn. Edw. S. St. Aubyn, b. '93
1852	<i>St. Leonards</i> , Frank Edward Sudden, b. 1890, s. 1908, M.	Hon. Rowland Winn, b. '98
1887	<i>St. Leger</i> , John Townshend St. Aubyn, G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1857, s. 1908, m. ...	(As Irish)
1895	<i>St. Oswald</i> , Rowland Winn, b. 1857, s. 1893, m.	Master of Saltoun, b. 1886
1797	<i>Saltersford</i> . See "Countdown," Irish Earl, p. 108	(None)
1445 S.	<i>Salton</i> , Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.	Hn. Jno. W. Mansfield, b. '57
1905	<i>Sanderson</i> , Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., b. '41, 1st Baron	Hon. Edmd. A. Sandys, b. '60
1871	<i>Sandhurst</i> , William Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. '55, s. '76, m.	(None)
1802	<i>Sandys</i> , Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	(None)
1888	<i>Savile</i> , John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., b. 1854, s. 1866, m.	Hon. Geoffrey Piennes, b. '84
1603	<i>Saye & Sele</i> , Geoffrey C. T. Wykeham-Fiennes, b. 1858, s. 1907, m. ...	Ld. Curzon of Kildistn, b. '75
1761	<i>Scarsdale</i> , Rev. Alf. N. Holden Curzon, b. 1831, s. 1856, w.	Hon. Fras. Colborne, b. 1855
1839	<i>Seaton</i> , John Reginald Upton Colborne, b. 1854, s. 1883, m.	(As Irish)
1831	<i>Sefton</i> . See "Sefton," Irish Earl, p. 111	Master of Seampill, b. 1893
1483 S.	<i>Seampill</i> , John Forbes-Seampill, b. 1863, s. 1905, m.	(Life peerage)
1909	<i>Shair</i> , Thomas Shaw, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1850, m.	Hn. Arth. Stanley, M.P., b. '75
1783 I.	<i>Sheffield</i> , Edward Lyulph Stanley, b. 1839, s. 1909, m.	Lt.-Col. Rlph. Sherard, b. '60
1627 I.	<i>Sherard</i> , Philip Hailton Sherard, b. 1851, s. 1902	Rev. Hn. Fredk. Dutton, b. '40
1784	<i>Sherborne</i> , Edward Lenox Dutton, b. 1831, s. 1883, w.	(As Irish)
1880	<i>Skute</i> . See "Barrington," Irish Visct., p. 111	Hn. Lawr. K. Shuttleworth, ...
1902	<i>Shuttleworth</i> , Lightfoot J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., b. '44, 1st Bn., m. ...	(As Irish)
1821	<i>Silchester</i> . See "Longford," Irish Earl, p. 110	Master of Sinclair, b. '87
1449 S.	<i>Sinclair</i> , Charles William St. Clair, b. 1831, s. 1880, m.	(None to U.K. title)
1826	<i>Sonnerhill</i> . See "Clanricarde," Irish Marg., p. 106	Rev. Hy. L. S. Coocks, b. 1862
1784	<i>Somers</i> , Arthur Herbert Tennyson Coocks, b. 1887, s. 1899, m.	(As Irish)
1873	<i>Somerton</i> . See "Normanton," Irish Earl, p. 110	Hon. Chas. Fitzroy, b. 1904
1780	<i>Southampton</i> , Charles Henry Fitzroy, b. 1867, s. 1872, m.	F. E. Fitzherbert, D.S.O., b. '59
1640	<i>Stafford</i> , Fitzherbert E. Stafford-Flemingham, b. 1833, s. 1892, m. ...	Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, b. '80
1886	<i>Stalbridge</i> , Richd. de Aquila Grosvenor, P.C., b. '37, 1st Baron, m. ...	(As Irish)
1839	<i>Stanton of Aberdeen</i> . See "Sheffield," Irish Baron, above	Hon. Geo. H. Gordon, b. '71
1892	<i>Stannore</i> , Arth. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G., b. '29, 1st Baron, w. ...	(As Scottish)
1796	<i>Stewart of Garties</i> . See "Galloway," Scott, Earl, p. 109	Hon. Mrs. Robt. Howard
1897	<i>Strathcona & Mount Royal</i> , (Donald Alexander Smith, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1820, 1st Baron, m. ...	Hon. John Beresford
1900	<i>Stratheden & Campbell</i> (1841), Hallyburton George Campbell, b. ...	Campbell, b. 1865
1836	<i>Strathgairn</i> . See "Seafeld," Scott, Earl, p. 111	(As Scottish)
1884	<i>Stuart of Castle Stuart</i> . See "Moray," Scott, Earl, p. 110	(As Scottish)
1796	<i>Sudden</i> , Chas. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., b. 1840, s. 1877, m. ...	Hon. Chas. H. Tracy, b. 1870
1882	<i>Swinton</i> . See "Arran," Irish Earl, p. 107	(As Irish)
1786	<i>Swynfen</i> , Charles Harbord, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., b. 1832, s. 1853, m. ...	Hn. Chas. Harbord, C.B., b. '55
1893	<i>Swynfen</i> , Ernest Ambrose Vivian, b. 1848, s. 1894	Hn. Odo Vivian, M.V.O., b. '75
1907	<i>Synghin</i> , Montagu Samuel-Montagu, b. 1832, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. Louis S. Montagu, b. '66
1831 I.	<i>Talbot of Malahide</i> , Richd. Wogan Talbot, b. 1846, s. 1883, m. ...	Hon. Jas. B. Talbot, b. 1874
1856	<i>Talbot of Malahide</i>	Hon. Fredk. Shore, b. 1844
1797 I.	<i>Teignmouth</i> , Charles John Shore, b. 1840, s. 1885, m.	Hn. Arth. Chichester, b. '80
1831	<i>Tennison</i> , Arthur Henry Chichester, b. 1854, s. 1906, m.	Hn. Lionel Tennyson, b. '89
1884	<i>Tennison</i> , Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1852, s. 1882, m. ...	Hn. Chas. Abbott, b. '09
1827	<i>Tenderden</i> , Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, b. 1865, s. 1882, m.	Hn. Chris. R. Curzon, b. '66
1616	<i>Tenham</i> , Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, b. 1867, s. 1892, m. ...	Rv. Hn. Chas. C. Bruce, b. '69
1792	<i>Thurston</i> , Thos. J. H. T. Unnam-Bruce, P.C., b. 1838, s. 1874, m. ...	Hn. Denis Tollenmache, b. '84
1876	<i>Tollenmache</i> , Bentley Lionel J. Tollenmache, b. 1883, s. 1904, m. ...	Master of Torphichen, b. '86
1548 S.	<i>Torphichen</i> , James Walter Sandilands, b. 1846, s. 1859, obd. div.	Hon. Geo. Hill-Trevor, b. '59
1880	<i>Trevor</i> , Arthur William Hill-Trevor, b. 1852, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Regd. Barnewall, b. '97
1462 I.	<i>Trimlestown</i> , Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1861, s. 1891, w. ...	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1881	Tweeddale. See "Tweeddale," <i>Scott. Mag.</i> , p. 107	(As Scottish)
1881	Tweedmouth, Dudley Marjoribanks, M.V.O., b. 1874, s. 1909, m.	Hn. Countess Marjoribanks, b. '60
1786	Tyrone. See "Waterford," <i>Irish Mag.</i> , p. 107	(As Irish)
1523	Vane of Harrowden, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, b. 1869, s. 1883, w.	Three co-heiresses [b. '61
1800 1	Vivian, Dayrolles Blakeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. '28, s. '68, m.	Hn. Frdk. E. de-Molins, b.s.o.,
1762	Vernon, George F. A. Venables-Vernon, b. 1888, s. 1893, m.	Hn. Fras. V. Vernon, b. '89
1841	Vivian, George Crespienig Brabazon Vivian, b. 1878, s. 1893, obid. dir.	Hn. Anthony Vivian, b. '06
1905	Waleran, William Hood Walrond, P.C., b. 1849, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. Wm. Walrond, M.P., b. '76
1800 1	Walscourt, Errol Augustus Jos. H. Blake, b. 1841, s. 1849, m.	Hon. Charles Blake, b. 1875
1780	Walsingham, Thomas de Grey, b. 1843, s. 1870, m.	Hon. Jno. A. de Grey, b. 49
1895	Wandsworth, Sydney James Stern, b. 1845, 1st Baron	(None)
1792 1	Wardpark, Henry Anson Cavendish, b. 1839, s. 1863, m.	Hon. Chas. Cavendish, b. '83
1906	Weardale, Philip James Stanhope, b. 1847, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1894	Welby, Reginald E. Welby, G.C.B., b. 1832, 1st Baron	(None)
1821	Wemyss. See "Wemyss and M., <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 111	(As Scottish)
1839	Wenlock, Beilby Lawley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.E., K.C.B., b. 49, s. '80, m.	Hn. Richd. Lawley, C.B., b. '56
1861	Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, b. 1852, s. 75, m.	Hon. Michd. Bethell, b. 1883
1776 1	Westoote. See "Cobham," <i>Brit. Visct.</i> , p. 111	(As British)
1825	Wigan. See "Crawford," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 108	(As Scottish)
1892	Willoughby de Broke, Richard Greville Verney, b. 1869, s. 1902	Hon. Jno. Verney, b. 1896
1880	Wintborne, Ivor Bertie Guest, b. 1835, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Ivor Guest, M.P., b. '73
1906	Winterstoke, William Henry Wills, b. 1830, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1869	Woburn, Frederic Glyn, b. 1864, s. 1868, m.	Hon. Geo. Carr Glyn, b. '96
1835	Worthingham. See "Gosford," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 109	(As Irish)
1838	Wrottesley, Arthur Wrottesley, b. 1824, s. 1867, w.	Hn. Victor Wrottesley, b. '73
1829	Wyndford, Philip George Best, b. 1871, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Saml. J. Best, b. 1874
1900	Zouche of Harringworth, Robt. N. Cecil Geo. Curzon, b. 1851, s. 1873, w.	Hon. Darea Curzon, b. 1860
1328	John Arbutnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.,	
	b. 1841, 1st Baron, m.	
1910	Arthur Godley, G.C.B., b. 1847, 1st Baron	

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT: 14 Imperial; 3 Scottish.

1892	Amherst of Hackney, Mary Rothes Margaret Cecil, Bnss., b. 1857, s. 1909, m.	Hon. W. A. Cecil, b. 1886
1309	Beaumont, Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Bnss., b. 1804, s. 1856	Hon. Ivy M. Stapleton, b. '95
1421	Berkeley, Eva Mary Fitzh, Foley, Bnss., b. 1875, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Mary L. Foley, b. 1905
1455	Berners, Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Bnss., b. 1835, s. 1871, w.	Hon. Sir Raymond Robert Tyrwhitt-Wilson, b. 1855
1807	Burton, Nellie Lisa Baillie, Bnss., b. 1873, s. 1909, m.	Hn. Geo. E. M. Baillie, b. '94
1508	Clyton, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, Bnss., b. & s. 1900	Earl of Darnley, b. 1859
1861	Cromartie, Sibell Lillian Blunt, Countess, b. 1878, title called out of abeyance 1895, m.	Viscount Tarbat, b. 1904
1332	Darcy de Knayth, Violet (Countess of Powis), Bnss., b. 1865, m.	Viscount Clive, b. 1892
1264	De Ros, Mary Frances Dawson, Bnss., b. 1854, s. 1907, m.	Three co-heiresses
1899	Dunchester, Henrietta Anne Carleton, b. 1845, 1st Baroness, m.	Hon. Dudley Carleton, b. '76
1293	Fauconberg & Conyers (1509), Marcia (Countess of Yarborough), Bnss., b. 1865, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1887
1444 5	Gray, Eveleen Smith-Gray, Bnss., b. 1841, s. 1895, w.	Master of Gray, b. 1864
1897	Hambleden, Emily Smith, b. 1828, 1st Viscountess, w.	Hn. Wm. F. Smith, M.P., b. '68
1490 5	Herries, Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), Bnss., b. 1877, s. 1908, m.	Earl of Arundel, b. 1908
1602 5	Kilnosa, Mary Morgan-Grenville, Bnss., G.I., b. 1852, s. 1869, w.	Master of Kilnosa, b. 1887
1891	Macdonald of Earncliffe, Susan A. Macdonald, b. '36, 1st Bnss., w.	(None)
1688 5	Melfort, Lady Edith Drummond, title of Countess not used	Fras. M. Drummond, b. 1839
1529	Wentworth, Ada Mary Milbanke, Bnss., b. 1871, s. 1906	Lady Anne Blunt, b. 1837

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£25,894.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Henry John Lowndes Graham, K.C.B.	£2,000	Clerks, H. P. St. John (Prin. Clerk and Taxing Officer, Judicial Department), V. M. Biddulph; Hon. E. A. Stonor; H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam; J. B. Hotham; E. C. Vigners; G. D. Luard; G. Proby; W. G. G. Leveson-Gower; P. K. Hodgson	£100 to £600
Clerk Assistant, Hon. Edward Pierson Thesiger, C.B.	£1,500	Acct. and Receiver of Fees, T. Ambrey Court	£600
Reading Clerk, Edmund H. Alderson	£1,000	Librarian, Edmund Gosse, LL.B.	£1,000
Counsel to Chairman of Com., Alb. Gray, K.C.	£1,800	Examiners to Standing Orders, C. Walter Campion, £800; J. R. Symons-Jeune	£300
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Public Bills, Alfred Harrison	£1,200	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O.	£1,000
Senior Clerk, J. F. Symons-Jeune (Prin. Clerk, Private Committees), £900; W. H. H. Gordon (Clerk of the Journals), £1,000; C. L. Anstruther (Clerk of Printed Papers and Clerk attending the Table), £950; Hon. A. McDonnell, £825; A. H. Robinson (Prin. Clerk, Private Bill Office, and Taxing Officer for Private Bill Costs), £1,100. Other		Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. R. R. Hon. Sir Fleetwood I. Edwards, G.C.V.O.	£1,000
		Official Reporter, Arthur Walter	£750

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1902	<i>Redesdale</i> , Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. Clem. F.-Mitford, b. '76 (None)
1894	<i>Rendel</i> , Stuart Rendel, b. 1834, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. Fredk. Thellusson, b. '68
1806 I.	<i>Rendlesham</i> , Fredk. Wm. Brook Thellusson, b. 1840, s. 1852, w. ...	Hn. Cecil Baring, b. 1854
1885	<i>Rendlesham</i> , John Baring, P.C., b. 1863, s. 1897	Hn. Chas. A. Lister, b. 1887
1737	<i>Ribblesdale</i> , Thomas Lister, P.C., b. 1834, s. 1875, m.	Hn. Philip Ritchie, b. 1855
1905	<i>Ritchie of Dundee</i> , Charles Ritchie, b. 1866, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Geo. B. Rodney, b. 1891
1782	<i>Rodney</i> , Geo. B. Harley Demmett Rodney, b. 1857, s. 1864, m. ...	Master of Rollo, b. 1860
1651 S.	<i>Rollo</i> , Jno. Rogerson Rollo (U.K. Baron, <i>Dunning</i>), b. '35, s. '52, w.	(None)
1866	<i>Romilly</i> , William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b. 1899, s. 1905, M.	(As Scottish)
1828	<i>Rosebery</i> . See "Rosebery," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 110	Hon. Herc. Robinson, b. '95
1896	<i>Rosmead</i> , Hercules A. Temple Robinson, b. 1866, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Wm. Westenra, b. '92
1796 I.	<i>Rossmore</i> , (Derrick Warner Wm. Westenra (U.K. Baron, <i>Ross-</i> 1838 S. more), b. 1853, s. 1874, m.	M.P., b. 1868
1885	<i>Rothschild</i> , Nathan Mayer Rothschild, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1840, 1st Baron, m.	Mtr. of Ruthven, D.S.O., b. '70
1651 S.	<i>Ruthven</i> , Walter James Hore-Ruthven, b. 1838, s. 1864, m.	Hon. C. E. Philipps, b. 1828
1876	<i>Sackville</i> . (In dispute.)	Hon. Henry St. John, b. 1876
1908	<i>St. David</i> , John Wynford Philipps, b. 1860, 1st Baron, m.	Frank Sugden, b. 1852
1859	<i>St. John of Bletso</i> , Beauchamp Moubray St. John, b. 1844, s. 1887, w. ...	Hn. Edwd. S. St. Aubyn, b. '58
1852	<i>St. Leonards</i> , Frank Edward Sugden, b. 1890, s. 1908, M.	Hon. Rowland Winn, b. '93
1887	<i>St. Levan</i> , John Townshend St. Aubyn, G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1857, s. 1908, m. ...	(As Irish)
1885	<i>St. Oswald</i> , Rowland Winn, b. 1857, s. 1893, m.	Master of Saltoun, b. 1885
1796	<i>Saltoun</i> . See "Courtown," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 108	(None)
1445 S.	<i>Saltoun</i> , Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.	Hn. Jno. W. Mansfield, b. '57
1905	<i>Sanderson</i> , Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., L.S.O., b. 41, 1st Baron	Hon. Edmd. A. Sandys, b. '60
1871	<i>Sandhurst</i> , William Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.T., G.C.I.E., b. '55, s. '76, m.	(None)
1801	<i>Sandys</i> , Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, b. 1835, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Geoffrey Fiennes, b. '84
1888	<i>Savile</i> , John Savile Lannely-Savile, K.C.V.O., b. 1854, s. 1865, m.	Ld. Curzon of Kilstn, b. '59
1603	<i>Saye & Sele</i> , Geoffrey C. T. Wykeham-Fiennes, b. 1858, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Fras. Colborne, b. 1855
1761	<i>Seardsdale</i> , Rev. Alf. N. Holden Curzon, b. 1831, s. 1856, w.	(As Irish)
1839	<i>Seaton</i> , John Reginald Upton Colborne, b. 1854, s. 1888, m.	Master of Sempill, b. 1893
1831	<i>Sefton</i> . See "Sefton," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 111	(Life peerage)
1489 S.	<i>Sempill</i> , John Forbes-Sempill, b. 1863, s. 1905, m.	Hn. Arth. Stanley, M.P., b. '75
1900	<i>Shaw</i> , Thomas Shaw, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1850, m.	Lt.-Col. Rhys. Sherard, b. '40
1783 I.	<i>Sheffield</i> , Edward Lyulph Stanley, b. 1839, s. 1909, m.	Rv. Hn. Fredk. Darton, b. '56
1627 I.	<i>Sherard</i> , Philip Haften Sherard, b. 1851, s. 1902	(As Irish)
1784	<i>Sherborne</i> , Edward Lenox Dutton, b. 1831, s. 1883, w.	Hn. Lawr. K. Shuttleworth, ...
1880	<i>Shute</i> . See "Barrington," <i>Irish Visct.</i> , p. 111	(As Irish)
1902	<i>Shuttleworth</i> , Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., b. 44, 1st Bn., m. ...	Master of Sinclair, b. 1875
1821	<i>Silchester</i> . See "Longford," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 110	(None to U.K. title)
1449 S.	<i>Sinclair</i> , Charles William St. Clair, b. 1831, s. 1880, m.	Rev. Hy. L. S. Cocks, b. 1862
1826	<i>Somerhill</i> . See "Clanciarde," <i>Irish Marg.</i> , p. 106	(As Irish)
1784	<i>Somers</i> , Arthur Herbert Tenynson Cocks, b. 1887, s. 1899	Hon. Chas. Fitzroy, b. 1904
1873	<i>Somerton</i> . See "Normanton," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 110	F. E. Fitzherbert, D.S.O., b. '53
1780	<i>Southampton</i> , Charles Henry Fitzroy, b. 1867, s. 1872, m.	Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, b. '80
1640	<i>Stoford</i> , Fitzherbert E. Staford-Ferningham, b. 1833, s. 1892	(As Irish)
1886	<i>Stalbridge</i> , Richd. de Aquila Grosvenor, P.C., b. '37, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Geo. H.-Gordon, b. '71
1839	<i>Stanley of Alderley</i> . See "Sheffield," <i>Irish Baron</i> , above	(As Scottish)
1893	<i>Stannore</i> , Arth. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G., b. '29, 1st Baron, w. ...	Hon. Mrs. Robt. Howard
1796	<i>Stewart of Garliest</i> . See "Galloway," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 109	Hon. John Beresford
1897 I.	<i>Strathcona & Mount Royal</i> , (Donald Alexander Smith, G.C.M.G., 1900 I. G.C.V.O., b. 1820, 1st Baron, m. ...	Campbell, b. 1865
1836	<i>Stratheden & Campbell</i> (1841), Hallyburton George Campbell, b. ... 1829, s. 1893, m.	(As Scottish)
1884	<i>Strathguy</i> . See "Seahfield," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 111	(As Scottish)
1796	<i>Stuart of Castle Stuart</i> . See "Moray," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 110	Hon. Chas. H. Tracy, b. 1870
1838	<i>Sudley</i> , Chas. Douglas R. Hambury-Tracy, P.C., b. 1840, s. 1877, m. ...	(As Irish)
1881	<i>Sutley</i> . See "Arran," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 107	Hn. Chas. Harbord, G.C.B., b. '55
1786	<i>Sutcliffe</i> , Charles Harbord, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.H., b. 1830, s. 1853, m. ...	Hn. Odv. Vivian, M.V.O., b. '75
1893	<i>Sutcliffe</i> , Ernest Ambrose Vivian, b. 1848, s. 1894	Hn. Louis S. Moutagn, b. '69
1907	<i>Swaythling</i> , Montagu Samuel-Montagu, b. 1832, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jas. B. Talbot, b. 1874
1831 I.	<i>Talbot de Malahide</i> , Richd. Wogan Talbot, b. 1846, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Fredk. Shore, b. 1844
1856 I.	<i>Talbot de Malahide</i>	Hn. Arth. Chichester, b. '80
1797 I.	<i>Tenimouth</i> , Charles John Shore, b. 1840, s. 1885, m.	Hn. Lionel Tenynson, b. '89
1831	<i>Tennepore</i> , Arthur Henry Chichester, b. 1854, s. 1906, m.	Hn. Chas. Abbott, b. '09
1884	<i>Tennison</i> , Hallam Tenynson, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1852, s. 1892, m.	Hn. Chris. R. Curzon, b. '66
1827	<i>Tenderden</i> , Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, b. 1865, s. 1892, m.	Rv. Hn. Chas. C. Bruce, b. '69
1615	<i>Tenynara</i> , Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, b. 1867, s. 1892, m.	Hn. Denis Tollemache, b. '84
1792	<i>Thurloe</i> , Thos. J. H. T. Cumming-Bruce, P.C., b. 1832, s. 1874, m. ...	Master of Torphichen, b. '56
1876	<i>Tollemache</i> , Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, b. 1883, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Geo. Hill-Trevor, b. '89
1854 S.	<i>Torphichen</i> , James Walter Sandilands, b. 1846, s. 1869, <i>obid. div.</i>	Hon. Regd. Barnewall, b. '97
1880	<i>Trevor</i> , Arthur William Hill-Trevor, b. 1852, s. 1894, m.	
1462 I.	<i>Trimlestown</i> , Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1861, s. 1891, w. ...	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1881	<i>Tweeddale.</i> See "Tweeddale," <i>Scott. Mag.</i> , p. 107	(As Scottish)
1881	<i>Tweedmouth</i> , Dudley Marjoribanks, M.V.O., b. 1874, s. 1909, m.	Hn. Countess Marjoribanks, b. '60
1786	<i>Tyrone.</i> See "Waterford," <i>Irish Mag.</i> , p. 107	(As Irish)
1523	<i>Vaux of Harwooden</i> , Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, b. 1860, s. 1883, w.	Three co-heiresses [b. '61
1800 I.	<i>Ventry</i> , Dayrolles Blakeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. 28, s. 68, m.	Hn. Frdk E.-de-Mins, D.S.O.,
1762	<i>Vernon</i> , George F. A. Venables-Vernon, b. 1888, s. 1898, m.	Hn. Frs. V.-Vernon, b. '89
1841	<i>Vivian</i> , George Crespiigny Brabazon Vivian, b. 1878, s. 1893, <i>obid. dir.</i>	Hn. Anthony Vivian, b. '06
1905	<i>Waleran</i> , William Hood Walrond, P.C., b. 1849, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. Wm. Walrond, M.P., b. '76
1800 I.	<i>Walscourt</i> , Erroll Augustus Jos. H. Blake, b. 1841, s. 1849, m.	Hon. Charles Blake, b. 1875
1780	<i>Walsingham</i> , Thomas de Grey, b. 1843, s. 1870, m.	Hon. Jno. A. de Grey, b. 49
1895	<i>Wandsworth</i> , Sydney James Stern, b. 1845, 1st Baron	(None)
1792 I.	<i>Wardlaw</i> , Henry Anson Cavendish, b. 1839, s. 1853, m.	Hon. Chas. Cavendish, b. '83
1906	<i>Weardale</i> , Philip James Stanhope, b. 1847, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1894	<i>Welby</i> , Reginald E. Welby, G.C.B., b. 1832, 1st Baron	(None)
1821	<i>Wemyss.</i> See "Wemyss and M.," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 111	(As Scottish)
1839	<i>Wenlock</i> , Beilby Lawley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., b. 49, s. 80, m.	Hn. Richd. Lawley, C.B., b. '56
1891	<i>Westbury</i> , Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, b. 1852, s. '75, m.	Hon. Richd. Bethell, b. 1883
1776 I.	<i>Westcote.</i> See "Cobham," <i>Brit. Visct.</i> , p. 111	(As British)
1825	<i>Wigan.</i> See "Crawford," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 108	(As Scottish)
1792	<i>Willoughby de Broke</i> , Richard Greville Verney, b. 1869, s. 1902	Hon. Jno. Verney, b. 1896
1880	<i>Winborne</i> , Ivor Bertie Guest, b. 1835, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Ivor Guest, M.P., b. '73
1906	<i>Winterstoke</i> , William Henry Wills, b. 1830, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1869	<i>Wolberton</i> , Frederic Glyn, b. 1864, s. 1888, m.	Hon. Geo. Carr Glyn, b. '96
1825	<i>Worthingham.</i> See "Gosford," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 109	(As Irish)
1838	<i>Wrottesley</i> , Arthur Wrottesley, b. 1824, s. 1867, w.	Hn. Victor Wrottesley, b. '73
1829	<i>Wyndford</i> , Philip George Best, b. 1871, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Saml. J. Best, b. 1874
1368	<i>Zouche of Harringworth</i> , Robt. N. Cecil Geo. Curzon, b. 1851, s. 1873, w.	Hon. Darea Curzon, b. 1860
1910	John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., b. 1841, 1st Baron, m.	
1910	Arthur Godley, G.C.B., b. 1847, 1st Baron	

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT: 14 Imperial;

3 Scottish.

1892	<i>Amherst of Hackney</i> , Mary Rothes Margaret Cecil, Bnss., b. 1857, s. 1909, m.	Hon. W. A. Cecil, b. 1886
1309	<i>Beaumont</i> , Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Bnss., b. 1894, s. 1896	Hon. Ivy M. Stapleton, b. '95
1421	<i>Berkeley</i> , Eva Mary Fitzh. Foley, Bnss., b. 1875, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Mary L. Foley, b. 1905
1455	<i>Berners</i> , Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Bnss., b. 1835, s. 1871, w.	Hon. Sir Raymond Robert Tyrwhitt-Wilson, b. 1855
1897	<i>Burton</i> , Nellie Lisa Baillie, Bnss., b. 1873, s. 1909, m.	Hn. Geo. E. M. Baillie, b. '94
1603	<i>Clifton</i> , Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, Bnss., b. & s. 1900	Earl of Darnley, b. 1859
1861	<i>Cromartie</i> , Sibell Lilian Blunt, Countess, b. 1878, title called out of abeyance 1895, m.	Viscount Tarbat, b. 1904
1332	<i>Darcy de Knayth</i> , Violet (Countess of Powis), Bnss., b. 1865, m.	Viscount Clive, b. 1892
1264	<i>De Ros</i> , Mary Francis Dawson, Bnss., b. 1854, s. 1907, m.	Three co-heiresses
1899	<i>Dorchester</i> , Henrietta Anne Carleton, b. 1845, 1st Baroness, m.	Hon. Dudley Carleton, b. '76
1293	<i>Faenconberg & Conyers (1509)</i> , Marcia (Countess of Yarborough), Bnss., b. 1863, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1887
1444 S.	<i>Gray</i> , Eveleen Smith-Gray, Bnss., b. 1841, s. 1895, w.	Master of Gray, b. 1864
1891	<i>Hambleton</i> , Emily Smith, b. 1828, 1st Viscountess, w.	Hn. Wm. F. Smith, M.P., b. '68
1591 S.	<i>Herries</i> , Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), Bnss., b. 1877, s. 1908, m.	Earl of Arundel, b. 1908
1602 S.	<i>Kinloss</i> , Mary Morgan-Grenville, Bnss., G.I., b. 1852, s. 1889, w.	Master of Kinloss, b. 1887
1891	<i>Macdonald of Earsncliffe</i> , Susan A. Macdonald, b. '36, 1st Bnss., w.	(None)
1688 S.	<i>Melfort</i> , Lady Edith Drummond, title of Countess not used	Fras. M. Drummond, b. 1839
1529	<i>Wentworth</i> , Ada Mary Milhanke, Bnss., b. 1871, s. 1906	Lady Anne Blunt, b. 1837

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£25,894.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Henry John Lowndes Graham, K.C.B.	£2,000	Clerks, H. P. St. John (Prin. Clerk and Telling Officer, Judicial Department), V. M. Biddulph; Hon. E. A. Stonor; H. J. F. Badesley; C. Headlam; J. B. Hotham; E. C. Vigers; G. D. Luard; G. Proby; W. G. G. Leveson Gower; P. K. Hodgson	£100 to £600
Clerk Assistant, Hon. Edward Pierson Thesiger, C.B.	£1,500	Acct. and Receiver of Fees, T. Ambrey Court	£600
Reading Clerk, Edmund H. Alderson	£1,000	Librarian, Edmund Gosse, LL.D.	£1,000
Counsel to Chairman of Com., Alb. Gray, K.C.	£1,800	Examiners to Standing Orders, C. Walter Campion, £800; J. F. Symonds-Jeune	£300
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Public Bills, Alfred Harrison	£1,200	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O.	£1,000
Senior Clerk, J. F. Symonds-Jeune (Prin. Clerk, Private Committees), £500; W. H. H. Gordon (Clerk of the Journals), £1,000; C. L. Anstruther (Clerk of Printed Papers and Clerk attending the Table), £550; Hon. A. McDonnell, £825; A. H. Robinson (Prin. Clerk, Private Bill Office, and Telling Officer for Private Bill Costs), £1,100. Other		Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Bt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood I. Edwards, G.C.V.O.	£500
		Official Reporter, Arthur Walter	£1,000
			£750



England, Great Britain, U. K.
and 52 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova
Scotia (S?, marked S).



Aldy, Sir Wm. Voeille	1390	Blake, Sir Valentine	1622	Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L.	1268
Abercromby, Sir Geo. Wm.	1391	Blake, Sir Patrick J. G.	1774	Campbell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Guy T.	1875
Acland, Sir C. Thos. D'Arcy	1841	Blair, Sir Francis Douglas	1841	Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn	1821
Acland, <i>1784.</i> Sir Wm. A.		Blackiston, Sir Horace N.	1765	Campbell, Sir Archibald Ayn	1832
Adair, <i>c.v.o.</i>	1790	Blane, <i>1784.</i> Sir Symeon		Campbell, Sir Duncan A. D.	
Adair, Sir Fredk. Edward S.	1543	Blane, <i>J. c.n.</i>	1812	<i>c.v.o.</i>	1831
Adair, Sir Charles E.	1312	Blenheim, Sir Arden C.F.B.	1809	Campbell, Sir Claude Robt.	1835
Adcock, Sir Robert	1752	Bliss, Sir Ralph B. M.	1306	Cardan, Sir John C.	1787
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel	1852	Bloodgood, Sir Thos. W.P., <i>c.n.</i>	1797	Carden, <i>1784.</i> Sir Fredk. W.	1887
Agnew, Sir William	1905	Blossie, Sir Henry L'Esclapart	1524	Carew, Sir Henry Palk	1661
Aird, Sir John	1292	Bloom, Sir Walter de S.	1432	Carmichael, Sir Thomas D.	
Alexander, Sir David C. W.	1203	Bloodin, Sir William	1766	Gibson, <i>c.n.c.o.</i>	1702
Alexander, Sir David	1252	Bloom, Sir John Harvey	1721	Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett	1836
Alison, Sir Archibald	1832	Boehm, Sir Edgar C.	1836	Cathcart, Sir Regd. A. E.	1704
Allen, Sir H. S. M. Haydock	1852	Boever, Sir Thomas H. Crawley	1839	Cave, Sir Ganillo C. Browne	1841
Alleyne, Sir John E. Norton	1791	Boilard, Sir Maurice C.	1836	Cave, Sir Charles D.	1836
Amory, Sir Jas. H. Heathcote	1741	Bonham, Sir George Fras.	1852	Cawley, Sir Frederick M.P.	1906
Anson, Sir Wm. Russell, <i>c.n.</i>	1852	Booth, Sir T. William	1836	Cayley, Sir George E. A.	1661
Anstruther, Sir R. H. Wm.	1804	Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore	1836	Cayley, Sir Charles	1904
Anstruther, Sir Windham E.		Boothby, Sir Brooke	1836	Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E.	1838
Cornwall	1700	Boreel, Sir Jacob W. G.	1836	Chances, Sir William	1838
Antrobus, Col. Sir Edmund	1215	Borrows, <i>1784.</i> Sir Kildare D.	1836	Channing, Sir Francis	1906
Arbuthnot, Sir Robt. K. <i>c.v.o.</i>	1843	Borthwick, Sir Thomas	1836	Chapman, Sir Benj. Rupert	1782
Armstrong, Sir Andrew H.	1811	Boswall, Sir G. R. H. H. H.	1836	Chaytor, <i>1784.</i> Sir Walter	
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliott	1832	Boughton, Rev. Sir George	1791	Clarvau, <i>c.n.</i>	1831
Armstrong, Sir George J.	1832	Boutin, Sir W. St. A. Rouse	1836	Chetwode, <i>1784.</i> Sir Philip	
Arnott, Sir John Alex.	1836	Boutin, Sir Samuel B.	1836	<i>W. d.s.o.</i>	1700
Arthur, Sir George C. A. <i>c.v.o.</i>	1841	Bowman, Sir (Wm.) Paget	1903	Chetwynd, Sir George	1795
Arthur, Sir Matthew	1902	Bowering, Sir Wm. Benjamin	1907	Chichester, Sir Wm. Watson	1908
Ashton, Sir Herbert	1907	Bowler, Sir George Henry	1907	Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo.	1841
Austin, Sir William M. B.	1791	Bowyer, Sir Edward Curney	1836	Child, Sir (Smith) Hill, <i>c.v.o.</i>	1866
Avary, Sir William E. P.	1836	Bowyer, Sir Edwd. H. C.	1836	Chisholm, Sir Samuel	1903
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F.	1836	Bradford, Col. Sir Edwd. H. C.	1836	Christie, Sir Montague A. R.	1836
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan E.	1836	<i>c.n.c., c.v.o., c.n.c.</i>	1902	Christie, <i>1784.</i> Sir Alex.	1906
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett		Bradstreet, Sir Edwd. S. V.	1836	Chubb, Sir George H.	1906
<i>(Previous Baronet)</i>	1611	Brady, Sir Robt. Maziere	1836	Church, Sir W. Selby, <i>c.n.c.</i>	1901
Bages, <i>1784.</i> Sir Al. Thos. <i>c.n.</i>	1836	Brinkman, Col. Sir Theodore	1836	Clark, Sir John Forbes	1837
Baillie, Sir Gawain G. S.	1836	<i>F. c.n.</i>	1836	Clark, Sir Jas. E. A. Andrew, <i>c.n.</i>	1883
Baird, Sir Wm. James G.	1836	Brise, Sir Musgrave H.	1836	Clark, Sir John Maurice	1886
Baird, Maj. Sir David	1836	Broadbent, Sir Jas. Francis H.	1836	Clarke, <i>1784.</i> Sir R. H. St. L.	1804
Baird, Sir Alexander	1836	Brookbank, Sir Thomas	1836	Clarke, <i>1784.</i> Sir Charles M.	
Baker, His Hon. Sir George S.	1791	Brookbank, Sir Philip L.	1836	<i>c.n.c., c.v.o.</i>	1831
Bainbridge, Sir Ralph Geo. <i>c.n.</i>	1836	Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S.	1836	Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H.	1882
Bainbridge, <i>1784.</i> Sir Alex. <i>c.n.</i>	1836	Broomhead, Col. Sir Benj. P. <i>c.n.</i>	1836	Clay, Sir Arthur T. F.	1841
Baird, Sir David E. D.	1836	Brooke, Sir Richard M.	1836	Clayton, Sir Wm. Robert	1732
Baker, Sir John, <i>c.n.</i>	1903	Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capel	1836	Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburham	1861
Barlow, <i>1784.</i> Sir Hilary W.		Brooke, Sir Basil Stanlake	1836	Clerk, Sir George Douglas	1879
<i>W. d.s.o.</i>	1801	Brooke, Sir George F.	1903	Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis	1860
Barlow, Sir Thomas, <i>c.v.o.</i>	1801	Brown, Sir John L.	1836	Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C.	1887
Barlow, Sir John Bennett, <i>c.n.</i>	1807	Brown, Sir William	1836	Clouston, Sir E. Seaborne	1900
Barnwell, Sir John Robert	1836	Brown, Sir Melville R.	1836	Cocks, Sir Thos. G. Glen, <i>c.n.</i>	1894
Barran, Sir John N.	1836	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves	1836	Cocks, Sir James	1905
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland	1903	Browning, <i>1784.</i> Sir Douglas	1836	Coddrington, Sir Ernest C.	1903
Barrington, Sir Charles B.	1831	<i>E. R. c.n.</i>	1836	Coddrington, Sir William	1896
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J.	1836	Bruce, Sir Wm. Waller	1836	Coddrington, <i>1784.</i> Sir Wm. R.	1721
Barr, Sir Edward Arthur	1836	Bruce, Sir Harvey J. V.	1836	Coghill, Sir Egerton B. H.	1778
Bartlett, Sir Walter B.	1836	Brunner, R. H. Sir J. T., <i>c.n.</i>	1836	Cohen, Sir Herbert Louis	1888
Bass, Sir Wm. Arthur Mansel	1836	Branton, Sir Thomas Lander	1836	Collet, Sir Mark E.	1888
Bates, Sir Peter Ely	1836	Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. Leitch	1836	Colleton, Col. Sir R. A. W., <i>c.n.</i>	1861
Bathurst, Sir F. R. W. Harvey	1836	Buchanan, Sir Edw. A.	1836	Coburn, Sir Jeremiah	1907
Baynes, Sir Chris. Wm.	1836	Buckley, Sir Edmund	1836	Codrington, Col. Sir Alan John,	
Bayley, Sir Thomas Sebastian	1836	Buckley, Sir Rd. H. Williams	1836	<i>c.n.c.</i>	1866
Beaumont, Sir R. W. Proctor	1836	Bulmer, Sir M. E. Manningsham	1836	Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton	1864
Beaumont, Sir Geo. H. W.	1836	Bulmer, Sir Henry C. J.	1836	Colthurst, Sir George St. J.	1744
Becher, Sir John Wrixon	1836	Burnaby, Sir Mervyn Wm.	1836	Cook, Sir Fredk. L.	1880
Bedingfield, Sir Hy. E. Easton	1836	Richardson	1836	Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W.	1861
Beever, Sir H. H. R.	1836	Burdett, Sir Francis	1836	Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston	1821
Bell, Sir (Thos.) Hugh	1836	Burdett, Sir Charles G.	1836	Cooper, Sir William Charles	1863
Bell, Sir James	1836	Burne, Col. Sir John M.	1836	Cooper, Sir George Alex.	1905
Bell, Sir John Charles	1836	Burke, Sir Henry George	1836	Coots, Sir George	1905
Bell, Sir Henry	1905	Burnaby, Sir Henry	1836	Coots, Sir Almeron C. F.	1821
Bell, Sir Chas. W. Morrison	1905	Burnett, Col. Sir Thomas	1836	Cope, Col. Sir Anthony	1774
Bellamy, Sir Hy. C. Graham	1836	Burnett, Sir Harry P.	1836	Corbet, Sir Walter O.	1868
Bellamy, Sir A. Henry	1836	Burrell, Sir Merrick R.	1836	Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley	1821
Berney, Sir Thos. Reedham	1836	Burrows, Sir Ernest P.	1836	Cornwall, Sir Geoffrey	1864
Bidolph, Sir Theophilus G.	1836	Burton, Sir Fras. C. E. Denys	1836	Corry, Sir William	1885
Bidolph, Sir William	1836	Butler, Sir Richard Pierce	1836	Cory, Sir Clifford John, M.P.	1907
Bingham, Sir John E.	1836	Buxton, Sir T. Fowell, <i>c.n.c.</i>	1836	Cotter, Sir James L.	1863
Birklin, Sir Thomas Isaac	1836	Cameron, Sir Charles	1836	Cotterell, Sir Jno. R. Geers	1805
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas	1836	Campbell, Sir Charles Ralph	1836	Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy.	1847
Blackwood, <i>1784.</i> Sir Fras., <i>c.n.</i>	1836	Campbell, <i>1784.</i> Sir J. H. F. Hume	1836	Craig, Sir Archd. C. Gibson	1831
Blair, Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter	1836	Campbell, Col. Sir Alexander	1836		

Crauford, Sir Chas. W. F.	1271	Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart	1677	Gooch, Sir Daniel P.	1266	
Crowe, Sir Vauncey H.	1266	Earle, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, B.S.O.	1260	Gould, Sir James Stephen	1260	
Critchett, Sir G. Anderson, c.v.o.	1260	East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton	1258	Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M.	1263	
Croft, Sir Herbert Archer	1267	Behin, Sir Henry F.	1271	Gordon, Sir Chas. Edward	1276	
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh	1258	Eden, Sir William	1262	Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff	1273	
Crofton, Sir Morgan G.	1261	Edmonstone, Sir Archd., m.v.o.	1274	Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith-	1258	
Crofton, Sir Malby	1258	Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C.	1266	Gore, Sir Ralph St. George	1252	
Crosbie, Sir William E. D.	1256	Edwards, Sir Francis, m.p.	1267	Goring, Sir Harry	1247	
Crosley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B.,	1266	Edgerton, Sir Philip H. Hoger	1277	Goulding, Sir William	1264	
k.c.v.o.	1266	Elliot, Sir William F. A.	1266	Grace, Sir Valentine R.	1275	
Crossley, Sir Wm. John, m.p.	1260	Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves	1265	Graeme, Sir G. E. W. Ramond-	1263	
Cunne, Maj. Sir C. F. D. Wheeler-	1260	Elliot, Sir Charles	1274	Graham, Sir Robt. J. Stuart	1262	
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. G.	1260	Ellis, Sir J. Whitaker	1262	Graham, Sir Reginald Hy.	1262	
Gordon	1264	Elphinstone, Sir Howard W.	1266	Graham, Sir Richard Jas.	1263	
Cunard, Sir Bache E.	1259	Elton, Sir Edmund Harry	1272	Graham, Sir John H. N.	1260	
Cunninghame, Sir A. E.	1256	Farrington, Sir George	1262	Grant, Sir Ludov. James	1268	
Cunninghame, Capt. Sir Thos.	1260	Erskine, Col. Sir Robert W.	1262	Grant, Sir Arthur Henry	1265	
C. A. Montgomerie, p.s.o.	1262	Esponde, Sir Thomas H. G. m.p.	1262	Grant, Sir John McPhersicu	1258	
Cumline, Sir Foster H. P.	1259	Evans, Sir Muriand de Grasse	1262	Green, Sir Edward	1266	
Cunyngham, Maj. Sir Wm.	1260	Every, Sir Edw. Oswald	1262	Green, Sir Francis Haydn	1261	
Stewart-Dick	1266	Ewart, Sir Wm. Quartus	1262	Greenall, Sir Gilbert	1276	
Cunynghame, Sir Percy F.	1262	Ewing, Sir Archd. E. Orr	1266	Greene, Sir E. Walter	1266	
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve	1247	Fagge, Sir John Charles	1266	Greenwell, Sir Walpole L.	1266	
Curtis, Sir George C.	1262	Falkland, Sir Arthur	1266	Greisdale, Sir John	1272	
Curtis, Sir William M.	1262	Falkner, Sir Leslie E. P. R.	1277	Grey, Sir Hy. Foley	1271	
Cust, Comm. Sir Charles L.,	1266	Farmer, Sir Richd. H. K.	1266	Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw., m.p.	1264	
C.M.G., C.I.E., m.v.o.	1266	Farquhar, Sir Hy. Thos.	1266	Grison, Sir Alex. D.	1268	
Cuyler, Maj. Sir Charles	1262	Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend	1262	Griffith, Sir Richard J. Walde-	1268	
Dale, Sir J. Buckhouse	1266	Farrington, Sir Henry A.	1266	Grogan, Capt. Sir Edw. Len B.	1259	
Daleich, Sir Wm. Gilguy	1266	Farrer, Lt.-Col. Jos. R.A.M.C.	1266	Grove, Sir Walter John	1274	
Dallas, Sir George	1266	Felcher, Sir William	1262	Guise, Sir Wm. P. Geo.	1273	
Dalrymple, Sir Walt. Hamilton-	1267	Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson	1267	Gull, Sir William C.	1266	
Dalrymple, Capt. Sir Edward	1267	Fergusson, Maj.-Gen. Sir	1267	Gunning, Sir Charles Vere	1278	
Arthur Elphinstone	1260	Charles, m.v.o., p.s.o.	1260	Gunter, Sir Robert B. N.	1261	
Dalrymple, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas.	1260	Fergusson, Sir Jas. Ranken	1260	Haggerston, Sir Jno. de M.	1263	
Dancer, Sir Thomas J.	1266	Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R.	1276	Hall, Sir Henry John	1267	
Darell, Sir Lionel Edw.	1265	Fikes, Sir Wm. H. B., k.c.v.o.	1274	Hamilton, Maj. Sir Fredk. H. A.	1266	
Dashwood, Sir	1266	Fisher, Sir Robert M.	1274	Hamilton, Gen. Sir Wm. Sir-	1266	
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay	1274	Firth, Sir Thos. Freeman	1266	ling, c.v.o.	1263	
Davie, Sir W. A. Ferguson, c.v.o.	1267	Fison, Sir Frederick W.	1265	Hamilton, Sir Edward A.	1276	
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald	1262	Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin-	1262	Hamilton, Sir Charles E.	1262	
De Crespigny, Sir C. Champion-	1265	Fitzgerald, Sir Maurice, c.v.o.	1262	Hammick, Col. Sir St. Vint. A.	1262	
De Heaton, Maj. Sir James	1262	(Knight of Kerry)	1260	Hampson, Sir George F.	1262	
De la Pole, Sir Edmund R. T.	1262	Fitzgerald, Sir Robt. Untack-	1266	Hanham, Sir John Alex.	1267	
De la Rue, Sir Thomas Andros	1262	Fitzgerald, Sir Edward	1266	Hanner, Sir William C. H.	1274	
Denny, Sir Robert	1262	Fitzgerald, Sir Hugo M.	1262	Hanson, Sir Gold	1266	
Dering, Maj. Sir Henry Edw.	1267	FitzWigman, Sir Fredk. L. F.	1262	Harding, Sir Edmund S.	1261	
Des Vaux, Sir Charles C.	1267	Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue	1264	Hardy, Sir Reginald	1276	
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F.	1267	Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	1264	Hare, Sir George R. Leigh	1268	
De War, Sir Jno. Alexander, m.p.	1262	Aubrey, m.p.	1262	Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, m.v.o.	1265	
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W. M., p.	1262	Floyd, Capt. Sir Henry R. P.	1266	Harrington, Sir Richard	1262	
Dillon, Sir John Fox	1262	Forbes, Sir Arthur John	1266	Hart, Sir Robert, c.m.g.	1263	
Dinsdale, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph	1262	Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn	1262	Hart, Sir P. D. Dixon, m.p.	1262	
Cockfield, k.c.v.o.	1262	Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart	1262	Hatpott, Sir Chas. P. Crock-	1266	
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C.	1260	Ford, Sir Francis C. R.	1263	Hartwell, Sir Rodrick C. D. A.	1268	
Dixon, Sir Thomas James	1263	Forrest, Sir W. Charles	1263	Harty, Sir Henry L.	1261	
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith-	1264	Forster, Sir Charles	1264	Harvey, Sir Charles	1268	
Donville, Sir Compton M.	1265	Forwood, Sir Dudley E.	1265	Harvey, Sir Robert G.	1266	
Donville, Sir James Hy.	1262	Foster, Sir Aug. Vere	1265	Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G.	1268	
Donner, Sir Edw. A. Drummond	1262	Foster, Sir William	1265	Hawkins, Sir John, Censor	1268	
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. E.	1262	Foulis, Sir Wm. Liston	1262	Hawley, Sir Henry Cadogan	1263	
Doug, Sir Arthur P.	1267	Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. C.	1264	Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn	1265	
Douglas, Sir George B.	1266	Fowler, Sir John Edward	1260	Hay, Sir Lewis John E.	1263	
Douglas, Sir Kenneth	1262	Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G.	1266	Hay, Sir Hector M.	1263	
Dogle, Sir Peveral H.	1260	Fraser, Sir Keith A.	1266	Hay, Adm. Rt. Hon. Sir John	1263	
D'Oyly, Sir Warren H.	1263	Fraser, Sir Thomas Geo.	1262	Charles Dalrymple, c.c.n.	1268	
Drake, Sir Eric A. Elliott	1262	Frederick, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. E.	1262	Heyes, Sir Edmund m.p.	1269	
Drummond, Sir J. H. Williams,	1262	Freeling, Sir Harry	1262	Hammer, Sir Arthur Gray	1268	
c.n.	1262	Frere, Maj. Sir Bartle C.A., p.s.o.	1266	Head, Sir Robert Pollock S.	1262	
Dryden, Sir Alfred E.	1263	Fry, Sir Theodore	1266	Heath, Sir James	1264	
Dryden, Sir Dyce, m.p.	1260	Galloway, Sir Ralph W. Payne-	1266	Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A., s.j.	1263	
Duke, Sir James	1263	Gambie, Sir David	1266	Henderson, Sir Alexander	1262	
Dunbar, Sir William C. c.n.	1264	Gandy, Sir William N.	1262	Hepburn, Sir Archd. Bachel-	1265	
Dundas, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert	1260	Geddis, Sir Richard C. P.	1262	Herbert, Col. Sir Iver John	1265	
Dunbar, Sir Archibald H.	1260	Gibbes, Sir Edw. Osbourne	1262	Caradee, c.v.o.	1267	
Dunbar, Capt. Sir Geo. Duff	1260	Gibbons, Sir Alex. Doran	1262	Herschel, Sir William Jaa.	1267	
Sutherland, i.a.	1266	Gibson, Sir James P., m.p.	1262	Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fernor-	1266	
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo.	1264	Gilbey, Sir Walter	1263	Hewett, Sir Harold G.	1263	
Duncan, Sir Frederick William	1265	Gilmour, Sir John	1263	Hewett, Sir Frederick G.	1261	
Duncombe, Sir F. Pauncefort-	1265	Ginstone, Sir John R.	1263	Hewwood, Sir Arthur P.	1268	
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville	1262	Glyn, Sir Richard George	1263	Hickman, Sir Alfred	1263	
Dundas, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert	1262	Godfrey, Sir William Cecil	1265	Hingling, Sir Geo. Benjamin	1269	
Dunn, Sir William	1262	Goff, Sir Wm. G. Davis	1265	Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O.B.	1265	
Dunze, Sir George Alex.	1264	Goldney, Sir G. Prior, c.v.o., c.n.	1265	Hoare, Sir Henry H. A.	1265	
Dunand, Lt.-Col. Sir E. Law, c.n.	1264	Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S.	1265	Hoare, Sir Samuel	1265	
Durrant, Sir Wm. R. E.	1264			Hobhouse, Sir Charles P.	1262	
Dyer, Sir John Swinerton	1263					

Boles, Sir Robt. T. Hermon	1792	Lamb, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Archibald	1795	Malet, Sir Edwd. St. Lo	1791
Bolton, Sir Robert A.	1793	Lampson, Sir Curtis G.	1866	Mann, Sir Edward	1792
Bopp, Sir Ludwig Lindsay	1795	Langham, Sir Herbert H.	1866	Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil	1905
Borwick, Sir Charles	1795	Lange, Sir John L.	1777	Mappin, Sir Fredk. T.	1886
Bolton, Sir Edwd. H., M.P.	1795	Langrish, Sir James	1795	Marling, Sir William Henry	1882
Bolton, Sir John Charles	1795	Larson, Sir Thos. Percival	1866	Marrion, Sir Wm. H. Smith-	1771
Bolton, Sir William Henry, M.P.	1797	Lauder, Sir Thos. N. Dick-	1860	Martin, Sir Richard Bryan	1794
Bolton, Sir Frank	1797	Laurie, Rev. Sir Emilius	1834	Martin, Sir Edward Biddup	1771
Bolton, Sir James	1797	Lawrence, Sir Alexander W.	1866	Matheson, Sir Kenneth J.	1882
Bourne, Rev. Sir Wm. H.	1797	Lawrence, Sir Trevor, K.C.V.O.	1867	Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E.	1862
Bourne, Sir Courtenay John	1797	Lawrence, Sir Edwin in Durning	1868	Maxwell, Sir Jno. M. Stirling	1862
Boul, Rt. Hon. Sir Alex.	1797	Lawrence, Sir W. Roper, K.C.B.	1866		
Buller-Acland, M.P.	1797	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid	1866	Maxwell, Sir John H. Geron	1797
Bupp, Sir Alexander	1797	Lawson, Sir John	1841	Maxwell, Sir William H.	1863
Burke, Sir William H., M.P.	1797	Lawson, Sir Arthur T.	1900	Medleycott, Rev. Sir Hubert J.	1863
Burke, Sir John Gossin	1797	Lawson, Sir John Grant	1905	Meneth, Sir James Stuart	1838
Burke, Sir Arthur Eaton	1797	Lea, Sir Syden	1866	Meuzes, Sir Neil James	1865
Buskyns, Rev. Sir Jno. L.	1797	Lechmere, Sir Edmund A.	1868	Meredith, Sir Henry H.	1795
Bust, Sir Wm. Graham	1824	Leeds, Sir Edward T.	1866	Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T.	1862
Boulsworth, Sir Wm. H.	1867	Lees, Sir Harcourt James	1864	Meyrick, Sir George T. Garvis	1791
Bugham, Capt. Sir Arthur J.	1867	Lees, Sir Thomas E. K.	1897	Meyrick, Col. Sir Thomas	
Bunker, M.P.	1867	Leese, Sir Jos. Francis, K.C.M.P.	1903	Charlton, C.B.	1880
Burke, Sir A. Collingwood	1773	Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H.	1866	Middleton, Sir Arthur E.	1862
Burke, Sir Edward W.	1773	Legard, Sir Algernon W.	1866	Milkbank, Sir Powlett C. J.	1882
Burton, Sir Wm. Rutland	1773	Legg, Sir Peter F.	1866	Milbank, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Jno. Penis-	
Burton, Sir Charles R. K.	1773	Leighton, Sir Bryan B. M.	1866	Milbank, P.C.	1861
Burton, Sir Wm. B. Hughes	1773	Le Marchant, Sir Hy. D.	1866	Milbank, Sir Charles Stamp	1905
Burton, Sir Charles P.	1773	Lennard, Sir Thomas Barrett	1866	Milbank, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Henry P.	
Burton, Sir Henry Day	1773	Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F.	1866	St. J.	
Burton, Sir William Jas.	1773	Leslie, Sir Norman R. A. D.	1866	Miles, Sir Henry R. W.	1772
Burton, Sir John	1773	Leslie, Sir John	1866	Mills, Sir John Everett	1885
Burton, Sir Vere	1773	Leithbridge, Sir Wm. B. C.	1866	Miller, Sir Charles Jno. H.	1795
Burton, Sir Keith G.	1773	Levinge, Sir Richd. William	1794	Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic	1783
Burton, Sir Hy. Mathew	1773	Lewis, Sir Herbert E. P.	1866	Miller, Sir Wm. Alex.	1874
Burton, Sir Thomas	1773	Lewis, Sir Wm. Thos., K.C.V.O.	1866	Milman, Sir F. F. Jones	1800
Burton, Sir William	1773	Lewis, Sir George H., C.V.O.	1866	Milne, <i>Visc.</i> Sir Archibald	
Burton, Sir John	1773	Ley, Sir Francis	1866	M. R. C. R. C. V. O.	1876
Burton, Sir John	1773	Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor	1866	Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G.	
Burton, Sir John	1773	Linton, Sir Christopher R.	1792	Molesworth, Sir Lewis Wm.	1795
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lindsay, Sir Cuthbert	1866	Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas.	1730
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lindsay, Sir Thomas J.	1866	Moncrieff, Sir Robt. D.	1865
Burton, Sir John	1773	Llewellyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn	1866	Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J.	1905
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lloyd, Sir Martine Owen M.	1866	Montefiore, Sir Wm. W. E. J.	1886
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lockhart, Sir Robt. D. Sinclair	1866	Montgomery, Sir B. T. G.	1866
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lockhart, Sir Simon H., C.V.O.	1866	Montgomery, Sir Hugh C. G.	1865
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lockwood, Sir Charles Bird	1866	Moore, Sir Cecil Ernest	1887
Burton, Sir John	1773	Loder, Sir Edward Giles	1866	Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor	1861
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lougman, Sir Hubert Harry	1866	Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor	1861
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Bailor	1866	Morgan, Sir Robert L.E.	1861
Burton, Sir John	1773	Loraine, Rt. Hon. Sir Lambton	1866	Morgan, Sir Walter Vaughan	1906
Burton, Sir John	1773	Louis, Sir Charles	1866	Morris, Sir Robt. Arming	1906
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lowe, Sir James	1866	Morris, Sir Henry	1906
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lowther, Sir Charles H.	1866	Mosley, Sir Oswald	1861
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lucas, Sir Arthur Charles	1866	Moss, Sir Jno. E. Edwards	1868
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lucey, Sir H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax	1866	Mosby, Sir Piers William	1860
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lushington, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Arth. P. D.	1866	Muir, Sir Alexander	1860
Burton, Sir John	1773	Lyell, Sir Leonard	1866	Muir, Sir Robert G. C.	1860
Burton, Sir John	1773	Macartney, Sir John	1799	Munro, Col. Sir Hector, A.D.C.	1862
Burton, Sir John	1773	McConnell, Sir Robert J.	1900	Munro, Sir Campbell	1862
Burton, Sir John	1773	Macdonald, Sir Archib. J.	1863	Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert	1902
Burton, Sir John	1773	Mac Gregor, <i>Comm.</i> Sir Mal-	1863	Murphy, Sir James	1903
Burton, Sir John	1773	Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacG.	1863	Murray, Sir John	1862
Burton, Sir John	1773	McGrigor, Sir James R. D.	1863	Murray, Sir Patrick K.	1863
Burton, Sir John	1773	Melver, Sir Lewis, M.P.	1863	Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo.	1863
Burton, Sir John	1773	MacKenzie, Sir Arthur G. R.	1863	Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno.	1863
Burton, Sir John	1773	MacKenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno.	1863	Nesmyth, Sir Jas. Tolmé	1863
Burton, Sir John	1773	MacKenzie, Sir Kenneth Dels.	1863	Naim, Sir Michael B.	1863
Burton, Sir John	1773	MacKenzie, Sir Robt. S. M.	1863	Naim, Sir Hugh J. Ellis	1863
Burton, Sir John	1773	MacKenzie, Sir V. A. F., C.V.O.	1863	Napier, Sir Alexander Lennox	1867
Burton, Sir John	1773	MacKworth, Sir Arthur W.	1863	Napier, Sir Thos. H.	1867
Burton, Sir John	1773	McLaren, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles	1863	Neale, Lt.-Col. Sir Andy D.	1863
Burton, Sir John	1773	Bright, M.P.	1902		
Burton, Sir John	1773	MacLennan, Col. Sir Fitz R. K.C.S.	1863		
Burton, Sir John	1773	MacLennan, Lt.-Col. Sir Jno. E. S.	1863		
Burton, Sir John	1773	McMahon, Sir James R. D.	1863		
Burton, Sir John	1773	McMahon, <i>Maj.</i> Sir James	1863		
Burton, Sir John	1773	W., M.P.	1863		
Burton, Sir John	1773	Macnaghten, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir	1863		
Burton, Sir John	1773	Fraser, E. Workman	1863		
Burton, Sir John	1773	Magnay, Sir William	1863		
Burton, Sir John	1773	Mahon, Col. Sir Wm. Hy., D.S.O.	1863		
Burton, Sir John	1773	Mahon, Lt.-Col. Sir Hy. D.	1863		
Burton, Sir John	1773	Matland, Sir Jno. Nesbit	1863		
Burton, Sir John	1773	McKell, Sir George	1863		
Burton, Sir John	1773	Makins, Sir Paul A.	1903		
Burton, Sir John	1773	Makins, Sir James Wm.	1863		

Nugent, Sir John (Count)	1831	Price, Sir Charles Ruggie	1801	Seymour, Adm. Sir Michael	
Nugent, Sir Walter L., m.p.	1832	Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose	1815	Culme, c.n.r., c.v.o.	1809
Nusser, Sir Thos. Williams, m.p.	1809	Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green	1874	Seymour, Sir Albert V. F.	1869
Nutting, Sir Jno. Gardiner	1903	Primrose, Sir John Ure	1903	Shakerley, Sir Walter G.	1838
Oakeley, Sir Chas. W. A.	1790	Pringle, Sir Norman R.	1863	Shaw, Rev. Sir Chas. J. Monson	1665
Oakes, Sir Reginald L.	1815	Pryse, Sir E. J. Webber-Parry	1865	Shaw, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. W., p.s.o.	1821
O'Brien, Sir Timothy C.	1849	Quilter, Sir Cuthbert	1867	Shaw, Sir Charles Edward, m.p.	1908
Ochterlony, Sir David F.	1823	Raddiffe, Sir Joseph Edward	1813	Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D.G., m.p.	1756
O'Connell, Sir Morgan R.	1869	Ramsay, Sir James Henry	1866	Shelley, Sir John	1611
Ogilvy, Col. Sir Reg. H.A., a.d.c. . .	1626	Ramsay, Sir Herbert	1806	Shelley, Sir John C. E.	1806
Ogle, Capt. Sir Hy. Agill, m.p. . . .	1826	Ramsden, Sir John W.	1830	Shiffner, Sir John	1818
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael	1833	Rankin, Sir James	1898	Shuckburgh, Sir Stewkley F.D.	1620
Onslow, Sir William W. R.	1797	Rasch, Maj. Sir F. Carne	1903	Simcoe, Sir Edmund Chas.	1815
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell	1790	Rushleigh, Sir Colman B. W. . . .	1831	Simpson, Sir James W. M.	1866
Osborne, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler	1662	Rawlinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir		Sinclair, Sir Jno. Rose G., p.s.o.	1791
Osborne, Sir Francis	1629	Henry S., c.v.o., c.n.	1821	Sinclair, Sir John Geo. T.	1781
Osway, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur J.	1831	Reade, Sir Geo. Compton	1661	Sitwell, Lt.-Col. Sir George R.	1808
Outram, Sir Fras. Boyd	1863	Reckitt, Sir James	1894	Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E.	1622
Owen, Sir John Arthur	1812	Reid, Sir James, c.v.o., c.n. c.n.	1897	Slade, Sir Alfred Fotheringham	1831
Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell	1678	Renals, Sir James Herbert	1895	Smith, Sir Wm. Bowyer	1661
Paget, Sir Jno. Rahere	1871	Renshaw, Sir Charles Bine	1893	Smith, Sir John	1903
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S.	1836	Rhodes, Sir Fredk. Edw.	1776	Smith, Sir William Casack	1799
Paget, Sir George Ernest	1897	Rich, Sir Chas. H. Stuart	1791	Smith, Sir Drummond C.	1804
Palmer, Sir Edward G. B.	1660	Richardson, Sir E. A. Stewart	1830	Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.	1809
Palmer, Lt.-Gen. Sir Roger W. H. . .	1777	Ricketts, Sir Fredk. Wm. R.	1828	Smi h, Sir Thomas R. H.	1897
Palmer, Sir Geo. Hudson	1791	Riddell, Sir John W. B.	1828	Smythe, Sir J. Walter	1661
Palmer, Sir George Robson	1886	Riddell, Sir Herbert Aug. Hay	1728	Soame, Sir Chas. Luckworth-H.	1698
Palmer, Sir Walter	1904	Ripley, Sir Henry W. A.	1830	Speelman, Sir Jos. L. E.	1840
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde	1631	Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh	1897	Speelman, Sir Jonathan H.M.	1686
Parker, Sir William Lorenzo	1844	Richie, Sir Jas. Thompson	1903	Spencer, Rt. Hon. Sir Edgar	1906
Parkeyn, Sir Thos. M. F.	1869	Roberts, Sir Howland	1899	Spicer, Sir Albert, m.p.	1906
Parry, Sir Hubert H.	1662	Roberts, Sir John Herbert	1908	Spicer, Sir Lovelace	1809
Pasley, Maj. Sir Thos. E. Sabine . .	1734	Roberts, Sir James	1899	Staples, Sir John M.	1628
Paul, Sir William Joshua	1793	Robinson, Sir Fredk. V. L.	1630	Stapleton, Sir Miles T.	1679
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean	1821	Robinson, Lt.-Col. Sir R. H.	1819	Stephen, Sir Herbert	1891
Pearson, Sir Westman D., m.p. . . .	1634	Robinson, Sir Ern. William	1823	Stewart, Sir Alan H. Seton	1815
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward	1832	Robinson, Sir John B.	1864	Stewart, Sir Hugh J. U.	1623
Pechell, Lt.-Col. Sir Augustus		Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin		Stewart, Sir Harry Shaw	1667
A. Brooke, R.A.M.C.	1797	Roche, Sir Standish D. O'Grady	1839	Stewart, Sir Hugh Houghton	1803
Peck, Sir Wilfrid	1874	Ropner, Sir E. H. O. Robt., m.p.	1654	Stewart, M.-G. Sir Norman R., c.n.	1881
Peel, Sir Robert	1800	Rose, Sir Cyril S.	1672	Stewart, Sir Mark McEggart	1892
Peel, Sir Theophilus	1897	Rose, Sir Philip Frederick	1674	Stirling, Sir Charles E. F.	1866
Poise, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer		Rose, Sir Charles Day, m.p.	1899	Stirling, Sir (Walter) George	1800
Berustord	1814	Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L.	1672	Stockenstron, Hon. Sir Gysbert	1840
Pearce, Sir Harold	1846	Rowley, Sir Joshua T.	1736	Stokes, Sir Arthur E.	1889
Peck, Sir James	1867	Rowley, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. C. E.	1836	Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay	1628
Perks, Sir Robt. William, m.p. . . .	1908	Ryder, Sir Thos. Blaud	1905	Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson	1807
Perring, Rev. Sir Philip	1808	Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace,		Stracey, Sir Edward P.	1818
Perrott, Col. Sir Herb. C., c.n.	1716	c.n.b., c.c.m.g.	1779	Strachey, Sir Edward, m.p.	1801
Petit, Sir Dinshaw M.	1890	Runciman, Sir Walter	1906	Strickland, Sir Charles W.	1641
Peto, Sir Henry	1855	Rushout, Sir Charles H.	1809	Stronge, Sir James Henry	1803
Peyton, Sir Alg. Francis	1776	Russell, Sir George A. C.	1812	Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L.	1660
Phillips, Rev. Sir Jas. Erasmus . . .	1621	Russell, Sir William	1832	Stuart, Rev. Sir James	1841
Phillips, Sir Charles E. G.	1887	Ryeford, Sir Rd. Nelson	1784	Stucley, Lt.-Col. Sir (W.) Lewis	1859
Phillimore, Hon. Sir Walter G.F.	1831	St. George, Sir John	1766	Stytle, Sir Fredk. Montague	1627
Phillips, Sir George Faandel		Salomons, Sir David L. Gold-		Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick	1804
Faandel, c.n.r.	1807	smid-Stern	1866	Sullivan, Sir Edward	1831
Piers, Sir Eustace FitzM.	1661	Salt, Sir Shirley Harris	1869	Suttie, Sir George Grant	1702
Pigott, Sir George	1764	Salt, Maj. Sir Thos. Anderson	1896	Sutton, Sir Richd. Vincent	1772
Pigott, Sir Charles R.	1808	Samuel, Sir Edward L.	1896	Swinhoe, Capt. Sir John, m.p.	1661
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux	1903	Samuel, Sir Marcus	1893	Sykes, Sir Henry	1781
Pilkington, Col. Sir Thomas		Samuelson, Sir Henry B.	1894	Sykes, Sir Tatton	1801
Edwd. Milborne-Swinerton	1635	Sassoon, Sir Edward Abt., m.p.	1890	Synges, Maj. Sir Francis R. M.	1663
Pocock, Col. Sir George F. C.	1821	Sassoon, Sir Jacob Elias	1909	Tancred, Sir Thomas S.	1762
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten	1791	Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile	1850	Tate, Sir William Henry	1798
Pollen, Sir Richard H.	1795	Savory, Sir Joseph	1891	Temple, Col. Sir Richd. C., t.a.	1876
Pollock, Sir Frederick	1866	Sawle, R. ar-Adm. Sir Chas. J.		Tennant, Sir Edward P., m.p.	1835
Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu	1872	Graves, m.v.o.	1836	Thomas, Col. Sir Godfrey V.,	
Poore, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard,		Searsbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland,		c.n., d.s.o.	1694
c.n.b. (m), c.v.o.	1795	m.p.	1903	Thomas, Sir George S. M.	1766
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham	1901	Schröder, Sir John Henry Wil-		Thompson, Sir Thos. R. L.	1806
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry	1839	ham, c.v.o., Baron	1892	Thompson, Rev. Sir Pelle	1890
Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M.	1902	Schuster, Sir Felix	1906	Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb.	1899
Pottinger, Sir Henry	1840	Scott, Sir Charles E., m.p.	1906	Thompson, Sir Mitch. Mitchell	1900
Pound, Sir John	1905	Scott, Rev. Sir Douglas Edw.	1866	Thornhill, Sir A. J. Compton	1885
Powell, Sir Fras. Sharp, m.p.	1823	Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald	1896	Thornhill, Sir John Henry	1642
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, c.v.o.	1897	Scott, Sir Samuel Edward, m.p.	1891	Throckmorton, Sir Wm. Geo.	1642
Power, Sir George	1826	Scott, Sir John E. A. M., c.n.b.	1899	Thursby, Sir Jno. O. S.	1887
Power, Sir James Douglas	1841	Scott, Sir Walter	1907	Tieckborne, Sir Hy. A. J. Doughty	1721
Poynder, Maj. Sir John P.		Scott, Sir James William	1909	Todd, Sir Wm. H. Wilson	1903
Dickson, n.s.o., m.p.	1802	Scotter, Sir Charles	1907	Tomlinson, Sir Wm. E. M.	1902
Poynter, Sir Edward J., p.e.a.	1902	Scotfield, Sir Owen H. P.	1876	Tooth, Sir Robt. L. Lucas	1906
Præd, Sir H. B. Mackworth	1905	Seale, Sir John Henry	1832	Trelawny, Sir Wm. L. Selousbury	1628
Prescott, Capt. Sir Geo. L.L.B.	1791	Sebright, Sir Edgar R. S.	1626	Trolow, Sir William Purdie	1807
Preston, Sir Jacob	1815	Seely, Sir Charles	1896	Travelyan, Sir Walter J.	1662
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K.	1805	Seton, Sir Bruce M.	1863	Travelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. O.	1874
Prevost, Sir Augustus	1903	Seton, Col. Sir W. Samuol, t.a.	1863	Trèves, Sir Fredk., c.v.o., a.s.	1902

Pittton, Sir Chas. Ernest	1905	Warren, Col. Sir Augustus R.	1784	Wills, Sir Gilbert A. Hamilton	1897
Prendergast, Sir Thos. H. C.	1799	Warrander, Rear-Adm. Sir		Wills, Sir Edw. Payson, K.C.B.	1904
Ponscott, Sir George Wyatt	1909	George Jno. Scott, C.V.O., C.B.	1873	Wiltshire, Lt.-Col. Sir Arth. R.T.	1891
Pulse, Sir Morgan H. P.	1822	Waterlow, Sir Philip H.	1795	Wilmot, Sir Ralph H. S.	1759
Puttner, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles,		Watkin, Sir Alfred M.	1880	Wilmot, Sir Robert R.	1772
C.C.M.G., C.B.	1893	Watson, Sir Charles Rushworth	1805	Wilmot, Sir John Eardley	1661
Pyling, Sir Robt. Fraser	1863	Watson, Sir John	1805	Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Marjonn	1851
Pyssan, Sir Louis J. F.	1612	Wauchope, Sir Jno. D. Don.	1867	Wilson, Sir Maurice Bromley	1757
Quaker, Sir Robert		Way, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J.	1899	Wilson, Hon. Sir Raymond R.	
Quarant, Sir Henry M.	1796	Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E.	1793	Tyrwhitt	1808
Quarant, Sir William E.	1801	Weidenbaur, Sir William	1801	Wilson, Sir Roland Knyvet	1863
Quarant, Sir Joseph	1803	Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B.	1803	Wilson, Sir Mathew Amcotts	1874
Quarant, Sir Edward W.	1899	Weldon, Lt.-Col. Sir Anthony		Wilson, Sir John	1900
Quarant, Capt. Sir Edm. H. A. S.	1838	A. D.S.O.	1793	Winnington, Sir Fras. S.	1755
Quarant, Sir Harry Foley	1895	Werner, Sir Julius C.	1905	Wiseman, Sir Wm. G. Eden	1623
Quarant, Sir William	1820	Western, Sir Thos. C. Callis	1804	Wiltshire, Sir C. B. Lawes	1882
Quarant, Rev. Sir Vyall D.	1645	Wheler, Sir Trevor W.	1650	Wolsley, Sir Charles M.	1628
Quarant, Sir Herwald	1621	Whitchote, Sir George	1800	Wolsley, Sir Capel C.	1745
Quarant, Sir Olaf	1829	White, Sir George	1800	Wombwell, Sir George Orby	1778
Quarant, Maj. Sir G. F. Forster	1835	Whitehead, Sir James	1899	Wood, Col. Sir John Page	1837
Walker, Sir Francis E.	1853	Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey	1898	Wood, Sir Lindsay	1897
Walker, Sir Robt. Jas. M.	1863	Wiggin, Sir Hy. Arthur	1892	Worsley, Sir Wm. H. A.	1898
Walker, Sir Peter Carlw.	1830	Wilks, Sir Samuel	1898	Wray, Capt. Sir Bouchier S., R.N.	1823
Walker, Rt. Hon. Sir Saml.	1906	Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby	1793	Wright, Sir Arthur Cory	1908
Walker, Sir Charles Christian	1710	Williams, Sir Fredk. Wm.	1866	Wrightson, Sir Thomas	1900
Walker, Capt. Sir Francis E.	1815	Williams, Sir John, K.C.V.O.	1894	Wynn, Sir Herbert L. W.	
Walsh, Sir Hans A. Johnson	1775	Williams, Sir Arth. Osmond, M.P.	1862	Williams, C.B.	1688
Walsham, Sir John S.	1831	Williamson, Sir Hedworth	1899	Young, Sir William L.	1769
Wardlaw, Sir Henry	1839	Williamson, Sir Archibald, M.P.	1900	Young, Sir George	1813
Warrington, Sir Marshall D.	1908	Willoughby, Lt.-Col. Sir Jno. C.	1794	Young, Sir Wm. M. Need	1821

Orders of Knighthood.

* For full particulars see "WHITAKER'S PEBRAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE." The Imperial Orders of Knighthood are the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick, usually restricted to Peers; and the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire, and Royal Victorian Order, open to Commoners also. There are also the Order of Merit, the Distinguished Service Order and the Imperial Service Order, the members of which will be found in separate lists.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense (*Hell be to him who evil thinks*).

THE SOVEREIGN.

Lady of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THEIR MAJESTIES.—The Emperor of Austria, the King of the Belgians, the King of Denmark, the German Emperor, the King of the Hellenes, the King of Italy, the Mikado of Japan, the King of Norway, the King of Rumania, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, the King of Wurttemberg.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Cumberland, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Archduke Francis of Austria, the Duke of Aosta.

DUKES.—Abercorn, Bedford, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Grafton, Marlborough, Norfolk, Northumberland, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Sutherland, Wellington.

MARQUESSSES.—Abergavenny, Breadalbane, Lansdowne, Londonderry, Northampton.

EARLS.—Cadogan, Carrington, Crewe, Durham, Elgin, Roberts, 1st of Rosebery, Selborne, Spencer.

PRELATE, Bishop of Winchester.

CHANCELLOR, Bishop of Oxford.

REGENT, Dean of Windsor.

GARTER-PRINCIPAL KNIGHTS OF ARMS, Sir A. S. Scott-Gaitly, F.R.S.

USHER OF THE BLACK ROD, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O.

SECRETARY, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1540, 1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit (*No one provokes me with impunity*).

THE SOVEREIGN.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught.

DUKES.—Argyll, Atholl, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Fife, Montrose, Roxburghe.

MARQUESSSES.—Tweeddale, Zetland.

EARLS.—Aberdeen, Crawford, Erroll, Haddington, Home, Rosebery.

BARONS.—Balfour of Burleigh, Hamilton of Dalzell.

DEAN, Very Rev. Sir James Cameron Lees, K.C.V.O., D.D.

SECRETARY, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

LYON, King of Arms, Sir James Dalhousie Paul.

GENTLEMEN USHER OF THE GREEN ROD, Earl of Mansfield.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? (*Who shall separate?*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, *Grand Master*.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught.

MARQUESSSES.—Ormonde, Waterford.

EARLS.—Arran, Bandon, Dunraven, Enniskillen, Erne, Gosford, Granard, Kilmorey, Listowel, Longford, Luncan, Mayo, Meath, Roberts, 1st C.

VISCOUNTS.—Ivagh, Wolsley.

BARONS.—Castlerton, Clonbrock, Monteagle of Brandon, Pirrie.

CHIEF CLERK, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

LYON, King of Arms, Capt. Neville R. Wilkinson, F.R.S.

SECRETARY, G. Francis W. Lambert.

USHER OF THE BLACK ROD, Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.

Orders of Knighthood—Knights of the Bath, &c.

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(EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE HOLDING HIGHER RANK AS PEERS OR BARONETS, &c.)

For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 135-134.

Abney, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Windesore, K.C.B. (c).	Bhagwat Prasad Singh, Maharaja Sir, K.C.I.E.	Calliope, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Somerset Jones, G.C.B. (m).
Adair, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm. T., K.C.B. (m).	Bhannagar, H.H. the Thakur Sahib of, K.C.S.I.	Cameron, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Wm. G., K.C.B. (m).
Adams, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Hamilton J. Gould, K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).	Bharsinghji Taktsinghji, H.H. Thakur Sahib Sir, K.C.S.I.	Campbell, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B. (m), D.S.O.
Agar Khan, H.H. Sir Aga, G.C.I.E.	Bhopal, Begum of, G.C.I.E.	Campbell, Sir Francis A., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
Agnew, Sir Stair A., K.C.B. (c).	Bimra Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Cappel, Sir Albert J. L., K.C.I.E.
Ahmad-bin-Fadhl, Sultan Sir, K.C.S.I.	Bikampur, Raja of, K.C.I.E.	Carbone, Sir Giuseppe, K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
Ajajgarh, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	Bikampur, Gen. Sir Robert, K.C.B. (m).	Cardew, Col. Sir Frederic, K.C.M.G.
Aladson, Sir Charles H., K.C.B. (c).	Bijga, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Arthur J., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (c), K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.	Carew, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Reginald Peto, K.C.B. (m), C.V.O.
Albatt, Sir Thomas C., K.C.B. (c).	Bikanir, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Carlington, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hon. Sir William H. P., K.C.V.O., C.B. (c).
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.M.G.	Bilotti, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).	Carling, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G.	Blach, Sir Arthur N., K.C.M.G.	Carlington, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Frederick, K.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G.
Anderson, Sir Robert, C.B. (c).	Blairwood, Sir Geo. C.M., I.S.O., G.C.S.I.	Caruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector, K.C.M.G.
Annesley, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur L. Lytton, K.C.V.O.	Bisset, <i>Col.</i> Sir William S. S., K.C.I.E.	Carter, Sir Gilbert T., K.C.M.G.
Anson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Archibald E. H., K.C.S.I.	Blake, Sir Ernest E., K.C.M.G.	Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Anstee, <i>Col.</i> Sir John A., K.C.B. (c).	Blake, Sir Henry A., G.C.M.G.	Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard J., G.C.M.G.
Arundel, Sir Arundel T., K.C.S.I.	Blanc, <i>Dep.-Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Henri J., K.C.V.O.	Cassell, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest J., G.C.B. (c), G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Asbunham, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Cromer, C.B. (m).	Bless, Sir Henry W., K.C.I.E.	Chalmers, Sir Robert, K.C.B. (c).
Ashby, <i>Paym.-in-Ch.</i> Sir Jas. W. M., K.C.B. (m).	Block, Sir Adam S. J., G.C.M.G.	Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie D., G.C.B. (c), C.S.I.
Audrey, Sir Richard D., K.C.B. (c).	Blount, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Richard M., K.C.M.G.	Chambers, Col. Sir Neville F. F., G.C.B. (c).
Bainbridge, <i>Col.</i> Sir Edm., K.C.B. (c).	Blood, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Bindon, G.C.B. (m).	Chandaria, Col. Sir Neville F. F., G.C.B. (c).
Baker, Hon. Sir Edward Norman, K.C.S.I.	Bobbili, Raja of, K.C.I.E.	Chandra, Shum Shere Jung, H.E. Maharaja Sir, G.C.B. (c), G.C.S.I.
Baker, Hon. Sir Richard C., K.C.M.G.	Boister, Sir John, K.C.I.E.	Chapman, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Edw. F., G.C.B. (m).
Baldeo Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.	Bonford, <i>Sq.-Gen.</i> Sir Gerald, K.C.I.E., M.D.	Charles, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Rd. H., G.C.V.O.
Bale, Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.	Borden, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.	Chernside, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert C., G.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
Barbours, Sir David M., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.	Borden, Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.M.G.	Christie, Sir Wm. H. M., K.C.B. (c).
Barclay, Sir Geo. H., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Bosquet, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Day H., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (m).	Church, Sir Arthur Herbert, G.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Barke, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Geo. D., K.C.B. (m).	Boucaut, Hon. Sir James P., K.C.M.G.	Clark, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Deaverie F., K.C.B. (m).
Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B. (c).	Bourdillon, Sir James A., K.C.S.I.	Clarke, <i>Col.</i> Sir George S., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	Bowell, Hon. Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.	Clarke, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Stanley de C., G.C.V.O., C.B. (c).
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I.	Boxer, <i>Comm.</i> Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., K.C.	Clayton, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Fitz-Roy A. T., K.C.V.O.
Barr, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir David W. N., K.C.S.I.	Boxall, <i>Col.</i> Sir Charles G., K.C.B. (c).	Clery, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Cornelius F., K.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G.
Baurett, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur A., K.C.B. (m).	Boyd, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.	Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, K.C.M.G.
Barrington, Hon. Sir Bernard Eric E., K.C.B. (c).	Boyes, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir George T. H., K.C.B. (m).	Cochin, Raja of, G.C.S.I.
Barrington, Hon. Sir William A. C., K.C.M.G.	Boyle, Sir Charles Cavendish, K.C.M.G.	Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Barron, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Harry, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Brabant, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward L., K.C.B. (c), G.C.M.G.	Coles, Hon. Sir Jenkin, K.C.M.G.
Barrow, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Edmund G., G.C.B. (m).	Brackenbury, <i>Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B. (m), K.C.S.I.	Coll, Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick, K.C.B. (c).
Barry, Sir John W. Wolfe, K.C.B. (c).	Branson, Sir John, G.C.M.G., C.B. (c).	Collen, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edwin H. H., G.C.I.E., C.B. (m).
Barley, Sir George C. T., K.C.B. (c).	Bredon, Sir Robert E., K.C.M.G.	Colville, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Fienness M., K.C.B. (m).
Barton, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Sir George, K.C.V.O., C.B. (m), C.M.G.	Bridge, <i>A. miral</i> Sir Cyprian A. G., G.C.B. (m).	Coolidge, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G.	Bridgman, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Francis, K.C.B. (m), K.C.V.O.	Cooper, Sir Pope Alexander, G.C.B. (c).
Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.	Bridgman, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Evelyn J., K.C.B. (c).	Corbett, Sir Vincent F. H., K.C.V.O.
Battenberg, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> H.H. the Prince Louis Alexander of, G.C.B. (c), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	Brooke, H.H. Sir Charles A. (Raja of Sarawak), G.C.M.G.	Cotton, Sir Henry J. S., K.C.S.I.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, K.C.S.I.	Brooke, Sir William R., K.C.I.E.	Crab, Sir Henry, K.C.B. (c).
Bayley, Sir Stuart C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Brown, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.	Cranston, <i>Col.</i> Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B. (c).
Beaton, <i>Col.</i> Sir George T., K.C.B. (c).	Brown, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Jas. F. M., K.C.B. (m).	Creagh, <i>Gen.</i> Sir G. O'Moore, K.C.B. (m), F.R.S.
Beaton, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Stuart B., K.C.S.I., C.B. (m).	Brownlow, <i>Field-Marshal</i> Sir Chas. H., G.C.B. (m).	Creswick, <i>Col.</i> Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B. (c).
Beaumont, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Lewis A., K.C.B. (m), G.C.M.G.	Bruce, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.	Cripps, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.V.O.
Bedford, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Frederick G. D., G.C.B. (m), G.C.M.G.	Buchanan, Sir George W., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).	Croft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.
Bell, Sir Henry H. Jordon, K.C.M.G.	Baef, Sir Edward C., K.C.S.I.	Croschwaite, Sir Chas. H. T., K.C.S.I.
Bellairs, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m).	Bulwer, Gen. Sir Edward E. G., G.C.B. (m).	Croschwaite, Sir Robert J., K.C.B. (c).
Benares, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.	Bulwer, Sir Henry E. G., G.C.M.G.	Cuff, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles McD., K.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G.
Benbow, <i>Ch.-Insp.-Maj.</i> Sir Henry, K.C.B. (m), D.S.O., K.C.	Burnett, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Charles John, K.C.B. (m), K.C.V.O.	Cunningham, Sir William J., K.C.S.I.
Bengough, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Harcourt M., K.C.B. (m).	Bushman, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry Aug., K.C.B. (m).	Cunningham, Sir Alexander F. D., K.C.I.E.
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.	Burke, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir William F., K.C.B. (m).	Cunningham, Sir Henry S., K.C.I.E.
Beresford, <i>Adm.</i> Lord Charles W. de la Poer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (m).	Callaghan, <i>Sr.-Adm.</i> Sir Geo. Astley, K.C.V.O., C.B. (m).	Cusack, <i>Comm.</i> Sir Reginald H., K.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Bertie, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L., G.C.B. (c), G.C.V.O., C.V.O.		D'Aguiar, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Chas. L., G.C.B. (m).
Best, Hon. Sir R. Wallace, K.C.M.G.		

Dalton, Sir Cornelius N., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).	Egerton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).	Fryer, Lt.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B.(m).
Daly, Hon. Sir Malachy B., K.C.M.G.	Egerton, Sir Robert E., K.C.S.I., C.B.	Fuller, Sir Joseph B., K.C.S.I., C.B.
Dane, Sir Hild. Morris, K.C.B.	Elbot, Sir Charles N. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).	Fulton, Adam, Sir John R. T., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Darlington, Nicholas, K.C.I.E.	Elbot, Very Rev. Philip F., K.C.V.O., D.D.	Fysh, Hon. Sir Philip O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Darley, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick M., K.C.M.G.	Elles, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmund T., K.C.I.E., K.C.B.(m).	Gallwey, Sir Michael H., K.C.B.E.
Darnley, Maj.-Gen. Sir John G., K.C.B.(m), C.B.	Elliot, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward L., K.C.I.E.	Gallwey, Surg.-Gen. Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Darwin, Sir George H., K.C.B.(c).	Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	Gamble, Rear-Adm. Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Davidson, Col. Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).	Elliot, Maj. Sir Henry G., K.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Garstin, Sir William E., K.C.M.G.
Davidson, Sir William E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).	Elliot, Sir Charles A., K.C.S.I.	Gascoigne, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.
Davidson, Sir Harold D., K.C.M.G.	Elliot, Sir Charles B., K.C.M.G.	Gaselee, Gen. Sir Alfred, C.B.(m), K.C.I.E.
Devises, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir John Geo., K.C.M.G.	Elliot, Sir Thomas H., K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O., C.S.I.	Gatacre, M.-G. Sir John, K.C.B.(m)
Davies, Hon. Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.	Ellis, Insp.-Gen. Sir Herb. Mackay, K.C.B.(m).	Geary, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Le G., K.C.B.(m).
Dawson, Col. Sir Douglas F. R., K.C.V.O.	Engleheart, Sir John G. D., K.C.B.(c).	Geikie, Sir Archib., K.C.B.(c), F.R.S.
De Bansen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).	Enskine, Admiral of the Fleet Sir James H., K.C.B.(m).	Ghaus Bakhsh, Sardar Sir, K.C.B.E.
De Horsey, Adam, Sir Algernon F. R., K.C.B.(m).	Esott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet, K.C.M.G.	Ghulam, Muhammad Ali, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Denting, Lt.-Gen. Sir Lewis, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.	Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Gib, Gen. Sir William A., K.C.B.(m).
Denham, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thos., K.C.B.E.	Ewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry P., K.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).	Gidhaur, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Dent, Sir Alford, K.C.M.G.	Ewing, Hon. Sir Thomas T., K.C.M.G.	Gidhaur, Maharaja Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.
Denton, Capt. Sir George C., K.C.M.G.	Fane, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer C. B., P.C.	Gillen, Sir Robert, K.C.B.(c).
De Renzy, Surg.-Gen. Sir Annesley C. C., K.C.B.(m).	Fanshawe, Adm. Sir Arthur D., K.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).	Gillespie, Col. Sir Jas., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
Des Vaux, Sir G. William, K.C.V.O.	Fanshawe, Sir Arthur W., K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.S.I.	Gill, Sir David, K.C.B.(c).
De Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir John H., K.C.M.G.	Farren, Gen. Sir Richard T., K.C.B.(m).	Girouard, Col. Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
De Wet, Hon. Sir Jacobus A., K.C.M.G.	Faulkner, Hon. Sir Peter H., K.C.M.G.	Gleichen, Col. Count, K.C.V.O., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deolapur, H. H. Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.	Faulkner, Sir Wilmot H., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.	Goddie, Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Taubman, K.C.M.G.
Dharamgadhia, H. H. Maharaja, Raj Sahib of, K.C.S.I.	Fellows, Jm., Sir John, K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.	Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E.
Dick, Insp.-Gen. Sir James N., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.	Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.	Goodrich, Rear-Adm. Sir Jas. E. C., K.C.V.O.
Digne, Sir Joseph H., K.C.B.(c).	Fisher, Rear-Adm. Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.	Gordon, Lt.-Gen. Sir Benjamin L., K.C.B.(m).
Dillon, Gen. Sir Martin A., K.C.B.(m), C.B.	FitzGeorge, Rear-Adm. Sir Adolphus A. F., K.C.V.O.	Gordon, Gen. Sir Thos. E., K.C.B.(m), K.C.I.E.
Dixon, Col. Sir Henry G., K.C.B.(m).	FitzGeorge, Col. Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).	Gorst, Sir Eldon, K.C.B.(c).
Dodds, Hon. Sir John S., K.C.M.G.	Fitzgerald, Col. Sir Chas. Jno. O., K.C.B.(c).	Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Edward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Dominic, Adm. Sir Compton E., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.	Fitzgerald, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G.	Gosling, Sir Amley C., K.C.M.G.
Dorrien, Lt.-Gen. Sir Horace L. Smith, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.	Fitzgerald, Sir Gerald S. V., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Gough, Gen. Sir Charles J. S., K.C.B.(m), P.C.
Dorval, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur R. F., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.	FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.	Graham, Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(c).
Douglas, Adm. Sir Archibald L., K.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).	FitzPatrick, Sir Dennis, K.C.S.I.	Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.(c).
Douglas, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. W. H., K.C.B.(m).	FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.V.O.	Graham, Sir John J., K.C.M.G.
Dowell, Adm. Sir Wm. M., K.C.B.(m).	Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.	Graham, Gen. Sir S. James, K.C.B.(m).
Dwyer, Hon. Sir John W., K.C.M.G.	Fleming, Sir Sanford, K.C.M.G.	Graunt, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hy. Fane, K.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).
Drummond, Hon. Sir George A., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Flood, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. R. Solly, K.C.B.(m).	Graunt, Sir James A., K.C.M.G.
Druy, Admiral Sir Charles C., K.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.	Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.	Greaves, Gen. Sir Geo. R., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Duff, Lord-Lieut. Sir Beauchamp, K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.	Green, Maj.-Gen. Sir William H. R., K.C.S.I., C.B.(c).
Dundas, Col. Sir Lorenzo G., K.C.B.(c).	Franklin, Surg.-Gen. Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.	Greene, Sir W. Conyngnam, K.C.B.(c).
Dunne, Gen. Sir John H., K.C.B.(m).	Fraser, Sir Andrew H. L., K.C.S.I.	Griffith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Dunard, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Mortimer, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Fraser, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(m), C.B.	Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel W., K.C.M.G.
Dunford, Vice-Admiral Sir John, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.	Fraser, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. A. A., K.C.V.O.	Grove, Maj.-Gen. Sir Coleridge, K.C.B.(m).
Dustin, Hon. Vice-Adm. Sir Albert J., K.C.B.(c).	Frederick, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. A. A., K.C.V.O.	Grubbe, Adm. Sir Walter J. Hunt, K.C.B.(m).
Dyer, Sir Wm. T. Tibellens, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Frederick, Hon. Sir Charles W., K.C.B.	Gurdon, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Bampton, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c), M.P.
Eames, Ch.-Fas.-Mach. Sir William, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.	Fremantle, Adm. Hon. Sir Edmund R., K.C.B.(m), C.B.	Gurney, Sir Somerville Arthur, K.C.V.O.
Edgerley, Sir Sterling W., K.C.V.O., C.B.	French, Maj.-Gen. Sir George A., K.C.M.G.	Hadden, Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. F., K.C.B.(c).
Edwards, Gen. Sir Stanley de B., K.C.B.(m).	French, Gen. Sir John D. P., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	Haggard, Sir Wm. Hy. D., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Edwards, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).	French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.	Halg, Maj.-Gen. Sir Douglas, K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
Edwards, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood L., K.C.V.O., K.C.B.(c), D.S.O.	Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).	Hambro, Sir Everard A., K.C.V.O.
Egerton, Gen. Sir Chas. C., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.	Frost, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.	Hamilton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Bruce M., K.C.B.(m).
	Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, K.C.B.(c).	Hamilton, Gen. Sir Ian S. M., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
	Fryer, Sir Frederic W. R., K.C.S.I.	Hamilton, Adm. Sir Richard V., K.C.B.(m).

Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F., G.C.S.I.	Howell, Sir Walter Jack, K.C.S.I. (c).	Khwaja, Saimullah, Nawab Bahadur, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Hamilton, Sir William A. Baillie, K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).	Howorth, Sir Henry H., K.C.I.E.	King, Sir Henry S., K.C.M.B.
Hammond, Col. Sir Arthur G., K.C.B. (m), D.S.O., V.C.	Hudson, Sir Wm. Brewster, K.C.I.E.	Kirk, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (c).
Harding, Sir Arthur H., K.C.B. (c), K.C.M.G.	Huggins, Sir William, G.M., K.C.B. (c).	Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, K.C.S.I.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (c), I.S.O.	Hunter, Gen. Sir Archd., K.C.B. (m), D.S.O.	Kishanpur, H.H. Maharaj Dhiraj of, K.C.I.E.
Hare, Sir Lancelot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Hutchins, Sir Phillip P., K.C.S.I.	Knollys, Col. Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Harnham, Sir Chas. A. King, K.C.M.A.	Hutchinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter F. Hely, G.C.M.G.	Knowles, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles B., K.C.B. (m).
Hartman Singh, H.H. Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.	Hutton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward T. H., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c), I.S.O.	Knox, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. E., K.C.B. (m).
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, K.C.B. (c), K.C.V.O., I.S.O.	Hyderabad, H.H. the Nizam of, G.C.B. (hon.), G.C.S.I.	Knox, Lt.-Gen. Sir William G., K.C.B. (m).
Harrington, Lt.-Col. Sir John L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (c).	Idar, Maj.-Gen. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph H., K.C.B. (c).
Harris, Adm. Sir Robt. H., K.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G.	Libert, Sir Courtenay P., K.C.B. (c), K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Kolhapur, Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Harrison, Gen. Sir Richard, G.C.B. (m), C.M.G.	Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).	Kotah, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Hart, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald C., K.C.B. (m), K.C.V.O., V.C.	Innes, Hon. Sir James R., K.C.M.A.	Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
Hartley, Sir Charles A., K.C.M.G.	Irvine, Adm. Sir St. Geo. C. D'Acrey, K.C.B. (m).	Lake, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percy H. N., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m).
Hay, Sir James S., K.C.M.G.	Irvine, Adm. Sir St. Geo. C. D'Acrey, K.C.B. (m).	Lambert, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Hay, Adm. of the Fleet Lord John, G.C.B. (m).	Irving, Sir Henry T., G.C.M.G.	Lambton, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Had- worth, K.C.B. (m), K.C.V.O.
Hay, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robt. J., K.C.B. (m).	Jackson, Rear-Adm. Sir Henry B., K.C.V.O.	Lance, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fredk., K.C.B. (m).
Hay, Adm. Rt. Hon. Sir John C. Dunrhyple, G.C.B. (m).	Jackson, Adm. Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.	Lane, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald B., K.C.V.O., C.B. (m).
Healey, Sir Charles E. H. Chadwick, K.C.B. (c).	Jaich, Col. Sir S. Swinton, K.C.I.E.	Lang, Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.
Heath, Sir Thos. Little, K.C.B. (c).	Jai Singh, H.H. Maharaja Sir, K.C.S.I.	Laukster, Prof. Sir Edwin Ray, K.C.B. (c), F.R.S.
Hichue, Col. Sir George C., K.C.B. (c), C.M.G.	Jaipur, Col. H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	Lasselles, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C., G.C.B. (c), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Henderson, Adm. Sir Regd. F. H., K.C.B. (m).	James, Sir Henry E. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	La Touche, Sir James J. D., K.C.S.I.
Henricke, Adm. Sir Algenon C. F., G.C.B. (m).	Jammu and Kashmir, Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G.
Henry, Sir Edward R., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.	Janjira, H.H. Nawab of, G.C.I.E.	Lawley, Capt. Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Herbert, Sir Arthur T., K.C.V.O.	Jardine, Sir John, K.C.I.E.	Leach, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (m).
Hervey, Sir George W., K.C.B. (c).	Jekyll, Col. Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.	Leach, Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Pemberton, K.C.B. (m), K.C.V.O., V.C.
Hewett, Sir John P., K.C.S.I.	Jelliffe, Rear-Adm. Sir Jno. R., K.C.V.O., C.B. (m).	Leach, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. A., K.C.B. (c).
Hext, Rear-Adm. Sir John, K.C.I.E.	Jenkins, Insp.-Gen. Sir James, K.C.M.G., K.S.	Leach, Maj.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Higginson, Gen. Sir George W. A., G.C.B. (m).	Jenkins, Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.C.I.E.	Lees, Very Rev. Sir J. Cameron, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Higham, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E.	Jenkinson, Sir Edward G., K.C.B. (c).	Legard, Col. Sir James D., K.C.B. (c).
Hildyard, Gen. Sir Henry J. T., K.C.B. (m).	Jennings, Gen. Sir Robt. M., K.C.B. (m).	Le Hunte, Sir George R., K.C.M.G.
Hill, Sir Clement Lloyd, K.C.B. (c), K.C.M.G., M.P.	Jerningham, Sir Hubert E. H., K.C.M.G.	Leigh, Hon. Sir E. Chandos, K.C.B. (c).
Hill, Gen. Sir Rowley S. Sale, K.C.B. (m).	Jette, Sir Louis A., K.C.M.G.	Lely, Sir Frederick S. P., K.C.I.E.
Hillier, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).	Jind, Bahadur of, K.C.S.I.	Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
Hime, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Albert H., K.C.M.G.	Jodhpur, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.	Lethbridge, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred S., K.C.S.I.
Hobart, Sir Robert H., K.C.V.O., C.B. (c).	Johnes, Lt.-Gen. Sir James Hills, G.C.B. (m), V.C.	Lethbridge, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E.
Hodgson, Sir Frederick M., K.C.M.G.	Johnston, Col. Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G.	Lewis, Hon. Sir Neil B., K.C.M.G.
Hogg, Sir Frederick R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., C.B. (c).	Dewelyn, Sir Robert B., K.C.M.G.
Holderness, Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.S.I.	Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.	Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Holdich, Gen. Sir Edw. A., G.C.B. (m).	Johore, H.H. Sultan of, K.C.M.G. (hon.)	Lockyer, Sir J. Norman, K.C.B. (c).
Hollich, Col. Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B. (m).	Jones, Sir Alfred L., K.C.M.G.	Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I.	Jones, Gen. Sir Howard S., K.C.B. (m).	Low, Gen. Sir Robert C., G.C.B. (m).
Homes, Sir Geo. C.V., K.C.V.O., C.B. (c).	Jordan, Sir John N., K.C.B. (c), K.C.M.G.	Lowther, Rt. Hon. Sir Gerard Aug., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
Holmes, Sir Richard R., K.C.V.O.	Jungarh, H.H. Nawab of, G.C.S.I.	Luard, Adm. Sir Wm. G., K.C.B. (m).
Holmes, Sir Robert W. A., K.C.B. (c).	Kaporthala, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.	Lubbock, Sir Neville, K.C.M.G.
Horne, Surg.-Gen. Sir Anthony D., K.C.B. (m), V.C.	Karauli, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.	Lucas, Sir Charles E., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
Hooker, Sir Jos. D., G.C.S.I., C.B. (c), G.C.M.	Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.	Luck, Gen. Sir George, G.C.M.G.
Hooper, Col. Sir William R., K.C.S.I.	Keble, Sir George W., K.C.B. (c).	Lugard, Col. Sir Frederick J. D., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c), D.S.O.
Hop, Sir Fdwd. Stanley, K.C.B. (c).	Kelly, Lt.-Gen. Sir William F., K.C.B. (m).	Lumsden, Gen. Sir Peter S., G.C.B. (m), C.S.I.
Hop, Sir Theodore C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Kemp, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B. (c).	Lunavara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Hopkins, Adm. Sir John O., G.C.B. (m).	Kennedy, Sir John G., K.C.M.G.	Lynn, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred C., G.C.B. (c), K.C.B. (c).
Hopton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edw., K.C.B. (m).	Kennedy, Adm. Sir William R., K.C.B. (m).	Lynn, Sir Charles J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hopwood, Sir Francis J. S., G.C.M.G., C.B. (c).	Kenny, Gen. Sir Thomas Kelly, K.C.V.O.	Lynn, Sir James R., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Horner, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.	Keogh, Surgeon-Gen. Sir Alfred, K.C.B. (m).	Lyne, Hon. Sir William J., G.C.M.G.
Hotham, Adm. of the Fleet Sir Charles F., G.C.B. (m), G.C.V.O.	Keppel, Rear-Adm. Sir Colin Richd., K.C.V.O., C.B. (m), D.S.O.	Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, K.C.B. (c).
Howard, Sir Edw. Stafford, G.C.B. (c).	Keppel, Lt.-Col. Sir G. Olaf Roos, K.C.I.E.	Lyttelton, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., K.C.B. (m).
Howard, Maj.-General Sir Francis, K.C.B. (m), C.M.G.	Kerr, Adm. of the Fleet Lord Walter T., K.C.B. (m).	MacAlister, Sir Donald, K.C.B. (c).
Howard, Sir Henry, K.C.B. (c), K.C.M.G.	Khelat, Khan of, G.C.I.E.	McCallum, Col. Sir Henry E., G.C.B. (c).
Howe, Adm. Hon. Sir Assheton G. Curzon, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (m), C.M.G.		MacCallum, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh, K.C.B. (m), G.C.V.O.
		MacDonald, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Claude M., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (c) & m.
		Macdonald, Maj.-Gen. Sir James R., K.C.I.E., C.B. (c).

Orders of Knighthood—Knights Commanders.

Macdonald, Rt. Hon. Sir John H. A., K.C.B.(c).	Moore, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Hy., K.C.B.(m), C.I.E.	Pease, <i>Col.</i> Sir Thales, K.C.B.(m).
McDermott, Hon. Sir Schomberg K., K.C.B.(c), C.V.O.	Morant, <i>Adm.</i> Sir George D., K.C.B.(m).	Pelletier, Hon. Sir C. A. Pantaléon K.C.M.G.
MacGregor, Sir Evan, K.C.B.(c), I.S.O.	Morant, Sir Robert Laurie, K.C.B.(c).	Pemberton, Sir Edward L., K.C.B.(c).
MacGreger, Sir Wm., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.(c).	Morgan, <i>Col.</i> Sir Alex. Brooke, K.C.B.(m).	Pender, Sir John Denison, K.C.M.G.
MacLennan, Sir Robert M., K.C.M.G.	Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.	Pennington, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles R. K.C.B.(m).
MacLay, Sir James L., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.	Morris, <i>Comm.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward K.C.B.(m).	Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.
MacKenzie, <i>Col.</i> Sir Alfred R. D., K.C.B.(m).	Morris, Sir George, K.C.B.(c).	Phillips, Sir Owen Cosby, K.C.M.G., M.P.
McKenzie, <i>Col.</i> Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G.	Morris, Sir John H., K.C.S.I.	Phillips, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Sir Jos., K.C.B.(m).
MacKenzie, Sir George S., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.(c).	Morris, Sir Malcolm, K.C.V.O.	Phipps, Sir Constantine E. H. K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
MacKenzie, Sir John W. P. Muir, K.C.S.I.	Morris, <i>Col.</i> Sir Wm. Geo., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Pilkington, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Henry, K.C.B.(c).
MacKenzie, Sir Kenneth A. Muir, K.C.B.(c).	Morvi, H.H. Thakur Saheb of, C.I.E.	Pimching, <i>Surg.-Maj.</i> Sir Horace H. K.C.M.G.
MacKinnon, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.B.(m), C.V.O.	Mosley, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Savage, K.C.B.(m).	Pittar, Sir Thos. J., K.C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Maclean, Sir Francis A. de V. W., K.C.I.E.	Mowatt, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras., K.C.B.(c), I.S.O.	Plowden, Sir Wm. Chichele, K.C.S.I.
Maclean, <i>Kaid</i> Sir Harry, K.C.M.G.	Muhammad Abdullah Khan, Nawab Haidir Sir, K.C.I.E.	Plummer, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert C. O. K.C.B.(m).
McLeod, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Donald J. S., K.C.I.E., C.B.(m), I.S.O.	Muhammad Ali Beg, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (eth).	Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C. K.C.V.O.
McLeod, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir John C., K.C.B.(c).	Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.	Poë, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Edmund S. K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
McLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.(m).	Muhammad Aslam Khan, <i>Col.</i> Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E., A.D.C.	Pontifex, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
McMahon, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Arthur H., K.C.B.(c), C.I.E.	Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan, Sir, K.C.B.(c), C.I.E.	Powell, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
McMillan, Hon. Sir Dan. H., K.C.M.G.	Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.B.(c).	Powell, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Robt. Stephenson Smyth Baden, K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.	Murray, Sir George H., K.C.B.(c).	Power, Sir William Hy., K.C.B.(c).
Macpherson, Sir Donald C., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Murray, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Jas. W., K.C.B.(m).	Power, <i>Comm.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm. J. T., K.C.B.(m).
Macpherson, Sir Arthur G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Murray, Sir John, K.C.B.(c).	Preedy, Sir William H., K.C.B.(c).
Maclean, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.	Murray, Hon. Sir Thos. K., K.C.M.G.	Prendergast, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Harry N. D., K.C.B.(m), I.C.G.
Mahmudabad, Raja Sir Muhammad, Khan Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.	Mysore, H.H. Bahadur of, C.S.I.	Pretymann, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George T., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Manning, <i>Col.</i> Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).	Nabha, H.H. Chief of, C.S.I., C.I.E.	Price, Sir John F., K.C.S.I.
Manson, Sir Patrick, K.C.M.G.	Naroz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, K.C.I.E.	Price, Sir Thomas Rees, K.C.M.G.
Markie, Sir William, K.C.I.E.	Nares, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir George S., K.C.B.(c).	Primrose, Sir Henry W., K.C.B.(c), C.S.I., I.S.O.
Markham, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Albert H., K.C.B.(m).	Nathan, <i>Col.</i> Sir Matthew, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.	Prinsep, Hon. Sir Henry T., K.C.I.E.
Markham, Sir Clements R., K.C.B.(c).	Neale, Sir Henry J. Vansittart, K.C.B.(c).	Pritchard, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Gordon D., K.C.B.(m).
Markham, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Edwin, K.C.B.(m).	Nelson, Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G.	Payne, <i>Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m), K.C.S.I., I.S.O., I.C.G.
Marshall, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George H., K.C.B.(m).	Seville, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir George, K.C.B.(m), C.V.O.	Probyn, Sir Leslie C., K.C.V.O.
Marshall, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George H., K.C.B.(m).	Newmarch, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Oliver R., K.C.S.I.	Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Marshall, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.	Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.	Provis, Sir Samuel B., K.C.B.(c).
Mathews, Sir William, K.C.M.G.	Nicholson, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Henry F., K.C.B.(m).	Purcell, Sir J. Samuel, K.C.B.(m).
Maxwell, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Frederick R., K.C.B.(m).	Nicholson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir William G., K.C.B.(m).	Purna Narasingharav Krishna Murti, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Maxwell, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John G., K.C.B.(m), C.V.O., C.M.G., I.S.O.	Niven, Sir William D., K.C.B.(c).	Raban, <i>Col.</i> Sir Edward, K.C.B.(c).
May, Sir Francis Hy., K.C.M.G.	Noel, <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , Sir Gerard H. U., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.	Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
May, <i>Adm.</i> Sir William H., K.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).	Norbury, <i>Dir.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry F., K.C.B.(m).	Raleigh, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.I.
McHass, <i>Col.</i> Sir Howard, K.C.S.I.	O'Callaghan, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.	Rampur, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> H.H. Nawab of, K.C.I.E.
McIlvrie, Sir George, K.C.M.G.	Oliphant, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Laurence J., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).	Ramsay, Sir William, K.C.B.(c).
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.V.O.	Oliver, <i>Col.</i> Sir Walter R., K.C.B.(c).	Rattan, H.H. Raja Sir Sajjan Singh of, K.C.S.I.
Murwaji Mehta, Pherozeshah Sir, K.C.I.E.	Oliver, Sir Sydney Haddan, K.C.M.G.	Rattray, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir James Clerk, K.C.B.(m).
Meyer, Sir Wm. Stevenson, K.C.I.E.	Oliver, Sir Edward C. R., K.C.I.E.	Rawson, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Harry Holdsworth, K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Millett, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.	Omanney, Sir Montagu F., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.	Reade, <i>Surg.-Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Jno. By Cole, K.C.B.(m).
Mileville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.	Ottley, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (eth).	Reed, Sir Andrew, K.C.B.(c), C.V.O.
Miles, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert S. G., K.C.B.(m), C.V.O.	Ottley, <i>Col.</i> Sir John W., K.C.I.E.	Rees, Sir John Davy, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., M.P.
MIL, Sir James, K.C.M.G.	Owen, Sir Hugh, K.C.B.(c).	Reid, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Alexander J. F., K.C.B.(m).
Milman, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir G. Bryan, K.C.B.(m).	Owen, <i>Gen.</i> Sir John F., K.C.B.(m).	Reid, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Houston, K.C.M.G.
Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G.	Pace, Most Rev. Mgr. Peter, K.C.V.O.	Revel, Sir Alexander M., K.C.I.E.
Mir, Chief of, K.C.I.E.	Paget, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Sir Alfred W., K.C.M.G.	Renda, H.H. Maharaja of, C.S.I.
Monsworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.I.E.	Paget, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur H. F., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.	Rice, Sir Cecil A. Spring, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Moloney, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Cornelius A., K.C.M.G.	Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Richards, <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> Sir Frederick W., K.C.B.(m).
Mouchier, <i>Col.</i> Sir Colin C. Scott, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.	Palanpur, H.H. Diwan of, C.C.I.E.	Richards, Sir Henry Erle, K.C.S.I.
Montagu, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Horace W., K.C.B.(m).	Parsons, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles S. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).	Richardson, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Geo. L. R., K.C.B.(m), C.S.I., C.I.E.
Montagu, Sir James, K.C.S.I.	Peace, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., I.S.O.	Richardson, <i>Col.</i> Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.(m).
Moore, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Alexander George Montgomery, K.C.B.(m).	Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.	Richmond, Sir William B., K.C.B.(c).
Moore, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Arthur W., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Pearson, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Hugo L., K.C.B.(m).	Ridgway, <i>Col.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.

Risley, Sir Herbert Hope, <i>k.c.i.e.</i>	Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Henry, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	Townsend, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Edmund, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>
Ritchie, Sir Richmond Thackeray W., <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	Smith, Sir Hy. Babington, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i> , <i>c.s.i.</i>	Tozer, Hon. Sir Horace, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>
Rivaz, Sir Charles M., <i>k.c.s.i.</i>	Smith, Sir Hubert L.L., <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	Travancore, H.H. Maharaja of, <i>c.s.i.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>
Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Donald, <i>k.c.s.i.</i>	Smith, Sir Wm. F. Hayes, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Treacher, Sir Wm. Hood, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>
Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Scott, <i>k.c.s.i.</i>	Smith, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Nathaniel Bowden, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Troger, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Vincent William, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>
Robinson, Sir Frederic Lacy, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	Smith, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Colvin Colvin, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Trevar, Sir Arthur C., <i>k.c.s.i.</i>
Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Augustus, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Trotter, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Henry, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.s.i.</i>
Robinson, Sir William, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Smith, <i>Col.</i> Sir Charles E. Euan, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	Tracy, Sir Charles E., <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, <i>c.v.o.</i> , <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.s.i.</i>	Solomon, Hon. Sir Richard, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i> , <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>k.c.v.o.</i>	Tucker, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Chas., <i>c.v.o.</i> , <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>
Rodger, Sir J. Pickersgill, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Somerset, <i>Col.</i> Sir Alfred P. F. C., <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	Tulloch, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Alexander B., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>
Rogers, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir John G., <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o. (Pasha)</i>	Spencer, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Lionel D., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i> , <i>i.m.s.</i>	Tupper, Hon. Sir Chas. Hibbert, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>
Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, <i>c.b.(c)</i>	Spencer, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Tupper, Sir C. Lewis, <i>k.c.i.e.</i> , <i>c.s.i.</i>
Ross, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Alexander G., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Stanhope, <i>Col.</i> Sir Walter T. W., <i>Spencer, k.c.b.(c)</i>	Turner, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Alfred E., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>
Ross of Bladensburg, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir John F. G., <i>k.c.b.(c)</i> , <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Stedman, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Edward, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i> , <i>k.c.i.e.</i>	Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo., <i>k.c.m.g.</i>
Rundle, <i>Gen.</i> Sir H. M. Leslie, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Stevens, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Sir Jno., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Turner, Sir William, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>
Russell, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Baker C., <i>c.v.o.(m)</i> , <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Stephenson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Frederick C. A., <i>c.v.o.(m)</i> , <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Tyson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Henry B., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>
Ryan, Sir Charles L., <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	Stephenson, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Henry F., <i>c.v.o.</i> , <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	Twynn, Sir William C., <i>k.c.m.g.</i>
Sadler, <i>Col.</i> Sir James H., <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Stewart, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Robert MacG., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Tyler, <i>Gen.</i> Sir James M. E. Fraser, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>
Saunders, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir J. Hayes, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.b.(c)</i>	Stirling, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. Lancelot, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Udaipur, H.H. Maharaja of, <i>c.s.i.</i>
Sallana, Raja of, <i>k.c.i.e.</i>	Stokes, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Follitt S. F., <i>k.c.v.o.</i> , <i>c.s.i.</i>	Udny, Sir Richard, <i>k.c.s.i.</i>
St. John, Sir Frederick R., <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Stokes, Sir Gabriel, <i>k.c.s.i.</i>	Upcott, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Frederick R., <i>k.c.v.o.</i> , <i>c.s.i.</i>
St. John, Sir Spenser B., <i>c.m.g.</i>	Stokes, Sir Henry E., <i>k.c.s.i.</i>	Vaghnan, <i>Gen.</i> Sir J. Luther, <i>c.b.(m)</i>
Sajjan Singh, <i>Capt.</i> H.H. Raja Sir, <i>k.c.s.i.</i>	Stottford, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Fredk. W., <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>k.c.v.o.</i> , <i>c.b.(m)</i>	Venkatagiri, Raja of, <i>k.c.i.e.</i>
Salmon, <i>Adm.</i> of the Fleet Sir Nowell, <i>c.v.o.(m)</i> , <i>P.C.</i>	Stout, Hon. Sir Robert, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Venkatapur, Sir Arthur E., <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>
Salmond, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir William, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catona), <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.b.(c)</i>
Sampson, <i>Col.</i> Sir A. Woods, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Smart, Sir Harold A., <i>k.c.v.o.</i> , <i>c.s.i.</i>	Vincent, Sir Edgar, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>
Sanderson, Sir Percy, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Subbaraj Subramuniya Aiyar, Sir, <i>k.c.i.e.</i>	Vivian, <i>Col.</i> Sir A. Pandares, <i>c.b.(c)</i>
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., <i>c.m.g.</i>	Sultan Jan Sabzal, Sir, <i>k.c.i.e.</i>	Vyvan, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Geo. R., <i>k.c.m.g.</i>
Saunders, Sir J. R., <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Sutherland, Sir Thomas, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Walker, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Frederick W. F.
Saunders, Sir Frederick R., <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Swaine, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Leopold Victor, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	Walker, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Thomas G., <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>
Scandlen, Hon. Sir Phos. C., <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Sweetland, Sir Frank A., <i>c.m.g.</i>	Wallace, Sir Donald M., <i>k.c.b.(c)</i> , <i>k.c.v.o.</i>
Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, <i>k.c.i.e.</i>	Sweetland, Sir J. Alexander, <i>c.v.o.</i>	Wallace, Sir William, <i>k.c.i.e.</i>
Seoble, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew R., <i>k.c.s.i.</i>	Syn, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Jno. M., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Wallington, <i>Col.</i> Sir John W., <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>
Scott, <i>Col.</i> Sir Buchanan, <i>k.c.i.e.</i>	Symon, Sir Josiah H., <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Wapole, Sir Horatio G., <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>
Scott, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles H., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Talbot, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Adelbert C., <i>k.c.i.e.</i>	Ward, <i>Col.</i> Sir Edward W. D., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S., <i>c.b.(c)</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	Talbot, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G., <i>k.c.m.g.</i>
Scott, Sir J. George, <i>k.c.i.e.</i>	Tanner, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Oriel V., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Ward, Sir William B., <i>k.c.s.i.</i>
Scott, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Percy M., <i>k.c.v.o.</i> , <i>c.b.(m)</i>	Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir, <i>k.c.s.i.</i>	Warner, Sir William Lee, <i>k.c.s.i.</i>
Scott, <i>Adm.</i> Lord Charles Montagu Douglas, <i>c.b.(m)</i>	Taylor, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Alex., <i>c.v.o.(m)</i>	Warren, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur Fredk., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>
Seaton, Sir Felix, <i>k.c.v.o.</i>	Taylor, Sir John, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	Warren, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Charles, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>
Settle, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Hy. Hamilton, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Taylor, Sir Wm. G., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Warren, Sir Polham L., <i>k.c.m.g.</i>
Seymour, <i>Adm.</i> of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H., <i>c.v.o.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.v.o.</i>	Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Waterfield, Sir Henry, <i>c.i.e.</i> , <i>c.s.i.</i> , <i>c.b.(c)</i>
Seymour, <i>Gen.</i> Lord Wm. F. E., <i>c.v.o.</i>	Teck, H.S.H. the Duke of, <i>c.v.o.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	Watson, <i>Col.</i> Sir Chas. M., <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.b.(c)</i>
Seymour, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Wm. F., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Tehr, Raja of, <i>k.c.s.i.</i>	Watson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir John, <i>c.b.(m)</i> , <i>P.C.</i>
Shahbaz Khan, Nawab, <i>k.c.i.e.</i>	Thackeray, <i>Col.</i> Sir Edward T., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i> , <i>P.C.</i>	Watts, Sir Philip, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>
Shahpura, Raja of, <i>k.c.i.e.</i>	Thomas, Sir Chas. Inigo, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	Welch, <i>Capt.</i> Sir David Mabine, <i>k.c.v.o.</i> , <i>R.N.</i>
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.b.(c)</i>	Thompson, Sir E. Mannde, <i>c.b.(c)</i> , <i>i.s.o.</i>	West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E., <i>c.b.(c)</i>
Shanghinessy, Sir Thos. G., <i>k.c.v.o.</i>	Thomson, Sir James, <i>k.c.s.i.</i>	West, Sir Raymond, <i>k.c.s.i.</i>
Shone, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir William T., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Thomson, <i>Col.</i> Sir Robt. T. White, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	Westcott, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Richard, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i> , <i>c.s.i.</i>
Simpson, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Benl., <i>k.c.s.i.</i>	Thomson, <i>Dep.-Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir J. Howard, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	White, <i>Field-Marshal</i> Sir George Stuart, <i>c.b.(m)</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.s.i.</i> , <i>P.C.</i>
Sindhra of Gwalior, H.H. Maharaja, <i>c.s.i.</i>	Thuring, Sir Arthur Theodore, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>	White, Hon. Sir Herbert T., <i>k.c.i.e.</i>
Sinraur, H.H. Raja of, <i>k.c.s.i.</i>	Thuniller, <i>Col.</i> Sir Hy. Ravenshaw, <i>k.c.i.e.</i>	White, Sir William H., <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>
Sivewright, Hon. Sir James, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Thynne, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Reginald T., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Whitehead, Sir Jas. Beucham, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>
Slade, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Jno. Ramsay, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Todd, Sir Charles, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Whitehouse, Sir George, <i>k.c.b.(c)</i>
Slatin Pasha, <i>Col.</i> Sir Rudolf C., <i>k.c.m.g.(hon.)</i> , <i>c.b.(m)</i>	Toker, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Alliston C., <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>	Wilks, Sir Walter H., <i>k.c.s.i.</i>
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Clementi, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>	Tosti, Sir Francesco Paolo, <i>k.c.v.o.</i>	Willcocks, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir James, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.b.(m)</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Smith, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles H., <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.b.(c)</i>		Willcocks, Sir William, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>
Smith, Sir Edwin T., <i>k.c.m.g.</i>		Willis, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Geo. L. Atkinson, <i>k.c.b.(m)</i>
Smith, Sir Francis W., <i>k.c.i.e.</i>		Williams, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Albert H. W., <i>k.c.v.o.</i>
Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Gerard, <i>k.c.m.g.</i>		Williams, <i>Col.</i> Sir Jno. Hanbury, <i>k.c.v.o.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>

Williams, Gen. Sir John W. C.,
K.C.B. (m).
Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Midway W.,
K.C.B. (m).
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, Adm. of the Fleet Sir A.
Kynard, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.
Wilson, Sir G. Rivers, K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
Wilson, Sir David, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Wilson, Surg.-Gen. Sir William D.,
K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood,
K.C.B. (c), K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir William Grey, K.C.M.G.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. Reginald,
K.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wingfield, Sir Edward, K.C.B. (c).

Winsloe, Vice-Adm. Sir Alfred Leigh,
K.C.B. (m), C.V.O., C.M.G.
Winter, Hon. Sir J. Spearman,
K.C.M.G.
Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Martin,
K.C.S.I.
Wittenoom, Hon. Sir E. Horne,
K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, Lt.-Gen. Sir Josceline
H., K.C.B. (m), C.M.G.
Wollaston, Sir Arthur Naylor,
K.C.I.E.
Wolsley, Gen. Sir George B., C.B. (m).
Wood, Maj.-Gen. Sir Elliott, K.C.B. (m).
Wood, Field-Marshal Sir H. Evelyn,
G.C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.
Woods, Vice-Adm. Sir Hy. Felix,
K.C.V.O. (Pacht).

Woolfryes, Surg.-Gen. Sir John A.,
K.C.B. (m), C.M.G.
Wright, Gen. Sir Thomas, K.C.B. (m).
Wright, Gen. Sir Wm. Purvis,
K.C.B. (m).
Wyndham, Hon. Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G.
Wyndham, Sir G. Hugh, K.C.M.G.,
C.B. (c).
Wynne, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Single-
ton, K.C.B. (m).
Wynne, Sir Trovredyn R., K.C.I.E.
Yorke, Sir Henry F. R., K.C.B. (c).
Young, Capt. Sir A. Henderson,
K.C.M.G.
Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Young, Lt.-Gen. Sir George S.,
K.C.B. (m).
Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
Youngusband, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis
B., K.C.I.E.
Zeal, Hon. Sir Wm. Austin, K.C.M.G.

Knights Bachelors.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.

a Bookett, Sir Thomas.
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.I.E.
Adams, Sir Harvey, C.S.I.
Adams, Sir Wm., C.M.G.
Adcock, Sir Hugh, C.M.G.
Alan, Sir J. Montagu, C.V.O.
Allen, Col. Sir Chas.
Allen, Sir Chas. G. H.
Allehan, Sir William Henry.
Allison, Sir Frank, Pratt.
Alman, Sir Albert Joseph.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir R. Rowland.
Anderson, Sir Robert.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Angus, Sir William.
Ann, Sir Edwin Thomas.
Apperly, Sir Alfred.
Archer, Hon. Sir Wm.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Armstrong, Sir Walter.
Arrol, Sir William.
Arthur, Sir Allan.
Ascroft, Sir William.
Bacheloy, Sir John James.
Bailey, Sir James.
Bailey, Sir William Henry.
Baines, Sir J. Athelstane,
C.S.I.
Baker, Sir Augustine F.
Ball, Sir Charles, M.P.
Ball, Sir Rbt. Stawell,
C.S.I.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Ball, Sir Peter C. van R.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon
D., C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, L.B.
Barclay, Sir Thomas.
Barham, Sir George.
Barker, Col. Sir Fras. W. J.
Barnard, Sir Herbert.
Barr, Sir James, M.D.
Barry, Sir John Edmund.
Barton, S. John George, C.B.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Baxter, Sir William J.
Bayley, Sir Lytton H.
Becheroff, Sir Richard M.
Bell, Sir William James.
Bellamy, Sir Joseph Arthur.
Belser, Sir Fras. Flint.
Bemrose, Sir Henry Howe.
Benn, Sir J. Williams, M.P.
Benson, Sir Ralph S.
Berkeley, Sir Hy. Spencer.
Berry, Hon. Sir Wm. Bisset.
Berriman, Sir Geo. Clement.
Bethell, Sir Jas. Hy., M.P.
Bhalechandra Krishna Bha-
tawadekar, Sir.
Birks, Sir Wm. Esquire.
Biggs, Maj. Sir Arthur W.

Bigham, Hon. Sir John C.
Bignold, Sir Arthur, M.P.
Binnie, Sir Alex. R.
Birt, Sir William.
Black, Sir Samuel.
Blain, Sir W. Arden.
Blaine, Sir Charles Fredk.
Blaker, Sir John George.
Blime, Sir John Elijah, C.B.
Boak, Hon. Sir Robert.
Bodington, Sir Nathan.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bolton, Sir Frederic.
Bonser, R. H., Sir John W.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon,
C.M.G.
Boot, Sir Jas. e.
Bowrick, Sir Rbt. Hudson.
Bowman, Sir Fredk. A., C.C.
Bousfield, Sir William.
Bovell, Sir Henry Aylmer.
Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart.
Boyce, Sir Rupert Wm.
Bradbrook, Sir Edw. Wm., C.B.
Bransford, Sir Thos. A., M.P.
Bray, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
Bratt, Sir Charles H.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Briggs, Sir Fredk., M.P.
Brigg, Sir John, M.P.
Briggit, Sir Joseph.
Bromley, Sir John, C.B.
Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, C.M.G.
Brown, Sir Den. Chapman.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, Col. Sir David, C.B. (c).
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir Gainsford.
Buchanan, Sir Ebenezer J.
Buckell, Sir Robert, C.I.E.
Buckell, Col. Sir Jos.
Buckley, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H.
Bucknill, Hon. Sir Thos. T.
Bull, Sir William J., M.P.
Bullough, Sir George.
Bundy, Hon. Sir W. Hy.
Bunting, Sir Percy Wm.
Burs, Sir Edwin W., C.S.I.
Burnard, Sir Fras. Cowley.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm.
Burnett, Sir David.
Burt, Sir Charles.
Burt, Sir J. Mowlem.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Burs, Sir John W., M.D.
Cable, Sir Ernest.
Cailland, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Cameron, Sir Chas. A., C.B.
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare.
Campbell, Sir Francis Joseph.
Campbell, Sir Jno. Logan, M.P.
Candry, Sir Edward T., C.S.I.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carrinbohy Abraham, Sir.
Carrington, Sir John W., C.M.G.

Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward
H., K.C., M.P.
Chambers, Sir R. Newman.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Channell, Hon. Sir Arth. M.
Chapelle, Sir Alessandro,
L.D.
Chapman, Sir Arthur.
Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth.
Chater, Sir Catechick P., C.M.G.
Charasse, Sir Thomas F.
Chimney, Sir Mathew Chase, Sir.
Clark, Hon. Sir Wm. Mortimer.
Clark, Sir Wm. Owens, C.I.E.
Clarke, Sir Caspar P., C.V.O.
Clarke, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest.
Clarke, Sir Fielding, C.B. (c).
Clayton, Maj. Sir Edw. G.
Clegg, Sir Wm. Mortimer.
Cobbett, Sir William.
Collard, Sir George.
Collins, Sir Arthur J. H.
Collins, Sir Wm. Joh., M.P.
Conside, Sir Hoffmann J. F.,
C.M.G., C.V.O.
Conway, Sir Wm. Martin.
Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch.
Cooke, Sir Hy. Paget.
Cooper, Sir Alfred.
Cooper, Col. Sir Wm. E., C.I.E.
Coote, Sir Myre.
Crosby, Sir Edwin A., M.P.
Cotes, Sir Morton Russell.
Couzens, Sir George E.
Crawley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Cox, Sir W. H. Lionel.
Cox, Sir Thos. Skewes.
Crags, Sir John George,
C.M.G.
Crump, Sir Wm. D., L.S.O.
Crawford, Sir Homewood.
Crawford, Sir William.
Crisp, Sir Frank.
Crookes, Sir William, F.R.S.
Croon, Sir J. Hildyard.
Crosby, Sir Thos. Boon, M.P.
Crossman, Sir William, C.B.
Cruckshank, Sir Wm. D.
Cruse, Sir Francis R., M.D.
Crump, Sir William John.
Crumdall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, Sir F. Fitzjames,
C.M.G.
Currie, Sir Edmund Hux.
Cusack, Sir Ralph Smith.
Cust, Sir Reginald John.
Dalby, Sir W. Bartlett.
Dalziel, Sir Jas. Hy., M.P.
Darling, Hon. Sir Chas. J.
Dassett, Sir Geo. R., C.B. (c).
David, Sir Seson.
Davies, Hon. Sir Matthew H.
Davies, Sir Wm. H., M.P.

Dawson, Sir Arthur Trevor.
Deane, Hon. Sir Hy. Bur-
grave.
Defafaye, Sir Louis Victor.
De Rutzen, Sir Albert.
De Saumarez, Sir H. Walter.
Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S.
Devar, Sir Thos. Robt.
Dildin, Sir Lewis Tonna, C.C.
Dill, Sir Samuel, L.D.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Doddrell, Sir Maurice E.
Donaldson, Sir George.
Doughty, Rt. Hon. Sir
James Brown, C.V.O., C.B.
Doughty, Sir George, M.P.
Douglas, Sir Robert K.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Duxford, Sir T. cadore.
Doyle, Sir A. Conn, M.D.
Drew, Sir Thomas.
Duckworth, Sir James, M.P.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Dumayne, Sir Frederick G.
Duncan, Sir John.
Dunlop, Sir Nathaniel.
Dunn, Sir Wm. Hy.
Dunning, Sir Edwin Harris.
Dupree, Sir Wm. Thomas.
Eade, Sir Peter, M.D.
Eady, Hon. Sir Chas. Swinfen.
Edgumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce.
Edgar, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edridge, Sir Frederick J.
Eigar, Sir Edward, M.S. Doc.
Eliot, Sir Whately.
Ellis, Sir Joseph Baxter.
Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
Evans, Sir Edward.
Evans, Sir Samuel T., K.C., M.P.
Evans, Sir Vincent.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawny.
Fairst, Sir Samuel.
Fairfax, Sir Jas. Reading.
Falconbridge, Hon. Sir Wm. G.
Fanning, Sir Rowland F. N.
Farrell, Sir T. George, M.P.
Farrell, Sir George, D.S.O.
Farrell, Sir William James.
Farwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo.
Fenton, Sir Myles.
Fife, Col. Sir Aubone, C.V.O.
Fildes, Sir Luke, R.A.
Fitzbank, Sir Thomas.
Firth, Sir Charles Henry.
Fisher, Sir Walter N.
Fithian, Sir Edw. Wm.
FitzPatrick, Sir J. Percy.
Fleming, Sir James.
Fleming, Sir John.
Flower, Sir Ernest.
Follett, Sir Charles J., C.B.
Follett, Sir George Thos.
Fordham, Sir Herbert Geo.
Fordwood, Sir Wm. Bower.

Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter, M.P.	Hepton, Sir Wilfred.	Lloyd, Sir Horatio.	Nathan, Sir Nathaniel.
Fox, Sir Charles Edmund.	Herkomer, Sir Hubert von, c.v.o., R.A.	Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.	Naudi, Sir Salvatore, c.m.g.
Frampton, Sir George, F.R.S.	Herivel, Sir Cecil.	Longmuir, Sir Henry Bell.	Neigan, Sir John Chute.
Franks, Sir John, B.	Hewitt, Sir Thomas, K.C.	Lord, Sir Riley.	Neville, Hon. Sir Ralph.
Franks, Sir Kendal, c.m.g.	Hibbert, Sir H. Flemming.	Low, Sir Frederick, K.C.	Newton, Sir William.
Fraser, Sir Edwin, II.	Higmore, Sir Nathaniel.	Low, Sir Francis Wm., M.P.	Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
Fraser, Sir John George.	Hill, Sir John Gray.	Lucey, Sir Henry William.	Nicholson, Sir Richard, F.R.S.
Fraser, Sir Thos., M.P.	Hitching, Sir Thos. Brooke.	Lumb, Sir Chas. Fredk., c.m.g.	Nickalls, Sir Pateson.
Freeth, Sir Evelyn.	Hogg, Sir Stuart Saunders.	Luscombe, Sir John Henry.	Nicol, Sir Wm. Robertson.
Frisswell, Sir Charles.	Holben, Sir Edward Thos.	Lyons, Sir Alexander.	Norman, Sir Henry, M.P.
Frizzelle, Sir Joseph.	Hollans, Sir John, M.D.	Maasdonp, Sir Andries F.S.	North, Rt. Hon. Sir Forth.
Fulton, Sir Edmund, c.s.t.	Holman, Sir Constantine.	Macaulay, Hon. Sir Saml.	North, Maj. Sir Harry.
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C.	Holroyd, Sir Charles.	Macaulay, Sir Geo., M.P.	Northcote, Hon. Sir Ernest A.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.	Holroyd, Sir Edw. Dundas.	MacCallum, Sir John Tom.	Oakley, Sir Hy. Evelyn.
Furley, Sir John, c.m.g.	Hordley, Sir Victor, F.R.C.S.	MacCullagh, Sir J.A., M.D.	Oakes, Sir Augustus V.C.
Furness, Sir Christopher, M.P.	Horwood, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy.	McDonald, Sir Andrew.	Oakley, Sir Henry, G.R.O.
Galsworthy, Sir Edwin H.	Hosie, Sir Alexander.	MacDonald, Sir William C.	O'Connell, Sir Peter.
Galton, Sir Francis, F.R.S.	Howard, Sir Frederick.	MacDonald, Sir John, c.m.g.	O'Donoghue, Sir James.
Gardner, Sir Robert.	Howse, Sir Hy., C., F.R.C.S.	MacEwen, Sir John A.	O'Farrell, Sir Plunkett, M.D.
Garnham, Sir Jno. Geo.	Hudson, Sir Robert A.	MacEacharn, Sir Malcolm.	Oldfield, Sir Rich. Chas.
Garton, Sir Richard Charles.	Hughes, Sir Thomas.	MacEwen, Sir Wm., F.R.S.	Oldham, Col. Sir Hy., c.v.o.
Gatty, Sir Alfred Scott.	Hughes, Sir Walter C., C.I.E.	MacEwen, Sir John.	Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
Gatty, Hon. Sir Stephen H.	Hulett, Hon. Sir Jas. Liege.	MacEwen, Sir John.	Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
Gavey, Sir John, K.C.	Hunter, Sir Robert, c.m.g.	MacEwen, Sir John.	Oliphant, Sir John, c.v.o.
Gelder, Sir Alfred.	Russet, Sir George, M.D.	McCallum, Sir C., M.P.	O'Malley, Sir Edward, L.L.
Gibb, Sir George Stegmann.	Hutchinson, Sir Jonathan.	Macdon, Sir Richard.	Oppenheimer, Sir Francis.
Giffard, Sir Henry Alex., K.C.	Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.	McLaurin, Hon. Sir Hy. N.	Orchardson, Sir Wm. Q., R.A.
Gilbert, Sir Wm. Schwenck.	Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H.C.	McLean, Hon. Sir George.	Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
Gillott, Hon. Sir Samuel.	Irving, Sir Emilius, K.C.	McLennan, Sir William.	O'Rourke, Hon. Sir Maurice.
Gilman, Sir Charles R.	Jackson, Sir Robt. Wm., c.m.g.	McLennan, Sir Frederick O.	Owden, Sir Isambard, M.D.
Glover, Sir John.	Jaffe, Sir Otto.	McMungton, Sir Melville.	Owen, Hon. Sir William.
Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford, M.P.	James, Sir Edward B.	McNeill, Sir Malcolm, c.m.g.	Owens, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. J.
Goddell, Sir William.	James, Sir Walter, K.C.	Macpherson, Sir William.	Palgrave, Sir Robert H. L., F.R.S.
Gold, Sir Charles.	Jeff, Hon. Sir Arth. Richd.	Macrae, Sir Colin George.	Palmer, Sir Eras. Beaumont.
Golding, Sir J. Tankerville.	Jenkins, Sir Geo. Hy., c.m.g.	Macrae, Sir Philip, M.P.	Parker, Sir Gilbert, M.P.
Goldsmith, Capt. Sir Wm. Burgess, R.N.	Johnson, Sir Samuel Geo.	Macrae, Sir Ormsd D.	Parker, Hon. Sir Robert J.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.	Johnson, Sir Walter.	Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, M.V.O.	Parker, Sir Stephen H.
Gordon, Hon. Sir Jno. H.	Johnston, Sir John Barre.	Manby, Sir Henry C., C.I.E.	Parkington, Col. Sir Roper.
Gordon, Maj. Sir W. E. Evans.	Jonas, Sir Joseph.	Manning, Sir William Pat.	Parry, Sir Walter, M.V.O.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles.	Jones, Sir Brynher, K.C., M.P.	Marriott, Sir Chas. H., M.D.	Park, Sir Jas. Colfour.
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John.	Jones, Sir V. H., Quake.	Marshall, Col. Sir Arth. W.	Paulin, Sir David.
Guth, K.C.	Jones, Sir W. H., Hyndman.	Marshall, Sir Herbert.	Pears, Sir Edwin.
Guth, Hon. Sir Nicholas.	Jones, Sir Pryce Pryce.	Marshall, Sir Horace Brooks.	Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Jno. (Lord Pearson).
Guth, Hon. Sir Lomer.	Juta, Sir Henry H., K.C.	Marshall, Col. Sir Thos. H., c.m.g.	Pick, Sir Alexander, C.I.E.
Gould, Hon. Sir Albert Jno.	Karr, Sir Hy. Seton, c.m.g.	Marton, His Hon. Sir Alfred G., K.C.	Pellatt, Lt.-Col. Sir Hy. Mill.
Gould, Sir F. Carnarvon.	Karslake, Sir Wm. W., K.C.	Martin, Sir George C., M.V.O.	Pemcath, Sir A. Richard, c.m.g.
Gowers, Sir Wm. R., F.R.S.	Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.	Martin, Sir T. Carlaw, L.D.S.	Perry, Maj. Sir Allan, M.P.
Graham, Sir Charles.	Kemp, Lt.-Col. Sir George.	Marzanti, Sir Frank T., c.m.g.	Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Graham, Sir John.	Kemp, Sir Walter, M.P.	Mason, Lt.-Col. Sir David, c.m.g.	Pier, Sir James Comer.
Graham, Sir James, M.P.	Kennedy, Rt. Hon. Sir W. R.	Mather, Sir William.	Petrie, Sir Charles.
Graham, Hon. Sir Wm.	Kennedy, Sir Alex. B. W.	Matheson, Sir Robert E.	Phillips, Sir G. Hare, M.D.
Gray, Sir Brownlow, c.m.g.	Kirk, Sir John.	Matheson, Sir Thomas.	Phillippo, Sir George.
Gray, Sir Walter.	Knight, Sir Henry Edmund.	Mathews, Sir Charles, K.C.	Pickford, Hon. Sir William.
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.	Knox, Hon. Sir George Edw.	Maxin, Sir Hiram Stevens.	Piggott, Sir Fras. Taylor.
Greene, Sir Benj. Wesley.	Knox, Sir James.	McCallum, Sir Wm. Henry.	Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, c.m.g.
Greene, Sir Alfred G.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Manuel R.	Pilkington, Sir Geo. A.
Griffith, Sir W. Brundford.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Walter, K.C.	Pilster, Sir John.
Griffith, Hon. Sir J. Joseph.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir James.	Pinner, Sir Arthur Wm.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pitt, Sir Thos. Digby, c.m.g.
Gruin, Sir John.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Plowden, Sir Hy. Moradith.
Guthrie, Sir James.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Plummer, Sir Walter H.
Haden, Sir Fras. S., F.R.C.S.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Poland, Sir H. Bodkin, K.C.
Hadfield, Sir Robt. A.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Poland, Sir George Herbert.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Powell, Sir Francis.
Hamilton, Hon. Sir John Andrew.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Power, Sir James A.
Hampson, Sir Robt. Alfred.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pratt, Chandra Chatterji, M.P.
Hanson, Sir Eras. Stanhope.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Prendergast, Sir James.
Harden, Sir Henry.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Price, Sir Robert, M.P.
Hardy, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Prideaux, Sir Walter S.
Hare, Sir John, II., C.M.G.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Harrington, Sir Stanley.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Harris, Sir Matthew.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Harrison, Sir Frederick.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Harrison, Sir J. Humphreys, M.V.O.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Hart, Sir Isaac.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Hartley, Sir William P.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Harvey, Sir Robert.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Haskin, Sir Alva Seale.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Hay, Col. Sir Geo. J., c.m.g.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Hay, Sir Robert Hay Drummond, c.m.g.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Heagerty, Sir Daniel.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Henderson, Sir James.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Hennell, Col. Sir Read, M.S.O.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.
Hensley, Sir Robert M.	Knox, Sir John, c.m.g.	Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.	Pringle, Sir George.

Knights Bachelors—Commanders, C.V.O.

Hayner, Sir Thos. Crossley.	Scott, Sir Robert T., r.s.o.	Sutton, Sir Abraham.	Vithaldas Damodar Thak-
Hezwood, Sir Robertson.	Sevell, Sir Augustus Chas.	Sutton, Hon. Sir Henry.	arsi, Sir.
Remont, Sir Horace.	Selby, His Hon. Sir Wm. L.	Sutton, Hon. Sir Francis B.	Voules, Sir Gordon B.
Reichel, Sir Harry.	Serjeant, Sir Wm. C.M.C.	Swan, Sir J. Wilson, r.s.o.	Wadell, Sir M. L.
Reid, Hon. Sir Arthur Hay	Shackleton, Sir Ernest, c.v.o.	Sweeney, Sir Henry H.	Wakfield, Sir Chas. Chiers.
8.	U.S.N.	Schamper, Sir Jas. W., c.e.	Walker, Sir Edward Daniel.
Reid, Sir Edward.	Shann, Sir T. Thornhill.	Tacon, Sir Thomas Hy.	Walker, Lt.-Col. Sir "as.
Reid, Sir George, r.s.o.	Shaw, Sir Alexander W.	Tadema, Sir Lawrence	c.e.
Reid, Sir Hugh Gibson.	Shen, Hon. Sir Edw. D.	Alma, c.m., r.a.	Wallace, Sir Arthur P. c.m.
Renwick, Hon. Sir A., m.p.	Sherrin, Sir Horatio Hy.	Taney, Raj Sir Soerindro	Wadell, Sir M. L.
Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jans.	Sherrin, Sir John.	Mohm, c.m.	Walton, Hon. Sir Joseph.
Rhys, Sir John.	Shipley, Sir William.	Tait, Sir Melbourne McT.	Ward, Sir William, c.v.o.
Rickett, Sir Jos. Compton, c.m.	Simpson, Sir Alexander R.	Talbot, Sir William Hy.	Warrington, Hon. Sir T. R.
Riddell, Sir George Alar-	Simson, Sir Geo. Bowen.	Tanner, Sir Henry, r.s.o.	Waterlow, Sir Ernest, m.p.
dice.	Smith, Sir William Japp.	Tarring, Sir Charles Jas.	Watney, Sir John.
Riddell, Sir Oliver.	Smith, Sir Chas. Thomas.	Tascheran, Rt. Hon. Sir	Watt, Sir Geo. Barle, c.m.
Ridder, Hon. Sir Edward.	Shack, Capt. Sir Owen R., c.m.	H. Elzlar.	Watt, Sir George, c.e.
Roberts, Sir Owen.	Smallman, Sir Hy. George.	Tascheran, Sir Henri T.	Weatherbee, Sir Robert L.
Robertson, Sir Hy. Deyer.	Smith, Hon. Sir Abercrombie.	Taverner, Sir John William.	Webb, Sir Aston, c.m., r.a.
Robinson, Sir Charles, c.m.c.	Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt.	Taylor, Sir Thomas W.	Webb, Sir Hermann, m.p.
Robinson, Sir Jas. Clifton.	Smith, Sir Charles.	Tedder, Sir Arthur John.	Webster, Sir Henry.
Robinson, Sir J. H.	Smith, Sir George John.	Tennid, Sir John.	Welby, Sir Geo. Barle, c.m.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.	Smith, Com. Sir H. Pm	Thomas, Sir Alfred, m.p.	Wessels, Sir Johannes W.
Robson, Sir Henry.	Freer, r.s.	Thomas, Sir Edmund.	White, Sir Arnold.
Robson, Sir Wm. S., r.s., m.p.	Smith, Sir James.	Thomas, Sir Griffith.	White, Sir George, m.p.
Roche, Sir George.	Smith, Sir James B.	Thomas, Sir John.	White, Sir Hy. Arthur, c.v.o.
Ro, Sir Chas. Arthur.	Smith, Sir Norman.	Thompson, Sir Robert J.	White, Sir Luke, m.p.
Ro, Sir Thomas, m.p.	Smith, Sir Swire.	Thompson, Sir William John.	Whitehead, Sir Charles.
Rogers, Sir Hallwell.	Smith, Sir Wm. Alexander.	Thomson, Sir Joseph John.	Whitla, Sir Wm., m.p.
Rogers, Sir Robert H.	Smith, Sir Wm. James.	n.s.c.	Whitney, Sir Benjamin.
Rolleston, Sir John P. L.	Smyle, Sir P. Crumpton.	Thorne, Sir William.	Whitney, Hon. Sir James P.
Rollit, Sir Albert Kye.	Smyle, Sir William J., m.p.	Thornicroft, Sir Jno., r.s.o.	Whitaker, Rt. Hon. Sir
Roscoe, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy.	Snare, His Hon. Sir Thos.	Thorne, Sir Thos. Edw.	Williams, Lt. Hon. Sir
Enfield, r.s.o.	William.	c.m., r.s.	Whitall, Sir William.
Ross, Col. Sir Edw. C., c.m.	Snowden, Hon. Sir Arthur.	Thrift, Sir John Edward.	Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Rotton, Sir J. Francis, k.c.	Solomon, Sir Wm. Hy.	Thynne, Sir Henry, c.m.	Williams, Sir Edward L.
Royds, Col. Sir Clement	Sousiey, Sir William, c.m.c.	Thynne, Sir Wm. Aug.	Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley
M. G.	c.e.	r.s.c.	Williams, Lt. Hon. Sir
Rucker, Sir Arthur, r.s.o.	Soudy, Sir John Thos.	Tree, Sir Herbt. Beerholm.	Roland Vaughan.
Runtz, Sir Jno. Johnson.	Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.	Trendell, Sir Arthur, c.m.o.	Williams, Sir T. Marchant.
Russell, Sir Edward Rd.	Spilmann, Sir Isidore, c.m.o.	Trevelyan, Sir Ernest J.	Williamson, Sir James, c.m.
Russell, Sir James Alex.	Spokes, Sir Peter, r.s.o.	Trevor, Sir Chas. Cecil.	Wills, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred.
Russell, Capt. Sir W. Russell.	Stanford, Sir C. Vickers.	Trickett, Sir Hy. Whitaker.	Wilton, Rear-Adm. Sir S.
Rutledge, Hon. Sir Arthur.	Stanley, Sir John, c.e.	Trippel, Maj. Sir Henry	Wills, Sir Charles.
Rymer, Sir Joseph Sykes.	Starley, Sir Richard.	Francis.	Wilson, Sir Frederick W.
Sadler, Col. Sir Samuel A.	Stephen, Sir Henry.	Trotter, Col. Sir Philip D.	Winter, Sir F. Pratt, c.m.o.
Sammel, Sir Harry S.	Stephens, Sir William.	Tuke, Sir Jno. Batty, m.p.	Wise, Sir Lloyd.
Sanctley, Sir Charles.	Stephenson, Sir Wm. H.	Turner, Sir Edward D.	Wood, Sir Edward.
Saviley Rannaswami, Sir,	Steen, Sir Edward D.	Turner, Sir Montagu C.	Wood, Sir Henry Trueman.
c.e.	Stevens, Hon. Sir Jno. P.	Turvey, Sir John.	Woodhouse, Sir Jas. Thos.
Sawyer, Sir James, m.p.	Stevenson, Sir Edmund S.	Tweedy, Sir John, r.s.o.	Woodhouse, Sir Stewart.
Scarbrick, Sir Charles.	Steward, Hon. Sir W. Jukes.	Tyler, Sir John Wm., c.e.	Woodman, Sir George.
Scheldfield, Sir Henry.	Stewart, Sir David.	Tyser, Sir Charles R.	Wragge, Sir Walter Thos.
Schools, Sir Hy. K. Pison.	Strirling, Hon. Sir James.	Vander, Sir William, r.s.o.	Wright, Sir Altmuth E., m.p.
Scott, Sir Basil, m.p.	Stoker, Sir Thomas, m.p.	Vander, Sir Wm. Henry.	Wright, Sir Charles.
Scott, Sir Benjamin.	Stone, Sir Edw. Albert.	Vembakam Comandar De-	Young, Sir Allen, c.v.o., c.m.
Scott, Sir Henry Hall.	Stone, Sir John Benj., m.p.	sikacharyan, Sir.	Young, Sir Jas., m.p., 4th.
Scott, Sir John Harley.	Straight, Sir Douglas, L.L.D.	Venning, Sir Edgemo.	Young, Col. Sir John Smith,
Scott, Hon. Sir Richd. Wm.,	Strong, Sir Vesey.	Venyon, Sir W. H. Venables-	c.v.o.
c.m.	Sutcliffe, Hon. Sir Geo. H.	Vine, Sir Somers, c.m.o.	Yoxall, Sir Jas. Henry, m.p.

Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order—c.v.o.

EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE WHO HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, &c.

Adler, Rev. Hermann, m.p.	Campbell, Brig.-Gen. Jno. Hushack.	Diack, Alexander Henderson.
Aldrich, Admiral Pelham.	Campbell, Capt. Walter Douglas	Duckworth, Rev. Canon Robinson.
Da-on, & Rar-Adm. Reginald Hugh	Souwer.	Erskine, Henry David.
Spencer, r.s.o.	Curlington, Lt.-Col. Hon. Rupert	Evans, Frederick, c.m.o.
Bally, Maj.-Gen. John Ford.	Clement George, r.s.o.	Farquhar, R.-Adm. Arthur Murray.
Barclay, Col. Henry Albert.	Cecil, Col. Lord William.	Finlay, Vice-Adm. Frank.
Baring, Lt.-Col. Hon. Everard.	Clerk, Col. John, c.s.	Fletcher, Lt.-Col. Henry Arthur.
Barter, Maj.-Gen. Charles S. Legger.	Codrington, Maj.-Gen. Alfred Ed-	Fisher, Col. Henry.
c.m.	ward, c.m.	Fortescue, Capt. Hon. Seymour
Bailey, R.-Adm. Lewis.	Coke, Col. Edward Beresford.	John, c.m., r.s.
Benison, Arthur Christopher.	Colville, Rear-Adm. Hon. Stanley	Fr. Brig.-Gen. Wm., c.m. (m).
Beresford, Lord Margers.	Cock James, c.m.c.	Gabriel, Edmund Vivian, c.m.
Bethune, Maj.-Gen. Cecil E.	Cooke, Maj.-Gen. Thomas Arthur.	Godfray, Col. John Wm., c.m.
c.m.	Cooper, Col. Richard Joshua.	Gordon, Col. George Grant, c.m.
Bingham, Col. Hon. Cecil Edward.	Corkran, Victor George Seymour.	Gravelle, Hon. Sidney Robt., c.m.
Blancauld, Lt.-Col. Morda Grech.	Courroux, George Augustus.	Grierson, Maj.-Gen. James Mon-
Blanchon, Maj.-Gen. John Palmer,	Courtesy, Maj.-Gen. Edward Henry,	crieff, c.m., c.m.o.
c.m.	Cowan, Col. Henry Vivian, c.m.	Groome, Vice-Adm. Robt. Leonard.
Brandell, Rear-Adm. Edward Eden.	Cresswell, Col. George Fras. A., r.s.	Hag, Lt.-Col. Arthur Balfour, c.m.
Broadwood, Brig.-Gen. Arthur.	Dalton, Rev. Canon John N., c.m.	Hall, Br.-Gen. Francis Hy., c.m.
Brookhurst, Maj.-Gen. John	Dawson, Br.-Gen. Harry L., c.m.	Hall, Vice-Adm. George, c.m.
Fielden, c.m. (m).	Dawson, Maj.-Gen. Vesey John.	Hall, Rear-Adm. Herbert Good-
Burke, Henry Farnham.	D'Epinay, Charles Adrian Prosper.	enough King, c.m. (m), r.s.o., r.s.
Campbell, Maj.-Gen. Barrington	Desborough, John, c.m. (m).	Hallett, Col. Jas. Wyndham Hughes,
Bulkeley Douglas, c.m. (m).		c.m. (m), r.s.o.

Hamilton, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Fredk. Tower.	MacLeod, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Angus.	Romilly, <i>Col. Fdk. Wm., c.n.(m), d.s.o.</i>
Hamilton, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hubert I. W., c.n.(m), d.s.o.	Madden, <i>Capt.</i> Charles Edward, n.s.	Rose, Edward.
Harford, Frederic Dundas.	Mahaffy, <i>Rev. John</i> Pentland, d.s.o.	Rothschild, Alfred Charles.
Harrison, <i>Col.</i> Charles Edwd.	Maxse, <i>Col. Frde. Ivor, c.n.(m), d.s.o.</i>	Rothschild, Leopold.
Heath, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Charles Ernest.	Montagu, <i>Lord Chas. Wm.</i> Augustus.	Russell, <i>Hon. Theo. O. W. V.</i>
Hemle, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hon. John S.	Montgomery, <i>Major-Gen.</i> Robert Arthur, c.n.(c).	Salis, <i>Count de, c.m.c.</i>
Herbert, <i>Col. Lionel.</i>	Moore, <i>Commodore Archd. G. H. W., n.s.c., n.s.</i>	Sardars, <i>Rt. Hon. John Satterfield.</i>
Hervey, <i>Rev. Canon Fredk. Alf. J.</i>	Morgan, <i>John</i> Hammond.	Sassoon, <i>Arthur Abraham David.</i>
Higgins, <i>Rev. Theobald.</i>	Morris, <i>Charles</i> Arthur.	Savage, <i>Col. George Robert Rolo.</i>
Holford, <i>Lt.-Col. Geo. Lindsay, c.l.e.</i>	Murray, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Archibald James, c.n.(m), d.s.o.	Seabell, <i>Maj.-Gen. Henry Jenner, c.n.</i>
Hood, <i>Donald William</i> Charles.	Murray, <i>Mj. Malcolm</i> Donald.	Scott, <i>Maj.-Gen. Douglas Alexr., c.n.(m), d.s.o.</i>
Howard, <i>Esme William, c.m.c.</i>	Murphy, <i>Mj. Maurice.</i>	Scott, <i>Capt. Robert</i> Falcon, n.s.
Hutchinson, <i>Capt. J. de</i> Mestre, c.m.c., n.s.	Niblett, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Harry Seawell Frank.	Stonor, <i>Hon. Henry</i> Julian.
James, <i>Col. Thomas.</i>	O'Beirne, <i>Hugh J., c.n.(c).</i>	Sheppard, <i>Rev. Canon</i> Edgar, n.d.
James, <i>Wm.</i> Dodgson.	O'Callaghan, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Michael William, c.n.(m).	Smith, <i>Rt. Rev. Bishop</i> John Taylor.
Jeffreys, <i>Adm.</i> Edmund Frederick.	Oster, <i>Col. William</i> Dillon, c.n.(m).	Staepole, <i>Col. John, c.n.c., a.s.c.</i>
Jones, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Inigo Richmond.	Pelle, <i>Rev. Arthur</i> L. B.	Sturdee, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Frederick Charles Develon, c.m.c.
Jones, <i>John Joseph</i> Cashair, c.n.(c).	Penton, <i>Col. Arthur</i> P., n.s.	Tower, <i>Reginald Thomas, [n.s.o.]</i>
Kavanagh, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Chas. T. McEl., c.n., d.s.o.	Pollock, <i>Rev. Bertram,</i> n.d.	Trench, <i>Col. Frederic</i> John Arthur.
Keppel, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Colin Richard, c.n.(m), d.s.o.	Powsonby, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Frederick Edward Gray, c.n.(c).	Turgeon, <i>Hon. Adolphe,</i> c.m.c.
Kilson, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Gerald Chas., c.m.c.	Pope, <i>Joseph, c.m.c., l.s.o.</i>	Vetch, <i>Maj.-Gen. William</i> Francois.
Lambart, <i>Maj.</i> Gustavus Francis William.	Radcliffe, <i>Col. Chas. Delme,</i> c.m.c.	Walker, <i>Brion</i> Edmund.
La Primandaye, <i>Comte.</i> Clement, n.s.	Rees, <i>John</i> Davis, c.l.e., n.p.	Wallier, <i>Col. Stanier.</i>
Lave, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Joseph Henry.	Reese, <i>Col. Henry</i> Whistler Smith, n.s.	Ward, <i>Hon. John</i> Hubert.
Legge, <i>Col. Hon.</i> Henry Charles.	Ricardo, <i>Col. Francis</i> Cecil.	Wardrop, <i>Col. Douglas.</i>
Lester, <i>Hon.</i> Reginald.	Ricardo, <i>Col. Horace.</i>	Waters, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Wallscourt Holy.
Lockwood, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Rt. Hon. Amelius.	Robinson, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Charles Grey.	Hutchinson, <i>c.m.c., n.s.</i>
Richard Mark, n.p.		Weldon, <i>William</i> Henry.
Macbean, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Forbes, c.n.(m).		Windham, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Charles.
		Woods, <i>Insp.-Gen.</i> Henry Charles, c.n.(c), m.d., n.s.
		Yorke, <i>Hon.</i> Alexander Grantham.

Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

NOTE.—Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, D.S.O., and of the Imperial Service Order, I.S.O., will be found in separate lists. For explanation of contractions see p. 251.

Abadie, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Henry R., c.n.(m).	Altham, <i>B.-G. Edwd. A., c.n.(m), c.m.c.</i>	Armstrong, <i>Thomas, c.n.(c).</i>
Abbas, <i>Kuli Khan, c.m.c.</i>	Alton, <i>Papay-in-Ch.</i> Francis C., c.n.(m), n.s.	Arnygate, <i>Percy, m.v.o.(5th).</i>
Abbott, <i>Col. Henry</i> A., c.n.(m).	Ameer Ali, <i>Synd. c.l.e.</i>	Ashbourne, <i>Capt. Lionel</i> F., m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
Abdul Jabbar, <i>Mouli Khan Bahadur, c.l.e.</i>	Ameer Hussain, <i>Synd. c.l.e.</i>	Ashby, <i>Col. George</i> A., c.n.(m).
Abdul Qayyum Khan, <i>Khan Bahadur</i> Shahzada, c.l.e.	Anand Shrinani, <i>Rao Gaekwar, c.l.e.</i>	Asher, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> E. Percy, m.v.o.
Abraham, <i>Lionel, c.n.(c).</i>	Anderson, <i>Maj.-Gen. C. A., c.n.(m).</i>	Ashutosh Mukharji, <i>c.s.i.</i>
Acheson, <i>Lt. Hon.</i> Patrick C. G. C., m.v.o.(5th), n.s.	Anderson, <i>Graham, c.l.e.</i>	Askwith, <i>George Rankin, c.n.(c), k.c.</i>
Acutt, <i>Ernest</i> L., c.m.c.	Anderson, <i>Gen. Harry</i> Cortlandt, c.n.(m).	Aston, <i>Col. George</i> G., c.n.(m).
Acworth, <i>Harry</i> A., c.l.e.	Anderson, <i>Henry</i> A., c.s.i.	Aston, <i>William</i> G., c.m.c.
Adams, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Robert B., c.n.(m), n.p.	Anderson, <i>Brig.-Sur.</i> John, c.l.e.	Atherton, <i>C. I. Thomas</i> J., c.n.(m).
Adams, <i>Col. Henry</i> E. F. Gould, c.m.c.	Anderson, <i>Robert, c.m.c.</i>	Atkinson, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Francis G., c.n.(m).
Adams, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Chas. H. E., c.l.e.	Anderson, <i>Wm. M. A., m.v.o.(4th).</i>	Atkinson, <i>Jno. Nathaniel, c.s.i.</i>
Adrian, <i>Alfred</i> D., c.n.(c).	Angus, <i>Col. William</i> M., c.n.(c).	Athill, <i>Capt. Anthony</i> W. M., m.v.o.(5th).
Adye, <i>Col. John, c.n.(m).</i>	Anson, <i>Capt. Chas. E., m.v.o.(4th), n.s.</i>	Auld, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Robert, c.n.(c).
Adye, <i>Col. Walter,</i> c.n.(m).	Anson, <i>Capt. Hon. Geo., m.v.o.(4th).</i>	Austin, <i>Maj. Herbt. H., c.m.c., d.s.o.</i>
Aghionby, <i>Col. Arthur</i> S., c.n.(m).	Antonie, <i>Col. Robert</i> H., c.n.(c).	Avis, <i>John, m.v.o.(5th).</i>
Agnew, <i>Maj. Quentin</i> G. K., m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.	Anstruther, <i>Col. Charles</i> F. St. C., m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.	Ayers, <i>Eng.-Comm.</i> Robert B., m.v.o.(4th).
Ainger, <i>Arthur</i> C., m.v.o.(4th).	Armstrong, <i>Capt. Robert</i> H., c.m.c.	Aylmer, <i>Col. Edmund</i> K. G., c.n.(m).
Albarn, <i>John, c.m.c.</i>	Artill, <i>Col. John</i> M., c.n.(m).	Aylmer, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Fenton John, c.n.(m), n.p.
Ailey, <i>Col. Henry</i> P., c.m.c., d.s.o.	Antrobus, <i>Reginald</i> L., c.n.(c).	Aziz-ud-Din, <i>Munshi, c.l.e., m.v.o.</i>
Aitchison, <i>Gen. C.</i> Torrington, c.n.(m).	Apcar Alex. Apcar, <i>c.s.i.</i>	
Aitken, <i>Col. William,</i> c.n.(m).	Aplin, <i>Maj. John</i> Geo. O., c.m.c.	Azapardi, <i>Vincenzo</i> Frendo, c.m.c.
Alderson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Edwin A. H., c.n.(m).	Appelbe, <i>Col. Edward</i> B., c.n.(m).	Babington, <i>Maj. Dav. Melville, c.l.e.</i>
Alexander, <i>Maj. Dudley</i> H., c.m.c.	Appleyard, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Frederick E., c.n.(m).	Babington, <i>Maj.-Gen. J. Melville, c.n.(m), c.m.c.</i>
Ali Khan, <i>Asaf</i> Sardar, c.l.e.	Apps, <i>Eng.-Comm.</i> William R., m.v.o.(4th), n.s.	Babbie, <i>Col. William, c.m.c., 7th F.</i>
Alipura, <i>Jagdir</i> of, c.s.i.	Arbuthnot, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hy. Thos., c.n.(m).	Bachmayer, <i>Col. Julius</i> B., c.n.(m).
Alburyce, <i>Hon. William</i> L., c.m.c.	Arbuthnot, <i>Capt. John</i> Bernard, m.v.o.(5th).	Badan Singh, <i>Sardar, c.s.i.</i>
Albion, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Richard Bannantine, c.n.(m).	Arbuthnot, <i>John</i> C., c.l.e.	Balcock, <i>Jasper</i> Capper, c.n.(c).
Allen, <i>Col. Alfred</i> J. W., c.n.(m).	Archdale, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Hugh J., c.n.(m).	Bagge, <i>Stephen</i> Salisbury, c.m.c.
Allen, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Ralph E., c.n.(m).	Archer, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Charles, c.l.e.	Bagnold, <i>Col. Arthur</i> Hy., c.n.(m).
Allenby, <i>Col. Edmund</i> H. H., c.n.(m).	Archer, <i>William</i> J., c.m.c.	Bagot, <i>Col. Charles</i> H., c.n.(m).
Allenby, <i>Capt. Regd. A., m.v.o.(4th).</i>	Arson, <i>John, c.n.(c).</i>	Bagwell, <i>Lt. John, m.v.o.(5th).</i>
Alman, <i>Robert, c.m.c.</i>	Armbrister, <i>Wm. Edwd., c.m.c.</i>	Bah Tvo, <i>Maung, c.l.e.</i>
Alwood, <i>James, c.m.c.</i>		Bahmanji Jamsaji Destur, <i>c.l.e.</i>
		Bahram Khan, <i>Nawab, c.l.e.</i>
		Balcy, <i>Rowland, m.v.o.(5th), l.s.o.</i>

Companions of the Orders of Knighthood.

Bayley, Rt. Hon. William F., c.b.(c).	Bayly, William, c.i.e.	Boothby, Capt. Wm. O., m.v.o. (4th).
Bayliffe, Col. James E. B., m.v.o. (4th).	Bay, Nicholas D. Beaton, c.i.e.	Bope, Lucien, c.i.e.
Baines, Frederick E., c.n.(c).	Bay, Lt.-Col. Arthur L. Lynden, c.m.g.	Bor, Col. James Hy., c.m.g.
Baird, J. Lawrence, c.m.g.	Bellairs, Hamond D'A., m.v.o. (4th).	Borradale, Col. Geo. Wm., c.n.(m).
Baker, Col. George, c.n.(a).	Benn, Maj. Robert A. E., c.i.e.	Borrett, Maj.-Gen. Herib. C., c.n.(c).
Bakshi Khomani Singh, c.s.i.	Bennett, Courtenay W., c.i.e.	Borthwick, Lt.-Col. Alex., m.v.o. (4th).
Baldock, Col. E. Holmes, c.n.(c).	Bennett, Eng.-Rear-Adm. James M. C., m.v.o. (4th).	Borton, Col. Charles E., c.n.(m).
Baldock, Col. T. Stanford, c.n.(m).	Bennett, Thomas J., c.i.e.	Bottonley, Lt.-Col. Herbert, c.m.g.
Bali, Thomas, c.i.e.	Bennett, William Hart, c.m.g.	Boughton, Col. Geo. F. Otley, c.s.i.
Ballance, Charles A., m.v.o. (4th).	Benson, Maj.-Gen. Frederick Wm., c.n.(m).	Bourke, Surg.-Gen. Geo. Deane, c.n.(m).
Ballard, Henry, c.m.g.	Benton, John, c.i.e.	Bourne, Alfred Gibbs, c.i.e. (F.R.S. R.M.A.)
Balmakund Das, Rao Bahadur Munshi, Diwan Bahadur, c.i.e.	Beresford, J. Stuart, c.i.e.	Bourne, Frederick S. A., c.m.g.
Bamber, Herbert K., m.v.o. (5th).	Berkeley, Ernest J. L., c.n.(c).	Bourne, H. Clarence, c.m.g.
Banfield, Col. Rees J. F., c.n.(m).	Berkeley, Maj.-Gen. J. Cavan, c.i.e.	Bousfield, Lt.-Col. Hy. Richings, c.m.g.
Bankart, Fleet-Surg. Arthur R., c.s.i., m.v.o. (4th).	Bernal, Frederic, c.m.g.	Bowler, Col. Cyril Wm. B., c.n.(c).
Bannerman, Maj. A. D'A. Gordon, c.i.e.	Bernard, Lt.-Col. Edgar E., c.m.g.	Bowen, Paym.-in-Ch. Wm. Herbert, m.v.o. (4th), R.S.
Bannerman, Gen. William, c.n.(m).	Berrie, Col. Hon. Reginald H., c.n.(m).	Bower, Edmund E. N., c.n.(c).
Bapa Saheb Ghatge (of Khagali), c.i.e.	Bertram, Louis J., c.m.g.	Bower, Maj. Robert L., c.m.g.
Barclay, Colville A. de R., m.v.o. (4th).	Bethell, Rear-Adm. Hon. Alexander E., c.m.g.	Boothby, Anthony A., c.m.g.
Barclay, Col. Hugh G., m.v.o. (4th).	Beville, Maj. Francis G., c.i.e.	Bowles, Maj.-Gen. Fredk. Aug., c.n.(m).
Barker, Maj.-Gen. George, c.n.(m).	Beville, Gen. George F., c.n.(m).	Boxley, Col. Henry, c.n.(m).
Barker, Maj.-Gen. John S. S., c.n.(m).	Blag Ram, Pandit Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.	Boxing, Paym.-in-Ch. Thos. H., c.n.(m), R.S.
Barker, Reginald, c.i.e.	Bhambhani Singh, Maharaj, c.s.i.	Boxing, Chas. Calvert, c.m.g.
Barker, Lt.-Col. Wm. Frank, c.m.g.	Bhambhani, Raja of, c.s.i.	Boxing, Edgar A., c.n.(c).
Barlow, Col. John, m.v.o. (4th).	Bickford, John, Andrew K., c.m.g.	Boxing, Fredk. T.N.S., c.n.(m).
Barnes, George S., c.n.(c).	Biddulph, Thos. H. Stillingfleet, c.i.e.	Boxing, Lewin B., c.s.i.
Barnardiston, Col. Nathaniel W., m.v.o. (4th).	Biddle, Surg.-Gen. George, c.i.e.	Boxing, Rev. Walter, m.v.o. (4th).
Barnes, J. F. Evelyn, c.m.g.	Biggs, Lewis A. S., c.n.(c).	Boyd, Charles W., c.m.g.
Barnes, Col. Osmond, c.n.(m).	Biggs, Maj.-Gen. T. Scovell, c.n.(m).	Boyd, Francis D., c.m.g.
Barnham, Henry D., c.m.g.	Bigham, Capt. C. Clive, c.m.g.	Boyd, Col. J. Alexander, c.n.(m).
Barnett, Col. Ed. A. Moulton, c.m.g.	Bingham, Lt.-Col. Alfred H., c.i.e.	Boyd, Col. Chas. A. Rochford, c.m.g.
Barrington, Charles G., c.n.(c).	Bingham, Lt.-Col. J. Joseph, c.i.e., v.d. war, c.i.e.	Boyes, Maj.-Gen. John E., c.n.(m).
Barrow, Oscar Theodore, c.s.i.	Bir Bikram Singh, Maj. Raj K. Singh, c.i.e.	Boyle, Alexander George, c.m.g.
Barron, Francis R., c.m.g.	Birch, Col. de Burgh, c.n.(c), c.m.s.	Boyle, Capt. Hon. Algernon D. E. H., m.v.o. (4th), R.S.
Baze, Col. Thos. Elwood L., c.i.e.	Birch, Ernest W., c.m.g.	Boyle, Capt. James, m.v.o. (4th).
Bath, Eng.-Comm. George C., m.v.o. (4th).	Birchough, John Hy., c.m.g.	Boyle, Col. Lionel R. C., m.v.o. (4th).
Batson, Col. Herbert, c.n.(m).	Bird, Maj. Robert, c.i.e.	Boyle, Capt. Hon. Robert F., m.v.o. (4th), R.S.
Batt, Capt. Regd. Cossley, m.v.o. (4th).	Bird, Col. Stanley, m.v.o. (4th).	Brackenbury, Adm. John William, c.n.(m), c.m.g.
Batten, Col. John Mont, c.n.(c).	Birdwood, Col. Wm. H., c.i.e., d.s.o., c.m.g.	Brackenbury, Col. Maule C., c.s.i.
Batten, Rear-Adm. Alex. W. Chisholm, m.v.o. (4th).	Birkbeck, Col. Wm. Henry, c.n.(m), c.m.g.	Brackley, Viscount, m.v.o. (4th).
Bauchop, Lt.-Col. Arthur, c.m.g.	Birley, Col. Richard K., c.n.(c).	Brackley, John S., c.n.(c).
Bayley, Charles B., m.v.o. (4th).	Biscoe, Lt.-Gen. Wm. Walters, c.n.(m).	Bradley, Reginald H., c.n.(c).
Bayly, Maj.-Gen. A. Wm. Lambart, c.n.(m), c.s.i., d.s.o.	Black, Frederick W., c.n.(c).	Bradley, Col. Chas. Edward, c.n.(m).
Bayly, Col. Zachary S., c.m.g.	Blackburne, Col. Robert L., c.n.(m).	Bradley, Herbert, c.s.i.
Bayne, Charles G., c.s.i.	Blackmore, Edwin G., c.m.g.	Bradshaw, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. A. Frederick, c.n.(m).
Baynes, Joseph, c.m.g.	Blagrove, Col. Hy. John, c.n.(m).	Bradshaw, M.-Gen. Laurence J. E., c.n.(m).
Beacroft, Col. Edward H., c.n.(c).	Blair, Col. Frederick G., c.n.(m).	Brake, Lieut.-Col. Herbert E. J., c.n.(m), d.s.o.
Beacroft, Rear-Adm. John E., c.n.(m), m.v.o. (4th).	Blake, Henry C., c.n.(c).	Brand, Capt. Hon. Hubert G., m.v.o. (4th), R.S.
Beard, Surgt. Frederick, m.v.o. (4th).	Blake, Col. Maurice G. J., c.n.(c).	Brand, Col. Herbert R., c.n.(m).
Beaton, Col. Chas. Hy., c.n.(m).	Blakey, C. Altavilla, m.v.o. (4th).	Brandfoot, Surg.-Gen. Arthur M., c.i.e.
Beaton, Col. Finlay C., c.n.(m).	Blakeway, Maj. Denys Brooke, c.i.e.	Brassey, Capt. Edgar H., m.v.o. (4th).
Beatty, Capt. David, m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o., A.D.C., R.S.	Blanchassett, Col. B. Montgomerie, c.m.g.	Bray, Col. Claude A., c.m.g.
Beauchamp, Col. Horace G. Proctor, c.n.(m).	Blount, Col. Wm. Edward, c.n.(m), c.m.g.	Brennan, Louis, c.n.(c).
Beaver, Lt. Hy. A., m.v.o. (4th), R.S.	Bisset, Comm. Henry F., c.m.g.	Breton, Alfred, c.s.i.
Beck, Col. C. Heriot, c.n.(m).	Bischoff, Edward Hugh, m.v.o. (4th).	Brett, Cecil M. W., c.s.i.
Beck, Frank R., m.v.o. (4th).	Blouffield, Maj.-Gen. Charles J., c.n.(m), d.s.o.	Brett, Lt. Hon. Maurice V. B., m.v.o. (4th).
Beckett, Col. Charles E., c.n.(m).	Blundell, Col. John E., c.n.(m).	Bridge, Col. Charles H., c.n.(m), c.m.g.
Beckett, Col. Stephen, c.n.(m).	Blundell, Maj. Dermot H. Hollinshead-Blundell, m.v.o. (4th).	Bridges, Col. Wm. Throsby, c.m.g.
Beckett, Walter R. D., c.m.g.	Blunt, Col. Ernest, c.n.(m).	Bright, Charles E., c.i.e.
Bedford, Col. W. G. Augustus, c.m.g.	Boardman, Vice-Adm. Frederick R., c.n.(m).	Bright, Maj. R. G. Tyndall, c.m.g.
Beech, Lt.-Col. John R., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Boesquet, Roland R. C., c.i.e.	Brazon, Maj. J. C., m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
Beer, Col. James H.E., c.i.e., v.d. war, c.i.e.	Bodie, Lt.-Col. William, c.m.g.	Broad, Staff-Capt. George A., m.v.o. (4th), R.S.
Beeson, Lt.-Col. Walter C., c.m.g.	Bodden, Col. Francis W., c.n.(m).	Broadbent, Col. John E., c.n.(m).
Begbie, Maj.-Gen. Elphinstone W., c.n.(m), d.s.o.	Bolton, Charles W., c.s.i.	Broadfoot, Col. Archibald, c.n.(m).
Belant, Comm. Henry, m.v.o. (4th), R.S.	Bond, Br.-Gen. Francis G., c.n.(m).	Broadwood, Maj.-Gen. Robert G., c.n.(m).
Beicher, Maj. Robert, c.m.g.	Bond, Col. Wensly J. H., c.n.(m).	Brockman, Edward Lewis, c.m.g.
Belfield, Henry Conway, c.m.g.	Bond, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Dunn, c.n.(m).	Bromhead, Col. Charles J., c.n.(m).
Belfield, Maj.-Gen. Herbert E., c.n.(m), d.s.o.	Bonham, Col. John, c.n.(m).	Brook, Maj.-Gen. Edmund S., c.n.(m).
Belk, Charles G. H., c.m.g.	Bookey, Col. J. T. Brownrigg, c.n.(m).	
Bell, Lt.-Col. John W., c.m.g.	Boothby, Josiah, c.m.g.	
Bell, Col. William, c.n.(c).		

- Brooke, Col. Lionel G., c.b.(m).
Brooks, James Henry, c.b.(c).
Brown, Charles, c.i.e.
Brown, Col. Frederick J., c.b.(m).
Brown, Jno. Alva, c.s.i.
Brown, *Brig.-Sur.* Thos. E. Burton, c.i.e.
Brown, Montagu Yeats, c.m.g.
Browne, Charles M., c.m.g.
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* George F., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
Browne, *Gen.* Hy. Ralph, c.b.(m).
Browne, Col. Percival J., c.b.(m).
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald S., c.b.(m).
Browne, Col. Samuel H., c.i.e.
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* Swinton J., c.b.(m).
Browne, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. Richd., c.i.e.
Browning, Capt. Montagu E., m.v.o.(4th), r.s.
Browning, *Lt.-Col.* Winthrop B., c.i.e.
Brownlow, Col. Celandon C., c.b.(m).
Brownlow, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Vesey, c.b.(m).
Bruce, Col. Andrew McC., c.b.(m).
Bruce, *Maj.* Hon. Chas. G., m.v.o.(4th).
Bruce, Col. Edward, c.b.(m).
Bruce, Henry Jas., m.v.o.(4th).
Bruce, Richard I., c.i.e.
Bruce, Robert, c.b.(c).
Bruce, Hon. Wm. Napier, c.b.(c).
Brüll, Ignatz, c.m.g.
Brunyate, Wm. Edwin, c.m.g.
Bryan, *Maj.* Herbert, c.m.g.
Bryant, Francis M., m.v.o.(4th).
Buchanan, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth J., c.b.(m).
Buckland, Charles E., c.i.e.
Buckley, Robert B., c.s.i.
Budd, Alfred, m.v.o.(4th).
Budworth, *Maj.* C. E. Dutton, m.v.o.(4th).
Bulkeley, Col. Charles R., c.b.(c).
Bulkeley, *Capt.* Thomas H. R., m.v.o.(4th).
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Henry Yarde, m.v.o.(4th).
Buller, *Capt.* Hon. Jno. R. L. Yarde, m.v.o.(4th).
Buller, Ralph B. Hughes, c.i.e.
Bullock, Frederick S., c.i.e.
Bullock, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. M., c.b.(m).
Bulwer, Col. W. E. G. Lytton, c.b.(c).
Bun Behari Kapur, c.s.i.
Bunbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert N., c.b.(m).
Burdon, *Maj.* John A., c.m.g.
Burness, James, c.i.e.
Burnaby, *Maj.-Gen.* Eustace B., c.b.(m).
Burney, Col. Herbert H., c.b.(m).
Burr, *Rear-Adm.* J. Leslie, c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th).
Burrows, Col. E. Augustine, c.m.g.
Burt, Henry Parsall, c.i.e.
Burton, *Br.-Gen.* Benjamin, c.b.(m).
Bush, J. Paul, c.m.g.
Bush, *R.-Adm.* Paul W., m.v.o.(4th).
Bush, Col. Thomas F., c.m.g.
Butsted, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry E., c.i.e.
Buston, M.-G. Philip T., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
Buta Singh, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
Butcher, *Paymtr.* Reginald, m.v.o.(4th), r.s.
Butcher, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E. A., m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
Butcher, Col. George J., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Butler, Matthew Joseph, c.m.g.
Butler, Montagu S. D., c.i.e.
Butler, Richard J., c.b.(c).
Butler, Spencer H., c.s.i., c.i.e.
Butler, *Capt.* Thomas D., m.v.o.(4th).
Butter, Capt. Archibald E., c.m.g.
Buxton, *Capt.* Lionel G., m.v.o.(4th).
Byers, John W., c.i.e.
Byrne, Col. Henry, c.b.(c).
- Byrne, Wm. Patrick, c.b.(c).
Byng, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Julian H. G., c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
Byron, *Lt.-Col.* John J., c.m.g.
Caborne, *Comm.* Warren F., c.b.(c), r.s.r.
Caccia, Antonio M. F., m.v.o.(5th).
Cadell, Alan, c.s.i.
Cadell, Col. Thos., c.b.(m), 77th.
Cadogan, *Capt.* Hon. William G. S., m.v.o.(4th).
Caldwell, *M.-Gen.* Fras. J., c.b.(m).
Calica Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
Calley, Col. Thomas C. P., c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
Callwell, Col. Chas. Edwd., c.b.(m).
Caltherpe, *Capt.* Somerset A. Gough, m.v.o.(4th), r.s.
Calverley, Joseph E. G., c.m.g.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Cyril St. C., c.b.(m).
Cameron, *M.-Gen.* Donald R., c.m.g.
Cameron, Edward J., c.m.g.
Cameron, *Com.* John Ewen, m.v.o.(4th), r.s.
Cameron, *Maj.* Maurice A., c.m.g.
Cameron, Wm. Lochiel S. L., c.s.i.
Campbell, *Capt.* Alexr., c.i.e., d.s.o.
Campbell, Col. Aymer McI., c.b.(m).
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., c.i.e.
Campbell, Charles Wm., c.m.g.
Campbell, Col. Frederick, c.b.(c).
Campbell, *Capt.* Hector, m.v.o.(4th).
Campbell, *Capt.* H. Hervey, m.v.o.(4th), r.s.
Campbell, *R.-Adm.* H. J. Fletcher, c.b.(m).
Campbell, Jno. Stratheden, c.i.e.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Lora R. H. D., c.b.(m).
Campbell, *Maj.* Male S. Clerke, c.i.e.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. N., c.i.e., d.s.o.
Campbell, *Gen.* William, c.b.(m).
Campbell, *Maj.* Wm. MacLaren, m.v.o.(4th).
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Pitcairn, c.b.(m).
Campion, Col. Wm. Henry, c.b.(c).
Cappel, Edward L., c.i.e.
Capper, Col. John E., c.b.(m).
Cardin, James J., c.b.(c).
Carey, Bertram S., c.i.e.
Carey, Col. Caret W., m.v.o.(4th).
Carroll, Featherston, c.m.g.
Carles, Wm. Richard, c.m.g.
Carlyle, Robert W., c.i.e.
Carnac, Col. John Hy. Rivett, c.i.e.
Carnduff, Herbert W. C., c.i.e.
Carnegie, Hon. Lancelot D., m.v.o.(4th).
Carow, Ferdinand, m.v.o.(5th).
Carr, Col. Edward E., c.b.(m).
Carr, *Maj.* Robert G. T. Baker, m.v.o.(4th).
Carruthers, *Lt.-Col.* Robert A., c.b.(m).
Carter, Alfred Bonham, c.b.(c).
Carter, Col. Charles H. P., c.m.g.
Carter, Col. Duncan C., c.b.(m).
Carter, Edgar Bonham, c.m.g.
Carter, *Maj.* Evan E., c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th).
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Francis C., c.b.(m).
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon, m.v.o.(4th).
Carter, Colonel Harry M., c.b.(m).
Carter, James Wm., m.v.o.(5th).
Cartwright, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, c.m.g.
Cartwright, Wm. Chauncy, c.m.g.
Casement, Roger, c.m.g.
Casey, Hon. James J., c.m.g.
Castle, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* William, c.b.(m), r.s.
Cave, Basil S., c.b.(c).
Cave, *Adm.* John H., c.b.(m).
Cave, Col. Thomas S., c.b.(c).
Cave-Browne-Cave, Thos., c.b.(c).
- Cavendish, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred E. J., c.m.g.
Cavendish, Hon. William Edward, m.v.o.(5th).
Chads, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. John, c.b.(m).
Chadwick, Osbert, c.m.g.
Chaine, *Lt.-Col.* William, m.v.o.(4th).
Chalmers, Col. Reginald, c.b.(m).
Chamier, *Maj.-Gen.* Frns. E. A., c.b.(m), c.i.e.
Chamier, *Lt.-Col.* George D., c.m.g.
Chamier, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen H. E., c.b.(m).
Channey, *Maj.* Henry, c.m.g.
Champion, *Cpt.* Jno. Frs., m.v.o.(4th).
Champness, Henry R., m.v.o.(4th).
Chancellor, *Capt.* Jno. Robt., c.m.g., d.s.o., r.e.
Chand, Raja Narendra, c.s.i.
Chandler, Wm. Kellman, c.m.g.
Chaplin, Col. John W., c.b.(m), 77th.
Chapman, *Capitain* Culterthorpe G., m.v.o.(4th), r.s.
Chapman, *Maj.* David P., m.v.o.(4th).
Chapple, *Paymtr.-in-Ch.* John H. G., m.v.o.(4th), r.s.
Charkhari, H.H. Maharaja of, c.i.e.
Charkhari, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, c.m.g.
Charrington, Col. Francis, c.m.g.
Chater, Sir Cathick P., c.m.g.
Chatfield, *Adm.* Alfred J., c.b.(m).
Chatnam, William, c.m.g.
Chaur Fati, Rao Bahadur, c.s.i.
Chatterton, Col. Frank Wm., c.b.(c).
Chauvel, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Geo., c.m.g.
Cheate, George L., c.b.(c).
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, c.i.e.
Chiene, John, c.b.(c).
Chilcott, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* William Winsland, c.b.(c).
Child, Col. Ralph B. W., c.b.(m).
Childers, Col. E. S. Eardley, c.b.(m).
Chinubhai Madhwal, c.i.e.
Chirnside, *Capt.* John P., c.m.g.
Chitty, Arthur, c.m.g.
Cholmondeley, Col. Hugh C., c.b.(m).
Chotihard, Honoré, J. J. B., c.m.g.
Christian, *Adm.* Henry, m.v.o.(4th).
Christopher, *Maj.-Gen.* Leonard W., c.b.(m).
Church, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., c.i.e.
Churchill, Sidney J. A., m.v.o.(4th).
Churchill, John K. G. T. Spencer, c.s.i.
Churchward, Alaric Watts, m.v.o.(5th).
Clare, *Capt.* Chapman J., c.m.g., r.s.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Gowan C. S., c.m.g.
Clark, Henry E., c.m.g.
Clark, James R., c.b.(c).
Clark, Wm. Hy., c.m.g.
Clarke, *Capt.* A. E. Stanley, m.v.o.(5th).
Clarke, Col. Alexander R., c.b.(c).
Clarke, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur C., c.m.g.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, m.v.o.(4th).
Clarke, *Capt.* Chas. H. G. Mansfield, m.v.o.(4th).
Clarke, Edward H. S., c.i.e.
Clarke, Fredk. Jas., c.m.g.
Clarke, *Maj.* Thomas H. M., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Clauson, *Maj.* J. Eugene, c.m.g.
Clayton, *Maj.-Gen.* Frsk. T., c.b.(m).
Cleghorn, *Surg.-Gen.* James, c.s.i.
Cleland, Chas. Jno., m.v.o.(4th).
Clerk, George Russell, c.m.g.
Clery, *Surg.-Gen.* James A., c.b.(m).
Cleveland, Charles R., c.i.e.
Clifton, *Lt.-Col.* John, c.i.e.
Clifford, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. C. R., c.b.(m).
Cloete, Hendrik, c.m.g.
Clogston, Herb. C. R., c.i.e.
Close, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., c.m.g.
Clough, Col. Alfred H. B., c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
Clowes, *Lt.-Col.* Peter L., c.b.(m).

- Coates, Abraham G., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Coates, Col. William, *c.n.f.*
 Coats, Col. George H. B., *c.n.f.*
 Coburn, Charles D., *c.m.g.*
 Cochran, *Brig.-Adm.* Charles H., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cockburn, Thomas B. H., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cockburn, Maj. T. Henry, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cockburn, Col. Wm. F. D., *c.n.f.*
 Cock, Henry, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cockfield, *Brig.-Gen.* George L., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cockburn, Henry, *c.n.f.*
 Cocha, C. S. Somers, *c.m.g.*
 Cocoe, Spaldon G., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Coghill, Col. Kendall J. W., *c.n.f.*
 Coghill, Col. Charles, *c.n.f.*
 Cole, Allen S., *c.n.f.*
 Cole, Col. Arthur W. G. L., *c.n.f.*
 Coleman, James B., *c.m.g.*
 Colquhoun, *Brig.-Adm.* Johan W., *c.n.f.*
 Colles, Col. Arthur H., *c.m.g.*, *p.s.o.*
 Coles, Charles E. (Packer), *c.m.g.*
 Collier, Wilfrid, *c.m.g.*
 Collinswood, Col. Outthbert G., *c.n.f.*
 Collins, *Brig.-Adm.* Arthur, *c.n.f.*
 Collins, *Brig.-Adm.* Robert H. M., *c.m.g.*, *p.s.o.*
 Collins, Col. William Cooke, *c.m.g.*
 Colmar, Joseph G., *c.m.g.*
 Colson, Charles, *c.n.f.*
 Colston, Capt. Edw. M., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Colville, Col. Arthur E. W., *c.n.f.*
 Colvin, Philip G., *c.n.f.*
 Colvin, Col. Richard B., *c.n.f.*
 Colwell, *Brig.-Adm.* George H. T., *c.n.f.*
 Colwell, Lt. George H., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Combe, *Maj.-Gen.* Boyce A., *c.n.f.*
 Compton, Lt. Walter B., *m.v.o.* (4th), *p.s.*
 Congreve, *Brig.-Adm.* Walter N., *m.v.o.* (4th), *p.s.*
 Connolly, Col. Benjamin B., *c.n.f.*
 Connor, Capt. H. G. Adams, *m.v.o.* (4th), *p.s.*
 Coote, Frank Hy., *c.n.f.*
 Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, *c.n.f.*
 Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* James, *c.n.f.*
 Cooke, Theodore, *c.n.f.*
 Cookson, Col. John B., *c.n.f.*
 Cooper, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. D., *c.n.f.*
 Cooper, Col. Edward J., *c.n.f.*
 Cooper, *Brig.-Adm.* S., *m.v.o.* (4th), *p.s.*
 Cooper, Francis A., *c.m.g.*
 Cooper, Col. Harry, *c.m.g.*
 Copley, Col. Robert C. A. Bewicke, *c.n.f.*
 Corber, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur D., *c.n.f.*
 Corbett, Estace K., *c.m.g.*
 Corbett, Capt. Chas. F., *m.v.o.* (4th), *p.s.*
 Cordeaux, Capt. Harry E. S., *c.n.f.*
 Cork, Philip C., *c.m.g.*
 Corner, *Brig.-Adm.* Jno. Thos., *c.n.f.*
 Corbish, Josiah E., *c.m.g.*
 Cory, William Waite, *c.m.g.*
 Cottingham, *Maj.* Edw. Roden, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cotton, *Comm.* Richard G. A. W., *p.s.*
 Stapleton, *m.v.o.* (4th), *p.s.*
 Coulter, Robert Miller, *c.m.g.*
 Courtenay, Col. Arthur H., *c.n.f.*
 Courtenay, Col. Edward R., *c.n.f.*
 Courthope, William John, *c.n.f.*
 Courtney, J. Mortimer, *c.m.g.*, *p.s.*
 Cousins, William Henry, *c.n.f.*
 Cowan, Capt. Walter H., *m.v.o.* (4th), *p.s.*
 Cowans, *Brig.-Adm.* John S., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cowie, *Maj.-Gen.* Crombie, *c.n.f.*
 Cowper, Sydney, *c.m.g.*
 Cox, Arthur E., *c.n.f.*
 Cox, Lt.-Col. Charles F., *c.n.f.*
 Cox, Charles T., *c.m.g.*
 Cox, H. Bertram, *c.n.f.*
 Cox, *Maj.* Percy Z., *c.n.f.*
 Coyle, Col. James A., *c.n.f.*
 Cradock, Reginald H., *c.n.f.*
 Cradock, Capt. Christopher G. F. M., *c.n.f.*, *m.v.o.* (4th), *p.s.*
 Cradock, Lt.-Col. Montagu, *c.n.f.*
 Criggs, Sir John G., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Craigie, *Maj.* Patrick G., *c.n.f.*
 Crispation, *Comm.* Denis B., *m.v.o.* (4th), *p.s.*
 Crawford, Arthur T., *c.m.g.*
 Crawford, Henry L., *c.m.g.*
 Crawford, Comm. Lawrence H., *c.n.f.*, *p.s.*
 Crawford, Col. Richmond I., *c.n.f.*
 Crawley, Capt. Richard P., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cragg, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur G., *c.n.f.*
 Cragg, C. Vandelour, *c.m.g.*
 Cragg, Lt.-Col. Geo. W. Brazier, *c.m.g.*
 Creak, Capt. Ettrick W., *c.n.f.*, *p.s.*
 Cresswell, Capt. Wm. Rooke, *c.m.g.*
 Crews, Col. C. Preston, *c.n.f.*
 Critchton, *Maj.* Richmond R., *c.n.f.*
 Crimmin, Lt.-Col. John, *c.n.f.*, *p.s.*
 Crocker, George, *c.n.f.*
 Crofton, Col. Morgan S., *c.n.f.*, *p.s.*
 Crofts, Col. Aylmer M., *c.n.f.*
 Crole, Charles S., *c.n.f.*
 Crompton, Col. Rookes E. B., *c.n.f.*
 Crosbie, Lt.-Col. Chas. R., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B., *Brig.-Adm.*
 Crowe, Erre, *c.n.f.*
 Cruickshank, Alexander W., *c.n.f.*
 Crutcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cullen, *Comm.* Percy, *c.m.g.*, *p.s.*
 Cumberland, Hy. Alfred, *c.m.g.*
 Cumberland, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles E., *c.n.f.*
 Cuning, Col. Heller B., *c.n.f.*
 Cummins, *Maj.* Hy. Alfred, *c.m.g.*
 Cummins, *Maj.-Gen.* James T., *c.n.f.*, *p.s.*
 Cunningham, Col. David D., *c.n.f.*
 Cunningham, Col. G. Glencairn, *c.n.f.*, *p.s.*
 Curnel, *Brig.-Adm.* S., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Currie, Col. Thomas, *c.n.f.*
 Currie, *Maj.* Wm. Leopold, *c.m.g.*
 Currie, Harry Augustus Fredk., *c.m.g.*
 Curtis, Col. Reginald S., *c.m.g.*, *p.s.*
 Cust, Lionel H., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Custance, Col. Frederic H., *c.n.f.*
 Dalgety, Col. Edmund Hy., *c.n.f.*
 Dalgety, Col. Reginald Wm., *c.n.f.*
 Dallas, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Alex. M., *c.n.f.*
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Dunlop, Col. James Wm., c.n.(m).	Farnall, H. de la R. B., c.n.(c), c.m.g.	Fosbery, Widenham F. W., c.m.g.
Dunlop, Col. Samuel, c.m.g.	Farquhar, Joseph, c.m.g.	Foster, E. W. Percival, c.m.g.
Dunne, Col. William, n.(c).	Farquharsen, James M., c.m.g.	Foster, Col. Turville D., m.v.o.(4th).
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Eaton, Col. John, c.n.(c).	Feilden, Col. H. Wengas, c.n.(m).	Fraser, Maj. J. Randall, c.m.g.
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 c.n.(m).
 Hamilton, Lt.-Col. George V., c.n.(m).
 Hamilton, Col. Gilbert H. C., c.n.(m).
 Hamilton, *Sarg.-Gen.* Henry, c.n.(m).
 Hamilton, *Capt.* Jas. de Courcy,
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 Hamilton, John G., m.v.o.(4th).
 Hamilton, *Capt.* Hon. Leslie D'U.,
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 Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Thomas W. O'H.,
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 Hamley, Col. Francis G., c.m.g.
 Hamley, *Comm.-Gen.* Joseph O.,
 c.n.(c).
 Hammersley, *Brig.-Gen.* Frederick,
 c.n.(m).
 Hammeick, Murray, c.i.f.
 Hammon, Col. Dayrell T., c.n.(c).
 Hammett, George, c.i.f.
 Handcock, Lt.-Gen. Arthur G., c.n.(m).
 Hanford, Col. John C., c.n.(m).
 Hanid-uz-Zafar, Khan Bahadur
 Sahibzada, c.i.f.
 Hankin, Arthur C., c.i.f.
 Hanley, Allen H., c.m.g.
 Hansell, Henry P., m.v.o.(5th).
 Hargood, Henry James, c.n.(c).
 Harari, James Augustin, c.m.g., M.D.
 Harari, Victor R. (*Pasha*), c.m.g.
 Harbord, Col. Hon. Charles, c.n.(m),
 m.v.o.(4th).
 Harding, Colin, c.m.g.
 Hardy, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk., c.n.(m).
 Hardy, Richard G., c.s.i.
 Hare, Col. Frederick S. C., c.m.g.
 Hare, Col. Richard C., c.n.(m).
- Hare, Robert D., c.i.f.
 Hare, *Maj.* Robert H., m.v.o.(4th),
 D.S.O.
 Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.n.(m).
 Harkness, Col. Henry D'A., c.n.(m).
 Harness, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, c.n.(m).
 Harrel, Wm. Vesey, m.v.o.(5th).
 Harriott, George Moss, c.i.f.
 Harris, Charles A., c.n.(c), c.m.g.
 Harris, Lt.-Col. David, c.m.g.
 Harris, Gen. Philip H. F., c.n.(m).
 Harris, Col. Richd. H. W. H., c.n.(m).
 Harris, Robert, c.m.g.
 Harris, Walter Hy., c.m.g.
 Harrison, Lt.-Col. Edgar G., c.n.(m).
 Harrison, Francis Capel, c.s.i.
 Harrison, John B., c.m.g.
 Harrison, Col. Robert A. G., c.m.g.
 Harrison, Sydney Thirlwall, c.m.g.
 Hart, Col. Charles J., c.n.(c).
 Hart, Wm. Albert, m.v.o.(5th).
 Hartley, Col. Edmund B., c.m.g., T.C.
 Hartley, Percival H. S., m.v.o.(4th).
 Harvey, Hy. Paul, c.n.(c).
 Harvey, Wm. Leatham, c.i.f.
 Hastings, *Adm.* Alister, c.s.i.
 Hastings, Charles G. W., c.i.f.
 Hastings, *Maj.-Gen.* Edw. S., c.n.(m),
 D.S.O.
 Hastings, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis E., c.n.(m),
 c.n.(m).
 Hastings, Gen. Francis Wm., c.n.(m).
 Hatch, Lt.-Col. George P., c.n.(c).
 Hatton, *Maj.-Gen.* Villiers, c.n.(m).
 Hawes, Col. Benjamin R., c.n.(m).
 Hawes, *Maj.-Gen.* George H., c.n.(m).
 Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry M. P.,
 c.n.(m), c.s.i.
 Hawkesley, *Com.* Jas. R. Price,
 m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Hawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Caesar, c.n.(m).
 Hawkins, Col. Walter F., c.m.g.
 Hay, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Owen, c.n.(m).
 Hay, Col. James, c.m.g.
 Hay, James P., m.v.o.(4th).
 Hay, John B., c.m.g.
 Hay, Francis E. Drummond,
 m.v.o.(4th).
 Healey, Col. Charles, c.m.g.
 Heath, Col. Harry H. R., c.n.(m).
 Heath, Col. Hy. N. Chas., c.n.(m).
 Heath, *Capt.* Herbert L., m.v.o.(4th),
 R.N.
 Heath, Lt.-Col. John M., c.m.g.
 Heberden, Wm. Buller, c.n.(c).
 Hébert, Louis P., c.m.g.
 Heffernan, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* John H.,
 c.n.(m), R.N.
 Hogan, Col. Edward, c.n.(m).
 Holdenstam, Frederick C., c.m.g.
 Bellard, Col. Robert C., c.n.(c).
 Humming, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick W.,
 c.n.(m).
 Henderson, Alfred F., c.m.g.
 Henderson, *Br.-Gen.* David, c.n.(m),
 D.S.O.
 Henderson, Lt. Francis B., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O., R.N.
 Henderson, R.-Ad. F. Hannam, c.m.g.
 Henderson, *Rear-Adm.* George M.,
 m.v.o.(4th).
 Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip D., c.s.i.
 Henderson, Robert, c.n.(c).
 Henderson, R. Heriot, c.i.f.
 Henderson, Wm. Robert, c.m.g.
 Hendley, Col. Thomas H., c.i.f.
 Heneage, *Captain* Algernon W.,
 m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Heneage, *Major* Godfrey C. W.,
 m.v.o.(4th).
 Henley, Joseph J., c.n.(c).
 Hennessy, James B. N., c.i.f.
 Henry, *Lieut.-Gen.* George, c.n.(m).
 Henry, Hon. John, c.m.g.
 Henry, *Maj.-Gen.* St. George C.,
 c.n.(m).

Hensman, *Col.* Henry F., c.m.g.
 Hopworth, *Comm.* Melville W. C., c.m.g., R.N.
 Herbert, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, c.s.r.
 Herbert, Charles St. J., c.n.c.
 Herbert, *Col.* Edmund Arthur, m.v.o.(4th).
 Herbert, *Col.* Edward Wm., c.n.(m).
 Heriz, *Capt.* Reginald Y., c.m.g., R.N.
 Herries, Edward, c.n.(c).
 Hertslet, Harry L., m.v.o.(4th).
 Hertz, Henry P., c.i.e.
 Hervey, Dudley F. A., c.m.g.
 Het Ram, Pandit, c.i.e.
 Houston, *Lt.-Col.* Frank S., c.m.g.
 Hewby, Wm. Petch, c.n.c.
 Hewett, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. Hayley, c.i.e.
 Hewitt, Frederick Wm., m.v.o.(4th).
 Hewson, *Capt.* Lionel L., m.v.o.(4th).
 Heydegg, George von Pfyffer, m.v.o.(4th).
 Hickey, *Capt.* Daniel, m.v.o.(5th).
 Hickman, *Col.* Thomas E., c.n.(m), D.S.O.
 Hicks, *Col.* Hy. Tempest, c.n.(m).
 Hiekkon, *Capt.* Robert A., c.n.(m).
 Higgins, Henry, c.n.(c).
 Hildebrand, Arthur H., c.i.e.
 Hill, Arthur, c.i.e.
 Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Augustus W., c.n.(m).
 Hill, Claude H. A., c.i.e.
 Hill, Edward B. L., c.n.(c).
 Hill, *Col.* Joseph, c.n.(c).
 Hill, *Col.* Peter Edw., c.n.(m).
 Hill, *Fleet-Surg.* Robt., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Hill, *Maj.* Thomas H., c.i.e.
 Hill, Vincent W., m.v.o.(4th).
 Hill, *Col.* Wm. Alexander, c.n.(c).
 Hill, *Capt.* Hugh Staveley, m.v.o.(4th).
 Hillier, Edward G., c.m.g.
 Hills, *Maj.* Edmond H., c.m.g.
 Hilston, *Insp.-Gen.* Duncan, c.n.(c), R.N.
 Hinde, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* George L., c.n.(m).
 Hinde, *Col.* John H. E., c.n.(m).
 Hipsley, *Col.* Richard L., c.n.(m).
 Hipwell, *Col.* Alfred G., c.n.(m).
 Hirtzel, Fredk. Arthur, c.n.(c).
 Hitta Ram, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Hoad, *Col.* John C., c.m.g.
 Hobbs, *Col.* Percy E. F., c.m.g.
 Hobday, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. F., c.n.(m).
 Hobley, Charles Wm., c.m.g.
 Hoddging, *Lt.-Col.* John, c.i.e.
 Hodeul, Francois, c.m.g.
 Hodson, Charles Wm., c.s.r.
 Hoernle, Augustus F. R., c.i.e.
 Hoffmeister, William, m.v.o.(4th).
 Hogg, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. G., c.n.(m).
 Hogg, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur F., c.n.(m).
 Hogg, *Col.* Charles, c.n.(m).
 Hogg, *Col.* John W., c.n.(m), c.i.e.
 Holbrow, *Col.* William H., c.m.g.
 Holbrook, *Lieut.* Leonard S., m.v.o.(5th), R.N.
 Holdsworth, *Lt.-Col.* John J., c.i.e.
 Holland, Bernard H., c.n.(c).
 Holland, *Comm.* Gerald F., c.i.e., D.S.O., R.N.
 Holland, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Wm., c.n.(m).
 Holland, Herbert C., m.v.o.(4th).
 Holland, *Lt.-Col.* Trevenen J.n.(m).
 Holmes, John M., c.s.r.
 Holt, *Col.* Wm. John, c.n.(m).
 Home, *Col.* Frederick J., c.s.r.
 Home, Walter, c.i.e.
 Honey, John William, c.m.g.
 Hood, *Capt.* Hon. Horace L. A., m.v.o.(4th), D.S.O., R.N.
 Hoole, *Col.* James, c.m.g.
 Hope, *Col.* Lewis A., c.n.(m).
 Hopkins, *Fleet-Paymtr.* David B. L., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.

Hopwood, Charles A., c.n.(c).
 Hore, *Col.* Charles O., c.m.g.
 Horn, David B., c.i.e.
 Hornby, *Capt.* Robt. S. P., c.m.g., R.N.
 Horstall, Jeremiah G., c.i.e.
 Hoshang Jamasji Dattur, Khan Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Hoskyns, *Rear-Adm.* Peyton, c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th).
 Houston, William, c.m.g.
 Howard, *Lt.-Col.* Henry R. L., c.n.(m).
 Howell, Mortimer S., c.i.e.
 Huddleston, George, c.i.e.
 Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph A. G., c.m.g.
 Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Havlock, c.i.e.
 Huggins, *Lt.-Col.* Ponsonby G., c.n.(m), D.S.O.
 Hughes, Arthur J., c.i.e.
 Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F., c.n.(m).
 Hughes, *Col.* Edward T., c.n.(c).
 Hughes, *Col.* Emilius, c.n.(m), c.m.g.
 Hughes, Herbert, c.m.g.
 Hughes, *Col.* John A., c.n.(c).
 Hull, Hy. Mitchell, c.m.g.
 Hume, Allan O., c.n.(c).
 Hume, *Col.* C. Vernon, m.v.o.(4th), D.S.O.
 Humphry, Alfred Paget, m.v.o.(4th).
 Hunt, Edmund Langley, c.m.g.
 Hunter, Hamilton, c.m.g.
 Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* John M., c.s.r.
 Hunza, Mir of, c.i.e.
 Hurst, Cecil J. B., c.n.(c).
 Husain Bilgrami Salyid, c.s.r.
 Huskisson, *Col.* Saml. Geo., c.n.(m).
 Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles S., c.n.(c).
 Hutchinson, *Lt.-Gen.* Hy. D., c.s.r.
 Hutchinson, *Col.* James B., c.s.r.
 Hyde, *Lt.-Col.* J. Irvine Lang, c.m.g.
 Ibrahim Rahimtooba, c.i.e.
 Ingfield, B.-G. Fras. S., c.n.(m), D.S.O.
 Inglis, Albenmarle P., m.v.o.(4th), D.S.O.
 Inglis, Wm. Arbuthnot, c.s.r.
 Ireland, *Col.* Robert M., c.m.g.
 Irvine, *Col.* Henry, c.n.(c).
 Irvine, *Col.* James L., c.n.(m).
 Irving, Charles J., c.m.g.
 Irwin, Alfred M. B., c.s.r.
 Irwin, *Lt.-Col.* De H. C. Thos., c.m.g.
 Irwin, George R., c.s.r.
 Irwin, Henry, c.i.e.
 Irwin, *Col.* John S., c.n.(c).
 Ismay, Stanley, c.s.r.
 Izat, Alexander, c.i.e.
 Jack, *Col.* Herbert R. H., c.m.g.
 Jackson, Frederick J., c.n.(c), c.m.g.
 Jackson, *Col.* Herbert Wm., c.n.(c).
 Jackson, *Capt.* Lambert C., c.m.g., R.N.
 Jackson, *Col.* Louis C., c.m.g.
 Jackson, *Col.* Robert Whyte Melville, c.n.(m), c.m.g.
 Jackson, *Col.* Samuel, c.i.e.
 Jackson, *Capt.* Thomas, c.n.(m), m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Jacob, *Maj.* Arthur Le Grand, c.i.e.
 Jacob, Edward F., c.i.e.
 Jacob, Lionel M., c.s.r.
 Jacob, *Col.* Sydney L., c.i.e.
 Jagadish Chandra Bose, c.i.e.
 Jallab Khan, Sardar, c.i.e.
 Jalal ud Din Khan, Akhundzada of Kandahar, c.i.e.
 James, Frederick S., c.m.g.
 James, John Arthur, m.v.o.(4th).
 James, Wm. Dodge, m.v.o.(4th).
 Jameson, Leander S., c.n.(c).
 Jamieson, George, c.m.g.
 Jardine, William Ellis, c.i.e.
 Jarrett, *Col.* Henry S., c.i.e.
 Jarvis, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander W., c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th).
 Jarvis, *Maj.* Arthur M., c.m.g.
 Jeffreys, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry B., c.n.(m).
 Jeffreys, *Colonel.* Patrick D., c.n.(m).
 Jelf, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard H., c.m.g.
 Jenkins, John L., c.s.r.

Jenner, George F. B., c.m.g.
 Jennings, *Col.* Edward L. F., m.v.o.(4th).
 Jennings, *Col.* Robert Henry, c.s.r.
 Jerome, *Col.* Henry J. W., c.n.(m).
 Jessop, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Thorp, c.i.e.
 Jivan Singh, Sardar, c.s.r.
 Juddell, *Col.* Edward T. D. Cotton, c.n.(c).
 Johnson, *Col.* Frederick F., c.n.(m).
 Johnson, George William, c.m.g.
 Johnson, *Capt.* Henry C., m.v.o.(5th).
 Johnson, *Col.* Richard P., c.n.(m), c.m.g.
 Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* William, c.n.(c).
 Johnson, *Wilt.* Athelstan, m.v.o.(5th).
 Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Henry H., c.n.(m).
 Johnston, *Col.* James W., m.v.o.(4th).
 Johnston, *Col.* Percy H., c.m.g.
 Johnston, *Col.* William, c.n.(c).
 Johnstone, Frederick J., c.i.e.
 Johnstone, *Lt.-Col.* James R., c.n.(m).
 Jones, Adrian, m.v.o.(4th).
 Jones, *Col.* Morey G., c.n.(m).
 Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Owen, c.n.(c).
 Jones, William Britain, c.s.r.
 Jopp, *Col.* John, c.n.(m).
 Jowsey, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, c.m.g.
 Joyner, Robert B., c.i.e.
 Judd, John W., c.n.(c).
 Julian, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver R. A., c.m.g.
 Just, Hartmann W., c.n.(c), c.m.g.
 Kallias Chandra Bose, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Kall Prasanna Ghosh, Rai, c.i.e.
 Kalka Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Kalnathi Mitter, Babu, c.i.e.
 Kalutha, Kuzur Shri, c.i.e.
 Kanish, Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Kane, *Adm.* Henry C., c.n.(m).
 Karim Beg, Sardar Bahadur, m.v.o.(5th).
 Kashi Rao Sarve, Sardar Bahadur, c.s.r.
 Keefer, Thomas C., c.m.g.
 Keene, Charles J., c.i.e.
 Keene, Hy. George, c.i.e.
 Keene, William, m.v.o.(4th).
 Keene, *Capt.* Wm. G. E. Ruck, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Keighley, *Col.* Chas. M., c.n.(m), D.S.O.
 Keir, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. L., c.n.(m).
 Kekewich, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert G., c.n.(m).
 Keilhan, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. Robert, c.n.(m).
 Kelly, *Br.-Gen.* Fras. Hy., c.n.(m).
 Kelly, *Col.* James G., c.n.(m).
 Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Nicholas Wm., c.n.(m).
 Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* R. Vandeleur, c.n.(m).
 Kemp, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A., c.i.e.
 Kemball, *Col.* Geo. Vero, c.n.(m), D.S.O.
 Kemble, *Lt.* Horace L., m.v.o.(5th).
 Kennis, *Col.* Wm., c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th).
 Kemp, *Capt.* Thomas W., c.i.e., R.N.
 Kennedy, Frederick C., c.i.e.
 Kennedy, Hartley, c.s.r.
 Kennedy, *Col.* John M., m.v.o.(4th).
 Kennedy, *Rev.* Mortimer E., m.v.o.(4th).
 Kennedy, Robt. Geo., c.i.e.
 Kennedy, Robert John, c.m.g.
 Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Willoughby P., c.s.r.
 Kenney, *Col.* Arthur H., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Keppel, Hon. Derek W. G., c.m.g., c.i.e., m.v.o.(4th).
 Keppel, *Capt.* Hon. Geo., m.v.o.(4th).
 Ker, Arthur Milford, c.i.e.
 Kerala Varma, V. K. Tamburan, c.s.r.
 Kerr, *Col.* Alex. F. Kidston, c.n.(m).
 Kerr, *Col.* Mark A., c.n.(m).
 Kerr, *Capt.* Mark E. F., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Ralph D., c.n.(m).

- Kerr, Col. Robt. Scott, *m.v.o.*(4th), *d.s.o.*
 Kerrison, *Lieut.-Col.* Edmund R.A. *c.m.g.*
 Kershaw, Noel T., *c.n.f.*
 Kershaw, Thomas H., *c.m.g.*
 Key, *Capt.* Edmd. M. C. Cooper, *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Keyes, *Capt.* Roger J. B., *m.v.o.*(4th), *d.s.*
 Keyser, Col. Frederick C., *c.n.*(m), *Khoman Singh, c.s.i.*
 Khuda Baksh Khan, *c.i.e.*
 Khurja, Bahadur of, *c.i.e.*
 Khurja Salimullah, Nawab Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Kidd, John, *c.m.g.*
 Kiggell, Col. Lancelot E., *c.n.*(m)
 Kikelly, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R., *c.m.g.*, *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Kilpin, Ernest F., *c.m.g.*
 Kindrad, Col. Wm. F. H. S., *c.n.*(m)
 Kinsler, Claude Wm., *c.m.g.*
 King, Alexr. Freeman, *c.m.g.*
 King, Chas. Albert, *c.m.g.*
 King, Col. Charles W., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 King, Lucas W., *c.s.i.*
 King, Col. Walter G., *c.i.e.*
 King, Wm. Fredk., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.*
 King, Wm. L. M., *c.m.g.*
 Kingscott, Thomas A. F., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Kinloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander A. A., *c.n.*(m)
 Kinloch, Col. David A., *c.n.*(m), *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Kipling, John Lockwood, *c.i.e.*
 Kirk, Henry Alexander, *c.i.e.*
 Kirkpatrick, Lt.-Col. Roger, *c.m.g.*
 Kirkpatrick, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Johnson, *c.n.*(m)
 Kirkwood, Col. Carleton H. M., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Kisch, Hermann M., *c.s.i.*
 Kitchener, *Lt.-Gen.* Frederick W., *c.n.*(m)
 Kitson, Col. James E., *c.n.f.*
 Knaggs, Samuel William, *m.v.o.*
 Knight, *Lieut.* Anthony, *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Knight, Wm. Anderson, *c.m.g.*
 Knollys, *Maj.* Louis F., *c.m.g.*
 Knollys, Wm. Edward, *c.m.g.*
 Knox, *Maj.* Stuart G., *c.i.e.*
 Knyvet, Alexander V., *c.i.e.*
 Koo, Col. Frederick W. B., *c.n.*(m)
 Krishna Gobinda Gupta, *c.s.i.*
 Kutlehr, Raja Ram Pal of, *c.s.i.*
 La'an, Col. Henry D., *c.m.g.*
 Lahora, Khan Bahadur of, *c.i.e.*
 Laikha, Khan Lai, Sawbwa of, *c.i.e.*
 Laking, Guy F., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Lamb, Ernest H., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.*
 Lamb, Col. Charles A., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Lamb, Richard A., *c.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*
 Lambert, Col. Guy L. Beresford, *c.m.g.*
 Lambton, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. William, *c.m.g.*, *m.v.o.*(4th), *d.s.o.*
 Lamson, Miles W., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Landon, Col. Frederick Wm. B., *c.n.*(m)
 Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Stuart, *c.n.*(m)
 Lane, Col. Clayton T., *c.i.e.*
 Lane, Col. Matfield Moore, *c.n.*(c)
 Lang, Col. Arthur M., *c.n.*(m)
 Lang, Charles D., *c.n.*(c)
 Langley, Walter L. F. G., *c.n.*(c)
 Langley, Wm. Henry, *c.m.g.*
 Langman, *Maj.* Archie L., *c.m.g.*
 Langmore, Col. Edwd. Ham, *c.n.*(m)
 Lanyon, Arthur, *c.n.*(c)
 Larymore, *Maj.* Hy. Douglas, *c.m.g.*
 Lawless, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Arthur, *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Lasseter, Col. Harry B., *c.n.*(m)
 Lattimer, Frederick Wm., *c.i.e.*
 Laughton, Col. Arthur F., *c.n.*(m)
 Laurie, Col. Claude V. E., *c.n.*(c), *d.s.o.*
 Laurie, *Lt.-Gen.* J. Wimburn, *c.n.*(m & c)
 Laurie, Maxwell, *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Law, Col. Hon. Cecil H., *c.n.*(m)
 Law, Wm. Algernon, *c.n.*(c)
 Lawless, *Sgt.-Lt.-Col.* W. R. Crooke, *c.i.e.*
 Lawley, Col. Hon. Richd. T., *c.n.*(m)
 Lawrance, Col. Richd. C. B., *c.n.*(m)
 Lawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Merriam, *c.n.*(m)
 Law, Col. Samuel J., *c.n.*(m)
 Leach, Col. Harold P., *c.n.*(m), *d.s.o.*
 Leclercq, Henri, *c.i.e.*
 Le Cornu, Col. Charles P., *c.n.*(c)
 Lefroy, Hon. Hy. Bruce, *c.m.g.*
 Legg, *Capt.* Geo. E. W., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Leigh, *Lt.-Col.* Henry P. P., *c.i.e.*
 Le Mesurier, Col. Augustus, *c.i.e.*
 Le Mesurier, Col. Cecil B., *c.n.*(m)
 Le Mesurier, *Capt.* Fredk. A., *c.n.*(m)
 Lemmon, Col. Thomas W., *c.n.*(c)
 Lendon, *Capt.* Penry B., *m.v.o.*(5th)
 Lennox, Lord Esme Gordon, *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Leonard, John Wm., *c.m.g.*
 Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* John T. W., *c.i.e.*
 Lessard, Col. Francois L., *c.n.*(m)
 Leuchars, *Lt.-Col.* George, *c.m.g.*
 Leverson, Col. Julian d., *c.m.g.*
 Levey, George C., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.*
 Levita, *Maj.* Cecil B., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Lewis, Col. David F., *c.n.*(m)
 Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* John, *c.m.g.*
 Lewis, Col. Percy J. T., *c.m.g.*
 Lewis, Col. Somers R., *c.n.*(c)
 Levy, Peter, *c.m.g.*
 Liddell, Adolphus G. C., *c.n.*(c)
 Liddell, Lionel Chas., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Ligertwood, *Surg.-Gen.* Thos., *c.n.*(m)
 Linsley, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. R., *c.n.*(m)
 Lindsay, James B., *c.m.g.*
 Lindsay, Hon. Ronald, *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Lindsay, *Capt.* Walter C., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Lindsay, *Br.-Gen.* Walter F. Ludovic, *c.n.*(m), *d.s.o.*
 Lindsay, Henry Martin, *c.n.*(c)
 Lindsay, Col. Robert F., *c.n.*(m)
 Linton, *Lieut.* Henry, *m.v.o.*(5th)
 Lithby, John, *c.n.*(c)
 Little, Col. Malcolm O., *c.n.*(m)
 Littlejohns, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Wm. Geo., *c.n.*(c)
 Livingston, *Maj.* Hubert A. A., *c.m.g.*
 Lloyd, *Maj.* A. H. Orlando, *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Lloyd, Col. Francis, *c.n.*(m), *d.s.o.*
 Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis T., *c.n.*(m)
 Lloyd, Col. Morgan Geo., *c.n.*(c)
 Lloyd, *Adm.* Rodney M., *c.n.*(m)
 Lloyd, Col. Thomas, *c.n.*(c)
 Lloyd, *Maj.* Wilford N., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Loch, *Lt.-Col.* Granville H., *c.i.e.*
 Loch, *Lt.-Col.* William, *c.i.e.*
 Locock, Col. Herbert, *c.n.*(c)
 Loftus, Monagu E., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Long, Col. William, *c.m.g.*
 Longfield, *Lt.* Percival, *m.v.o.*(5th)
 Loos, Frederick Charles, *c.m.g.*
 Lorimer, John G., *c.i.e.*
 Longhead, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel F., *c.m.g.*
 Lonsada, Col. Frederick P., *c.n.*(m)
 Lovett, *Maj.-Gen.* Beresford, *c.n.*(m), *c.s.i.*
 Low, Charles E., *c.i.e.*
 Lowe, Col. Wm. Henry M., *c.n.*(m)
 Lough, Col. Frank R., *c.n.*(m)
 Lother, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. C., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Lucas, Col. Alfred G., *c.n.*(m), *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Lucas, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J. R., *c.n.*(m)
 Ludlow, John M., *c.n.*(c)
 Luke, Stephen T. W. V., *c.i.e.*
 Lakin, Col. Henry T., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Langley, Col. Francis D., *c.n.*(m)
 Lamson, *Lt.-Col.* Dugald McT., *c.n.*(m)
 Lunham, Col. Thos. A., *c.n.*(c)
 Lushington, Col. Stephen, *c.m.g.*
 Luson, Hewling, *c.s.i.*
 Lyall, David R., *c.m.g.*
 Lye, Col. Harry S. Shuldham, *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Lyon, *Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col.* Isidore B., *c.i.e.*
 Lyon, Percy Comyn, *c.s.i.*
 Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* Harry H., *c.n.*(m)
 Lyttelton, Hon. G. W. Spencer, *c.n.*(c)
 Macarney, George, *c.i.e.*
 Macarney, *Maj.* Geo. John, *c.m.g.*
 MacBarnet, *Major* Alexander F., *m.v.o.*(4th), *d.s.o.*
 Macbain, Regd. Gambier, *m.v.o.*(4th)
 MacCall, Col. Hy. Blackwood, *c.n.*(m)
 MacCalmont, Col. Barklie C., *c.n.*(c)
 McCarthy, James D., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.*
 McCarthy, Robert Hy., *c.m.g.*
 MacCarrie, *Lt.-Col.* F. FitzGerald, *c.i.e.*
 McComb, Col. Robert B., *c.n.*(m)
 McCubbin, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, *c.m.g.*
 Macdonald, Col. Donald A., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Macdonald, Col. John A., *c.n.*(c)
 Macdonnell, *Insp.-General* Henry, *c.n.*(m), *d.s.*
 McDonnell, Col. John, *c.n.*(m)
 McDougal, Richard G. P. P., *c.i.e.*
 Macdonnell, Col. William, *c.n.*(c)
 MacDougall, James F., *c.n.*(c)
 McDougall, John L., *c.m.g.*
 McDowell, Donald K., *c.m.g.*
 Macfarlane, George J., *c.m.g.*
 Macfarlane, Col. John, *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Macfarlane, *Maj.* Ronald, *c.m.g.*
 Macfarlane, *Maj.* Thomas J. M., *c.m.g.*
 Macfie, Col. William, *c.n.*(c)
 MacGill, *Brig.-Adm.* Thomas, *c.n.*(m)
 MacGregor, Col. Hy. Greg., *c.n.*(m)
 Macgregor, Col. Charles B. R., *c.n.*(m)
 McHardy, *Lt.-Col.* A. Bussos, *c.n.*(c)
 Machell, *Capt.* Percy W., *c.m.g.*
 McInerney, *Maj.* Timothy M., *c.m.g.*
 Melnis, Col. Edward B., *c.m.g.*
 Melnroy, Col. Charles, *c.n.*(m)
 McKay, Col. Hy. Kellock, *c.n.*(m), *c.i.e.*
 Mackay, Col. Hon. Jas. A. K., *c.m.g.*
 McKean, Col. Alexander C., *c.m.g.*
 Mackenzie, *Major* Alexander F., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 McKenzie, Col. Colin J., *c.n.*(m)
 Mackenzie, Col. Frederick F., *c.n.*(m)
 McKerrill, Col. Aug. de Ségur, *c.n.*(m)
 Mackey, *Capt.* Hugh T. A., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 Mackinnon, Archibald D., *c.m.g.*
 Mackintosh, *Lt.-Col.* Donald J., *m.v.o.*(4th)
 McLachlan, Duncan Clark, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Maclean, Edwd. Douglas, *c.s.i.*
 MacLaughlin, *Lt.-Gen.* Alex. J. M., *c.i.e.*
 MacLean, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles S., *c.n.*(m), *c.i.e.*
 Maclean, Frederick G., *c.i.e.*
 McLeish, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan, *c.m.g.*
 Macleod, *Lt.-Col.* James J., *c.i.e.*
 Macleod, *Maj.* Jno. Norman, *c.i.e.*
 MacLeod, *Maj.* Norman M., *c.m.g.*
 MacLeod, Col. Frederick Wm., *c.n.*(m)
 McMeeking, *Maj.* Gilbert, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.*
 McNair, *Maj.* John F., *c.m.g.*
 McNair, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Wm., *c.m.g.*
 McNamara, *Surg.-Gen.* William Hy., *c.m.g.*
 Maconchy, Col. Ernest W. S. K., *c.i.e.*, *d.s.o.*
 Macpherson, Charles G. W., *c.i.e.*
 Macpherson, Duncan J., *c.i.e.*
 Macpherson, James S., *c.m.g.*
 Macpherson, John M., *c.s.i.*
 Macpherson, Wm. Charles, *c.s.i.*
 Macpherson, Col. Wm. Grant, *c.s.i.*

- McRae, *Col. Hy. Napier, c.n.(m).*
 Macready, *Col. Cecil F. N., c.n.(m).*
 McTurk, Michael, *c.n.(m).*
 Madden, Archd. Maclean, *c.m.g.*
 Madden, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Charles D., c.n.(m).*
 Marden, *Lt.-Col. George C., c.n.(m), d.s.o.*
 Madhe Lal, Munshi, *c.s.i.*
 Madhu Sudhan Das, *c.n.(m).*
 Magill, *Col. James, c.n.(m).*
 Maginnes, Edmond J., *m.v.o.(4th).*
 Mahendro Lal Garkar, *c.i.e.*
 Mahon, *Maj.-Gen. Bryan T., c.n.(m), d.s.o.*
 Mahon, *Insp.-Gen. Edward E., c.n.(m), d.s.o.*
 Mahon, *Col. Regd. Henry, c.n.(m).*
 Main, Reuben, *m.v.o.(5th).*
 Main, *Col. Thomas R., c.n.(m).*
 Mainwaring, *Col. Rowland B., c.m.g.*
 Maitland, *Col. Eardley, c.n.(m).*
 Maitland, *Maj.-Gen. Pellam J., c.n.(m).*
 Maitland, *Wm. James, c.i.e.*
 Major, *Maj.-Gen. Hon. Arthur H. Henniker, c.n.(m).*
 Makins, *Capt. Geoffrey, m.v.o.(4th).*
 Makins, Geo. Hy., *c.n.(c).*
 Malcolm, *Col. Edward D., c.n.(m).*
 Malcolm, *Maj.-Gen. John H. P., c.n.(m).*
 Malik, Umar Khan, *c.i.e.*
 Maling, *Capt. Irwin C., c.m.g.*
 Mallet, Claude C., *c.m.g.*
 Mallet, Louis du P., *c.n.(c).*
 Maltby, *Lt. Gerald R., m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.*
 Malthus, *Col. Sydenham, c.n.(m).*
 Man, Edward H., *c.i.e.*
 Mancherjee Morwanjee Bhownagree, *Sir, c.s.i.*
 Manders, Richard, *c.n.(c).*
 Manderson, *Maj.-Gen. George R., c.n.(m).*
 Manifold, *Col. John F., c.m.g.*
 Mann, *Maj.-Gen. James R., c.m.g.*
 Mansel, George, *c.m.g.*
 Mansell, *Capt. Geo. R., m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.*
 Mansfield, *Fleet-Surg. Cyril Jas., m.v.o.(4th).*
 Mansfield, *M.-Gen. Herbt., c.n.(m).*
 Mansfield, Robert Wm., *c.m.g.*
 March, George E., *c.m.g.*
 Marchant, *Lt.-Col. Alfd. E., c.n.(m).*
 Marinitich, Hugo, *c.m.g.*
 Marjoribanks, *Maj. Hon. Dudley C., m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.*
 Markwick, *Col. Ernest E., c.n.(m).*
 Marling, Chas. Murray, *c.m.g.*
 Marling, *Col. Percival S., c.n.(m), f.c.*
 Marriott, *Lt.-Col. John, m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.*
 Marsh, Edwd. Howard, *c.m.g.*
 Marsh, Henry, *c.i.e.*
 Marsh, Thomas R., *c.m.g.*
 Marshall, *Maj.-Gen. G. F. Leicester, c.i.e.*
 Marshall, James B., *c.n.(c).*
 Marshall, *Col. J. W. Astley, c.n.(m).*
 Marston, *Surg.-Gen. Jeffery A., c.n.(m).*
 Martin, *Maj.-Gen. Alfred R., c.n.(m).*
 Martin, *Col. Cunliffe, c.n.(m).*
 Martin, *Col. George B. N., c.n.(m).*
 Martin, Geo. Peter, *c.n.(m), d.s.o.*
 Martin, *Col. Herbert, c.n.(m).*
 Martin, *Maj. James E. Baillie, m.v.o.(4th).*
 Martin, *Col. Rowland H., c.n.(m), c.m.g.*
 Martineau, George, *c.n.(c).*
 Marx, *R.-Adm. John L., m.v.o.(4th).*
 Masefield, *Col. Robert T., c.i.e.*
 Masson, *Lt.-Col. Sir David P., c.i.e.*
 Massy, *Col. Harry S., c.n.(m).*
 Master, *Col. Wm. C. Chester, c.n.(m).*
 Masters, *Col. Alexander, c.n.(m).*
 Mathew, George F., *c.i.e.*
 Mathews, Hy. Montagu, *c.i.e.*
 Mathias, *Col. H. Harding, c.n.(m).*
 Mathies, *Rev. Olivier E., c.m.g.*
 Matthey, *Col. Edward, c.n.(c).*
 Maud, *Maj. Philip, c.m.g.*
 Maud, *Capt. Wm. Hartley, c.m.g.*
 Maude, *Col. Frederic N., c.n.(c).*
 Maude, *Lt.-Col. Fredk. S., c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Maulvi Khuda Bakshi, Khan Bahadur of Patna, *c.i.e.*
 Maunsell, *Lt.-Col. Francis R., c.m.g.*
 Maunsell, *Surg.-Gen. Thos., c.n.(m).*
 Maxse, Ernest G. B., *c.m.g.*
 Maxwell, *Lt.-Col. Frederick D., c.i.e.*
 Maxwell, *Lt.-Col. Henry St. P., c.s.i.*
 Maxwell, Richard P., *c.n.(c).*
 Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen. Ronald C., c.n.(m).*
 Maxwell, William, *c.i.e.*
 May, *Col. E. Sinclair, c.n.(m), c.m.g.*
 May, *Maj. Thomas J., c.m.g.*
 May, *Col. Wm. Allan, c.n.(m).*
 Maycock, Willoughby R. D., *c.m.g.*
 Mayne, *Col. George N., c.n.(m).*
 Mayne, *Col. Richard C. G., c.n.(m).*
 Meade, *Lt.-Col. Malcolm J., c.i.e.*
 Measures, Harry Bell, *m.v.o.(4th).*
 Meers, James B., *c.n.(c).*
 Mehruila Khan, Mir Raisani, Nazhu of Mekran, *c.i.e.*
 Melhus, Paul G., *c.i.e.*
 Mellor, John P., *c.n.(c).*
 Melrose, *Chief-Insp.-Mach. James, c.n.(c), d.s.o.*
 Melville, William, *m.v.o.(5th).*
 Mercer, *Col. Harvey F., c.n.(m).*
 Mercer, Wm. Hepworth, *c.m.g.*
 Merck, Wm. R. H., *c.s.i.*
 Meston, James Scorgie, *c.s.i.*
 Metcalfe, *Maj.-Gen. Charles T. E., c.n.(m).*
 Meyrick, *Insp.-Vet.-Surg. James, c.n.(m).*
 Meyrick, *Col. Frederick Charlton, c.n.(m).*
 Michelli, Pietro J., *c.m.g.*
 Michie, John, *m.v.o.(5th).*
 Mifsud, Oreste Green, *c.m.g.*
 Miles, *Col. C. Napier, c.n.(m), m.v.o.(4th).*
 Miles, Geo. Edward, *m.v.o.(5th).*
 Milley, *Col. James A., c.s.i.*
 Miller, George, *c.n.(c).*
 Miller, *Lt. Geo. John, m.v.o.(5th).*
 Miller, *Major Gen. Geo. M., c.n.(m).*
 Miller, J. Ontario, *c.s.i.*
 Miller, *Rev. William, c.i.e.*
 Mills, *Col. Geo. Arthur, c.n.(m).*
 Mills, *Col. Herbert J., c.n.(m).*
 Milner, *Capt. Marcus Hy., m.v.o.(5th), d.s.o.*
 Minchin, *Maj. Alfred B., c.i.e.*
 Minchouse, *Col. Richard W. B., c.m.g.*
 Mitchell, *Col. Thomas, c.n.(c).*
 Mitford, *Col. Bertram R., c.n.(m).*
 Mitford, Robt. Sidney, *c.n.(c).*
 Mitford, *Col. Wm. Kenyon, c.m.g.*
 Mobbsy, George, *c.m.g.*
 Moffat, *Rev. John S., c.m.g.*
 Moffat, Robt. Unwin, *c.m.g.*
 Mohendro Lal Sircar, *c.i.e.*
 Mohorth, *Col. Edw. H., c.n.(m).*
 Mollan, *Lieut.-Col. Wm. Campbell, c.n.(m).*
 Moynaux, *Capt. Hon. Richd. F., m.v.o.(4th).*
 Moncrieff, Alexander Bain, *c.m.g.*
 Moncrieff, *Col. Geo. K. Scott, c.n.(m), c.i.e.*
 Money, *Col. A. Wigram, c.n.(m).*
 Money, *Col. Charles G. C., c.n.(m).*
 Money, *Col. Elliot A., c.n.(m).*
 Money, *Col. Gordon L. C., c.n.(m), d.s.o.*
 Money, *Col. Herbert C., c.n.(m).*
 Money, Wm. James, *c.s.i.*
 Monypenny, Fredk. W., *m.v.o.(4th).*
 Mong Nai, Sawba of (Kun Ky), *c.i.e.*
 Monro, Alexander, *c.i.e.*
 Monro, *Col. Charles C., c.n.(m).*
 Monro, Horace C., *c.n.(c).*
 Monro, James, *c.n.(c).*
 Montagu, *Reer-Adm. Hon. Victor Alex., c.n.(m).*
 Montagu, *Col. Arthur F., c.n.(m), m.v.o.(4th).*
 Monteith, *Col. John, c.n.(m).*
 Montgomery, *Lt.-Col. James A. L., c.s.i.*
 Montgomery, *Col. Hugh F. Lyons, c.n.(m).*
 Moody, *Col. Richard S. H., c.n.(m).*
 Moore, *Maj.-Gen. Arthur T., c.n.(m), f.c.*
 Moore, *Paymaster-in-Chief John S., c.n.(m), d.s.o.*
 Moore, *Col. Manrice G., c.n.(m).*
 Moore, *Lt.-Col. Hon. Newton J., c.m.g.*
 Moore, *Lt.-Col. R. St. Leger, c.n.(m).*
 Moorsom, *Lieut.-Col. Hy. Martin, m.v.o.(4th).*
 Morland, Wm. Harrison, *c.i.e.*
 Moreton, Hon. Richard Chas., *m.v.o.(4th).*
 Morgan, *Rear-Adm. Frederick R. W., m.v.o.(4th).*
 Morgan, *Col. Harrison R. L., c.n.(m).*
 Morgan, *Col. Hill Godfrey, c.n.(m), d.s.o.*
 Morison, Wm. Thomson, *c.s.i.*
 Morland, *Col. Thos. L. N., c.n.(m), d.s.o.*
 Morrell, *Lt. John F. B., m.v.o.(5th).*
 Morris, *Col. Arthur Hy., c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Mortimer, *Col. Wm. Hugh, c.n.(m).*
 Moseley, Charles H. II., *c.m.g.*
 Mosely, Alfred, *c.m.g.*
 Mosley, Alexander, *c.m.g.*
 Mosse, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Charles B., c.n.(m), c.m.g.*
 Moule, Horace F. D'O., *c.s.i.*
 Mountstevens, *Col. Francis H., c.m.g.*
 Murray, *Maj.-Gen. Charles J., c.m.g.*
 Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Nawab Bahz, *c.i.e.*
 Muhammadan Bakhtiyar Shah, Sahib-zada, *c.i.e.*
 Muhammad Umar Hayat Khan, *c.i.e.*
 Muir, *Col. C. Wemyss, c.n.(m), c.i.e.*
 Muir, *Surg.-Gen. Hy. Skye, c.n.(m).*
 Muir, Thomas, *c.m.g.*
 Mucally, *Maj.-Gen. Fras. E., c.n.(m).*
 Mules, Horace C., *m.v.o.(4th).*
 Mullaly, *Col. Herbert, c.n.(m), c.s.i.*
 Muller, Wm. G. Max, *m.v.o.(4th).*
 Mullins, *Maj. Chas. H., c.m.g., f.c.*
 Munshi-ji Cowaji Murtzban, Khan Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Muncherji Rustomji Dhola, *c.i.e.*
 Mundy, *Captain Godfrey H. B., m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.*
 Murdoch, *Col. John F. Burn, c.n.(m).*
 Mure, Wm. John, *c.n.(c).*
 Murray, *Col. Arthur M., c.n.(m), m.v.o.(4th).*
 Murray, *Major-Gen. R. Hunter, c.n.(m), c.m.g.*
 Musgrave, Anthony, *c.m.g.*
 Nadam, Raja of, *c.s.i.*
 Nanak Chand, Rai Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Nanquette, Pierre F. II., *c.i.e.*
 Naoroji Pestonji Vakil, Khan Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Napier, *Lt.-Col. Hon. Geo. C., c.i.e.*
 Napier, Hon. Hy. Dundas, *c.m.g.*
 Napier, *Col. Hon. John S., c.m.g.*
 Napier, *Capt. Trevelyan D. W., m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.*

- Napier, William, *c.m.g.*
 Napier, John H., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Nash, Vaughan, *c.b.(c)*.
 Nath Mukharji, *c.i.e.*
 Nathan, Robert, *c.i.e.*
 Naylor, C. Shankar, *c.i.e.*
 Naylor, James R., *c.i.e.*
 Naylor, Henry P. Todd, *c.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*
 Neeldham, Francis J., *c.i.e.*
 Noel, Edmund, *v.i.e.*
 Nepoan, *Comm. St. Vincent*, *m.v.o.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Nevill, Lord Richard Plantagenet, *c.m.g.*
 Newall, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart, *c.b.(m)*.
 Newcombe, Edmund L., *c.m.g.*, *s.c.*
 Newcomen, Col. A. H. Gledowe, *c.i.e.*
 Newlands, John, *c.i.e.*
 Newman, Capt. R. G. O. Braumston, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Newton, Capt. Denzil O. C., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Newton, Francis J., *c.m.g.*
 Newton, F. J. Stewart Hay, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Nicholas, Capt. John, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Nicholls, Henry A. A., *c.m.g.*
 Nicholson, Arthur Wm., *c.b.(c)*.
 Nicholson, Col. John S., *c.b.(m)*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Nicholson, Capt. Stuart, *m.v.o.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Nicholson, Major-Gen. Stuart J., *c.b.(m)*.
 Nicol, John, *c.m.g.*
 Nicoll, Gen. Henry, *c.b.(m)*.
 Nicolson, David, *c.b.(c)*.
 Niambar Mukharji, Dabu, *c.i.e.*
 Nisbet, Colonel Robert P., *c.i.e.*
 Nixon, *Lt.-Gen.* John E., *c.b.(m)*.
 Noble, Lt. Percy L. H., *m.v.o.* (5th), *R.N.*
 Norcott, Col. Charles H. B., *c.m.g.*
 Norman, Capt. Claude Lumsden, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Norris, Col. Hy. Charles, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 North, Col. Bordinge N., *c.b.(m)*, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 North, Col. Dudley, *c.b.(m)*.
 North, Frederic D., *c.m.g.*
 Norton, Arthur T., *c.b.(c)*.
 Norton, David, *c.i.e.*
 Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Colborne, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Nugent, Col. Robert A., *c.b.(m)*.
 Nuthall, Col. Hy. Jno., *c.b.(m)*, *A.M.S.*
 Nutt, Alfred Y., *m.v.o.* (5th).
 Nye, Engineer-Capt. Alfred J., *m.v.o.* (4th), *R.N.*
 O'Brien, Capt. Aubrey J., *c.i.e.*
 O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R. M., *c.m.g.*
 O'Brien, Maj. Hon. Murrough, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 O'Connor, Col. Arthur P., *c.b.(m)*.
 O'Connor, M.-G. Luke, *c.b.(m)*, *P.C.*
 O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick P., *c.b.(m)*.
 O'Connor, Maj. Wm. F. Travers, *c.i.e.*
 O'Connor, James E., *c.i.e.*
 O'Dell, Col. Thos. J., *c.b.(m)*, *c.m.g.*
 Odling, Charles William, *c.s.i.*
 O'Donovan, Denis, *c.m.g.*
 O'Dwyer, Michael Francis, *c.s.i.*
 Ogilvie, Francis G., *c.b.(c)*.
 Ogle, Maj.-Gen. Frederic A., *c.b.(m)*.
 O'Grady, *Lt.-Col.* J. de Courcy, *c.b.(m)*.
 O'Halloran, Joseph S., *c.m.g.*
 Oha Ghine, Moung, *c.i.e.*
 Okeover, Captain Haughton E., *m.v.o.* (5th).
 Oldham, Wm. Benjamin, *c.i.e.*
 Oliver, Charles N. J., *c.m.g.*
 Oliver, Henry Alfred, *c.m.g.*
 Oliver, Capt. Hy. Francis, *m.v.o.* (4th), *R.N.*
 O'Malley, Col. William A. D'Oyley, *c.b.(m)*.
 O'Meara, Maj. Walter A. J., *c.m.g.*
 Ommaaney, Col. Albert E., *c.b.(m)*.
 Ommaaney, Charles Henry, *c.m.g.*
 Ommaaney, Col. Edward L., *c.s.i.*
 O'Neill, Maj.-Gen. Jno. J. S., *c.b.(m)*.
 O'Neil, Surg.-Gen. John, *c.b.(m)*.
 Onslow, Col. Geo. Thorp, *c.b.(m)*.
 Openshaw, Surg.-L., Thos. H., *c.m.g.*
 Oran, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Hy. John, *c.b.(c)*.
 Orange, Hugh W., *c.i.e.*
 Orange, William, *c.b.(c)*.
 Ord, Col. Frederick C., *c.b.(c)*.
 O'Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J., *c.m.g.*
 Organ, Maj. Charles, *m.v.o.* (5th).
 Ornstern, John I. M., *c.m.g.*
 Orpen, Henry Martyn H., *c.m.g.*
 Orpen, Maj. Redmond N. N., *c.m.g.*
 O'Shaughnessy, Richard, *c.b.(c)*, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Owens, Col. Gerald H., *c.b.(m)*.
 Ovey, Esmond, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm., *c.m.g.*, *c.i.e.*
 Owen, Col. Hy. Mostyn, *c.b.(m)*, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Owen, Capt. Roger C. R., *c.m.g.*
 Owen, Edward Caniffie, *c.m.g.*
 Paget, Capt. Albert E. S. L., *m.v.o.* (5th).
 Paget, Col. Harold, *c.b.(m)*, *d.s.o.*
 Paget, Col. Wellesley L. H., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Pain, Col. George Wm. H., *c.b.(m)*.
 Paine, Capt. Godfrey M., *m.v.o.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Pakam Rajaratna, Diwan Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Pakenham, *Lt.-Gen.* Thomas Henry, *c.b.(m)*.
 Pakenham, Capt. Wm. Christopher, *c.b.(m)*, *m.v.o.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Palanaueri Sundaram Sivaswami, *c.i.e.*
 Palmer, Charles George, *c.i.e.*
 Palmer, Fredk., *c.i.e.*
 Palmer, Capt. Norman C., *m.v.o.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Palmes, Col. Philip, *c.b.(m)*.
 Panna Lalji, H. B. Rai Mehta, *c.i.e.*
 Panton, Col. John G., *c.m.g.*
 Panton, Joseph A., *c.m.g.*
 Paris, Col. Archibald, *c.b.(m)*.
 Park, Maj.-Gen. Cecil Wm., *c.b.(m)*.
 Park, Col. James S., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Park, Col. Wm. Urquhart, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Parke, Col. Roger K., *c.b.(m)*.
 Parker, Joseph, *c.s.i.*
 Parkin, George Robert, *c.m.g.*
 Parkin, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, *c.i.e.*
 Parkinson, Capt. Chas. C., *m.v.o.* (5th), *c.i.e.*
 Parakimidei, Raja of, *c.i.e.*
 Parr, Maj.-Gen. Hy. Hallam, *c.b.(m)*, *c.m.g.*
 Parris, James William, *c.m.g.*
 Parry, Frederick S., *c.b.(c)*.
 Parshad Sukdeo, Rao Bahadur Pandit, *c.i.e.*
 Parsons, Hon. Charles A., *c.b.(c)*.
 Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Harold D. E., *c.m.g.*
 Parsons, *Lt.-Gen.* L. W., *c.b.(m)*.
 Parbat Bahadur Singh, Raja, *c.i.e.*
 Partab Singh, Sardar Alitwala, *c.i.e.*
 Paisley Thomas H. S., *m.v.o.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Patch, Col. Robert, *c.b.(m)*.
 Patey, Rear-Adm. Geo. Edwin, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Paton, Maj.-Gen. George, *c.m.g.*
 Paton, Comm. Wm. D., *m.v.o.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Patterson, Alexander B., *c.i.e.*
 Pattison, Jacob Luard, *c.b.(c)*.
 Patton, Col. Henry B., *c.b.(c)*.
 Paul, Alfred W., *c.i.e.*
 Paul, Col. Gerard R. C., *c.m.g.*
 Payne, Maj.-Gen. Richard L., *c.b.(m)*, *d.s.o.*
 Payton, Charles A., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Peacocke, Col. William, *c.m.g.*
 Peake, Maj. Malcolm, *c.m.g.*
 Peakman, Maj. Thomas C., *c.m.g.*
 Pearce, Maj. Francis B., *c.m.g.*
 Pearson, Maj.-Gen. Alfred A., *c.b.(m)*
 Pearson, Arthur A., *c.m.g.*
 Pearson, Col. Michael B., *c.b.(c)*.
 Pease, Lt.-Col. Henry Thos., *c.i.e.*
 Peebles, Lieut. Aubrey W., *m.v.o.* (5th), *R.N.*
 Peel Algernon R., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Peile, Lt.-Col. Schofield Patten, *c.b.(m)*.
 Peile, Col. Solomon C. F., *c.i.e.*
 Peirse, Rear-Adm. Richard Hy., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Pelham, Hon. Thomas H. W., *c.b.(c)*.
 Pelly, Capt. Hy. Bertram, *m.v.o.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Pemberton, Maj.-Gen. Robert C. B., *c.b.(m)*, *c.s.i.*
 Pemberton, Maj.-Gen. Wykeham L., *c.b.(m)*.
 Penclleton, Alan O'B. G. W., *c.m.g.*
 Pennington, Maj. Arthur W., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Penny, Edmund, *c.i.e.*
 Pennycook, Col. John, *c.s.i.*
 Penrose, James E., *m.v.o.* (5th).
 Perak, Raja of, *i.s.o.*
 Pereira, Lt.-Col. Geo. E., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Perkins, Col. Alfred T., *c.b.(c)*.
 Perran, Geo. James, *c.i.e.*
 Perrott, Maj.-Gen. Thomas, *c.b.(m)*.
 Perry, Aylesworth Bowen, *c.m.g.*
 Perry, Lt.-Col. Fras. F., *c.i.e.*, *i.m.s.*
 Pestanj Jalahangir, Khan Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Peterson, William, *c.m.g.*
 Petley, Lieut. Eaton Wm., *c.i.e.*, *R.N.*
 Phayre, Maj.-Gen. Arthur, *c.b.(m)*.
 Phillips, Lt.-Col. Burton Hy., *c.m.g.*
 Phillimore, Capt. Rich. F., *m.v.o.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Phillips, Francis, *c.b.(c)*.
 Phillips, Col. Walter E., *c.b.(m)*.
 Philpot, Robert, *c.b.(c)*.
 Pichot, Col. Edwin H., *c.m.g.*
 Pickard, Hon. Frederick H., *c.m.g.*
 Pilcher, Maj.-Gen. Thomas D., *c.b.(m)*.
 Pilkington, Col. Hy. Lionel, *c.b.(m)*.
 Piltor, Col. Wm. Frederick, *c.b.(c)*.
 Pinhey, Lieut.-Col. Alexander F., *c.i.e.*
 Pink, Col. Francis J., *c.b.(m)*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
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 Pisani, Salvatore A. L., *c.m.g.*
 Pitman, Charles E., *c.i.e.*
 Pitman, Capt. Robert, *c.m.g.*, *R.N.*
 Pitt, Capt. Francis J., *c.b.(c)*, *R.N.*
 Pitts, Hon. Jas. Stewart, *c.m.g.*
 Pitts, Thomas, *c.b.(c)*.
 Piyari Mohan, Raja Mukharji, *c.i.e.*
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 Plowden, Major-Gen. Francis H., *c.b.(m)*.
 Plowman, George Thomas, *c.m.g.*
 Plunkett, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Tindall, *c.b.(c)*.
 Poë, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hutcheson, *c.b.(m)*.
 Poett, Col. Joseph H., *c.b.(m)*.
 Poley, Lieut. Edward H. Weller, *m.v.o.* (5th).
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 Pollock, Major-Gen. John A. H., *c.b.(m)*.
 Ponnambalam Ramanathan, *c.m.g.*
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 Pook, Lt.-Col. John A., *m.v.o.* (4th).
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 Porteous, Col. Charles A., *c.i.e.*

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Powell, Maj.-Gen. Charles Herbert, c.b.(m).	Reid, Col. Ellis Ramsay, c.b.(m).	Routh, Rear-Admiral Hy. Peter, m.v.o.(4th).
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Power, Capt. Laurence E., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.	Rennie, Ernest A., m.v.o.(4th).	Rowell, Thos. Irvine, c.m.g.
Powlett, Col. Percy Wm., c.b.(m), c.s.i.	Repington, Lt.-Col. Charles a'Court, c.m.g.	Rowland, John Wm., c.m.g.
Prain, Lt.-Col. David, c.i.e.	Reynolds, Herbert T., c.s.i.	Rowland, Col. Thomas, c.b.(m).
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Pratt, Col. Hy. Marsh, c.b.(m).	Rice, Benjamin L., c.i.e.	Roy, Arnold, c.b.(c).
Pratt, Surgeon-General Wm. Simson, c.b.(m).	Rice, Col. Hy. Garde, c.b.(m).	Royle, Joseph R. E. J., c.i.e.
Preece, John R., c.m.g.	Rice, Corp.-Lt. Jas., m.v.o.(5th), R.N.	Royston, Lt.-Col. John R., c.m.g., d.s.o.
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Pringle, John, c.m.g.	Riddell, Capt. George Hutton, m.v.o.(4th).	Rustumji Dhanu, Jeehor Mehta, c.i.e.
Pringle, Capt. Lionel G., m.v.o.(5th).	Rideout, Maj.-Gen. A. H. Kennedy, c.b.(m).	Rutherford, J. C., c.m.g.
Pringle, Col. Robert, c.b.(m), d.s.o., A.V.D.	Ridgway, Col. Richard K., c.b.(m), 7 th .	St. Clair, Col. James L. G., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
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Prothero, Rowland E., m.v.o.(4th).	Rishiyur Denkata Srinivasa Aiyar, c.i.e.	Samut, Lt.-Col. Achilles, c.m.g.
Prout, William Thomas, c.m.g.	Ritter, Gustave A., c.m.g.	Sandeman, Lieut.-Colonel John G., m.v.o.(4th).
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Puckley, Richard K., c.i.e.	Roh, Maj.-Gen. Frederick S., c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).	Sandwith, Lt. Col. Ralph L., c.m.g.
Puiford, Col. Basil L. L., c.i.e.	Roberts, Col. Charles F., c.m.g.	Sanford, Col. Edw. C. Aysford, c.m.g.
Pulley, Col. Charles, c.b.(m).	Roberts, Hon. Charles J., c.m.g.	Sarat Chandra Das, c.i.e.
Pulteney, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Pulteney, c.b.(m), d.s.o.	Roberts, Lt.-Col. Hereward L., m.v.o.(4th).	Sardar B' m., Subadar Major, c.i.e.
Purefoy, Capt. Richard P., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.	Roberts, John, c.m.g.	Sassani, Maj.-Gen. Euston H., c.b.(m), 1 st C.
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Quin, Col. Windham Hy. Wyndham, c.b.(c), d.s.o.	Roberts, Maj. Robert H. Mills, c.m.g.	Saunders, William, c.m.g.
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Quirk, Col. John O., c.b.(m), d.s.o.	Robertson, Rear-Adm. Charles H., c.m.g., m.v.o.(5th).	Savile, Col. Henry B. O., c.b.(c).
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Ramkrishna Gopal Bhanderkar, c.i.e.	Robinson, Lt.-Col. Macleod B., c.m.g.	Scott, Hon. Ernest S., m.v.o.(4th).
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Rampura, Ram Singh, Raja, c.i.e.	Robinson, Wm. Valentine, c.m.g.	Scott, Lt.-Col. Lothian K., c.b.(c).
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Ramsay, Col. J. George, c.b.(m).	Roche, Maj.-Gen. Alex. Nelson, c.b.(m), c.m.g.	Scott, Col. Wm. Augustus, c.b.(m).
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Rawling, Capt. Cecil G., c.i.e.	Roffey, Chief-Insp.-Machin. James, c.b.(m), R.N.	Sellheim, Maj. Victor C. M., c.b.(m).
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Rawson, Col. Herbert E., c.b.(m).	Romer, Col. Fredk. C., c.b.(c), c.m.g.	Seymour, Capt. Edward, m.v.o.(5th).
Raymond, George, m.v.o.(5th).	Romesh Chunder Dutt, c.i.e.	Seymour, Richard S., m.v.o.(5th).
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Read, Herbert, c.m.g.	Ross, Alexander Carnegie, c.b.(c).	Sharpe, Maj. Wilfred S., c.m.g.
Reade, Lt.-Col. Charles J., c.b.(m).		Shaw, Insp.-Gen. Doyle M., c.b.(m), R.N.
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		Shepstone, Henrique C., c.m.g.

Shepstone, John Wesley, c.m.g.	Southey, Charles Wm., c.m.g.	Surtees, Col. Herbert C., c.m.g.
Shier Ahmad Khan, Sardar, c.i.e.	Southey, Col. Richard G., c.b.(m), c.m.g.	Sutor, Geo. Edward, m.v.o.(5th).
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 Birkin, Lt.-Col. Richard L.
 Bishop, Capt. Fredk. E.
 Blackader, Maj. Charles G.
 Blackburne, Capt. C. Harold.
 Blackwood, Capt. Lt. Fredk.
 Temple Hamilton-Temple.
 Blair, Maj. Arthur.
 Blake, Maj. Napoleon J. R.
 Blakeney, Maj. Herbert N.
 Blakeney, Maj. R. B. D., R.E.

Blenkinsop, Col. L. J., A.N.S.
 Bole, Maj. Louis W.
 Boland, Lieut. S. R.
 Boitroth, Maj. William E. T.
 Bols, Maj. Louis Jean.
 Bond, Capt. Charles Barbery.
 Bond, Engr.-Comm. Edmnd. I. A.
 Bond, Maj. Reginald C.
 Bonus, Lt.-Col. William John.
 Boon, Capt. George.
 Booth, Maj. William Henry.
 Boreadille, Col. H. R.
 Boucher, Capt. Benjamin H.
 Boulton, Maj. Chas. Percy.
 Bourke, Lt.-Col. Henry B.
 Bowden, Fleet-Surg. W., R.S.
 Bowen, Maj. C. O. C., R.E.
 Bowen, Capt. Gerard C.
 Bowen, Capt. H. J. Ap O.
 Bowyer, Lieut. B. A. Hure.
 Boykin, Maj. William Jas.
 Boyall, Capt. Alfred M.
 Boyce, Lt.-Col. Wm. George E.
 Boycott, Lt.-Col. Thos. Andrew Wighle.
 Boyd, Capt. Gerald Farrell.
 Boyd, Maj. Reg. J. H. R.E.
 Bradburn, Capt. Jas. A. I. A.
 Bradley, Capt. Robert Wm.
 Bradshaw, Capt. Wm. G.
 Brending, Capt. Geo. Remington.
 Breerton, Lt.-Col. Edwd. F.
 Brett, Maj. Charles A. H.
 Briggs, Maj. George T. M.
 Bridges, Lieut. C.
 Bridgford, Maj. Robert J.
 Brierley, Capt. G. T., R.A.
 Brindle, Lt. Rev. Bishop.
 Brittan, Capt. Reginald.
 Brockebank, Capt. J. J.
 Brodie, Maj. Ian Ashley Morton.
 Brownfield, Maj. Harry H.
 Brooke, Lt.-Col. Ronald G.
 Brooke, Lt.-Col. Victor R.
 Brown, Capt. C. W. Wreford.
 Brown, Lieut. A. J. Bessell.
 Browne, Capt. Chas. M., R.E.
 Browne, Capt. Clement I. S. Eton S. Eton.
 Browne, Maj. H. Hamilton.
 Browne, Maj. John Wm.
 Browne, Capt. Walter H.
 Brownlee, Capt. J. J.

Tru de Wold, Col. H. T.
 Brunker, Col. Capel M.
 Bryant, Capt. Henry G.
 Buchan, Lieut. Ernest N.
 Buckle, Maj. Christopher R.
 Buckle, Lt.-Col. Matthew P.
 Buckle, Maj. H. J. M., R.A.M.C.
 Bukeley, Maj. Henry C.
 Bulman, Col. Philip.
 Burbury, Lt.-Col. Vesey T.
 Burnaby, Capt. Hugo Beaumont.
 Burton, Maj. John C. R.A.
 Byron, Maj. Richard.
 Campbell, Capt. Archd. Jno.
 Campbell, Col. C. C. I. A.
 Campbell, Capt. Duncan F.
 Campbell, Lieut. Duncan I.
 Campbell, Col. Fredk., I. A.
 Campbell, Major John C.
 Campbell, Col. Jno. E. R.
 Campbell, Maj. J. H., R.A.M.C.
 Campbell, Capt. John V.
 Campbell, Capt. K. J. R.
 Campbell, Col. M. D.
 Campbell, Lt.-Col. Walter.
 Campbell, Lt.-Col. Wm. Kensington Hamilton.
 Campbell, Capt. Wm. Robinson.
 Canny, Capt. James C. M.
 Cape, Capt. C. S. (N.S.W.).
 Capell, Capt. Algernon E.
 Capper, Br.-Gen. Thompson.
 Capron, Maj. Henry C.
 Cardew, Col. Geo. H. A.
 Carew, Maj. Geo. A. Lade.
 Carington, Maj. Hon. Rupert Clement Geo.
 Carleton, Maj. Frederick M.
 Carleton, Maj. Launcelot R.
 Carpenter, Capt. A., R.A.
 Carter, Capt. Arthur.
 Cartwright, Capt. Fms. L.
 Cass, Maj. Charles H. D.
 Caulfield, Maj. Algernon M.
 Caulfield, Col. Gordon N.
 Cavendish, Capt. Lord J. S.
 Cecil, Col. Lord Edward.
 Chamber, Col. Bernard, I. A.
 Chapin, Capt. S. (Cape).
 Chapman, Capt. Paul.
 Charles, Maj. J. R. E., R.E.
 Charlton, Capt. Lionel E. O.
 Charrington, Comm. E., R.N.
 Chiazziari, Lt. N. W.
 Chichester, Maj. A. A.

- COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
 Neal, *Capt.* H. V. J. McCann.
 Neilson, *Capt.* Walter G.
 Nesbitt, *Captain* C. W.
 Nevill, *Capt.* Hugh L., R.A.
 Neville, *Col.* William C.
 Newbigging, *Capt.* Wm. P. E.
 Newlan, *Major* John N. (Cape).
 Nichol, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E. R.A.
 Nicholson, *Capt.* Donald F. R.A.
 Nicholson, *Lieut.* B. (Cape).
 Nicholson, *Lieut.* Edward
 Hugh Meredith, R.A.
 Nicholson, *Cpt.* Octavius H. L.
 Nicol, *Capt.* A. G. B.
 Norie, *Col.* C. E. de M., I.A.
 Norman, *Capt.* Montagu C.
 Normand, *Lieut.* P. H.
 Norris, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Jos.
 Northey, *Capt.* William.
 Norton, *Capt.* A. E. M. (S. Aust.).
 Nugent, *Col.* Oliver S.
 O'Neil, *Lt.* Thos. M. Wrayton.
 O'Brien, *Major* W. D. (N.S.W.).
 O'Donnell, *Col.* Hugh. I.A.
 O'Donnell, *Lt.-Col.* T. J., R.A.M.C.
 O'Farrell, *Major* M. (Victoria).
 O'Leary, *Capt.* Hon. L. G. C.
 O'Gorman, *Capt.* J. C., R.A.M.C.
 O'Halloran, *Capt.* Richard P. E.
 Ollivant, *Major* John S., R.A.
 O'Malley, *Capt.* C. E. J. Glen.
 O'Meara, *Captain* R. E. A.
 O'Neill, *Col.* W. H. Kingsley.
 Orr, *Col.* Alexander S.
 Orr, *Capt.* John H.
 Oso, *Major* Michael Harrison.
 Oswald, *Lt.* Wm. Digby (Cape).
 Otley, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Frodrik.
 Ouseley, *Major* R. Glynn, R.A.
 Paine, *Capt.* Albert Inghram.
 Paine, *Capt.* Jas. Henry, R.A.
 Palmer, *Capt.* Arth. Percy.
 Palmer, *Major* Cyril E., R.A.
 Paines, *Major* George V.
 Palmes, *Capt.* Gerald L.
 Panet, *Captain* Henri A.
 Parker, *Capt.* F. M. (W. Aust.).
 Parry, *Major* H. J., R.A.M.C.
 Parry, *Col.* L. E. Sidney.
 Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Frodrik G.
 Patterson, *Major* Ewing.
 Paton, *Capt.* Ian V.
 Patterson, *Major* Arthur H.
 Tylden.
 Patterson, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
 Paul, *Capt.* Jas. R. Alex.
 Hunter.
 Peake, *Col.* Walter A.
 Pearce, *Col.* Hugh W.
 Peebles, *Capt.* Arthur S.
 Peebles, *Major* Evelyn G.
 Peirse, *Major* Henry B. de la P. Beraford.
 Pell, *Major* Beauchamp T.
 Pell, *Col.* John S.
 Penton, *Lt.-Col.* R. H.
 Percival, *Major* Claude J., R.A.
 Percival, *Col.* E. Maxwell.
 Percival, *Major* Arthur J. B.
 Percival, *Capt.* Harold F. P.
 Perkins, *Captain* A. F.
 Perkins, *Major* Alfred Threlle.
 Perkins, *Major* Jno. Chas. C., I.A.
 Perkins, *Surg.-Major* R. C.
 Perry, *Capt.* Arthur O.
 Peterson, *Major* F. H., I.A.
 Petre, *Major* Charles L. R.
 Peyton, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Elliot.
 Phillips, *Capt.* Ivor, R.A.
 Phillips, *Comdr.* V. E. B.
 Phillips, *Capt.* E. Hawtin.
 Phillips, *Capt.* Henry J. V.
 Phillips, *Major* Louis M., R.A.
 Pickering, *Gen.* W. (Cape).
 Pigott, *Major* Grenville E.
 Pike, *Major* Wm. W., R.A.M.C.
 Pile, *Major* E. M., R.A.M.C.
 Pileau, *Major* Henry O.
 Pilon, *Major* Arthur F.
 Pirie, *Major* Arthur Murray.
- Place, *Capt.* Chas. Otley, R.A.
 Platt, *Lt.* William.
 Pollard, *Capt.* W. A. (Cape).
 Polson, *Captain* D. (N.Z.).
 Ponsonby, *Capt.* J. John.
 Ponsonby, *Lieut.* W. R.
 Poole, *Capt.* Frs. G.
 Poole, *Major* Fredk. Cuthbert.
 Poore, *Lt.* John. Montagu.
 Poore, *Capt.* Roger A.
 Portham, *Capt.* Robert S.
 Portal, *Col.* Bertrand P.
 Porter, *Major* F. J. W., R.A.M.C.
 Porter, *Major* Herbert A.
 Powell, *Col.* A. F., R.A.
 Power, *Lieut.* Edw. W. M., R.A.
 Power, *Lieut.* William S.
 Poynter, *Major* Arthur V.
 Poyser, *Vol.-Col.* Richard.
 Pratt, *Major* Ernest St. George.
 Pratt, *Major* H. Roger E., I.A.
 Pratt, *Capt.* Merlyn.
 Prescott, *Capt.* J. J. W., R.A.M.C.
 Price, *Capt.* Walter Clare G.
 Price, *Col.* Chas. H. U., I.A.
 Price, *Capt.* Charles L.
 Prichard, *Major* Chas. Stewart.
 Prior, *Capt.* John H., R.E.
 Prior, *Lieut.* M.
 Prichard, *Capt.* H. Lionel.
 Probyn, *Major* P. J., R.A.M.C.
 Puckle, *Major* John A.S.G.
 Pugh, *Lieut.* H. O.
 Purcell, *Capt.* J. F. (Cape).
 Quin, *Colonel* Windham H. Wyndham.
 Radcliffe, *Major* Jasper E.
 Radcliffe, *Capt.* Nathaniel R.
 Radcliffe, *Major* Charles E.
 Ramsbotham, *Capt.* J. B. (Cape).
 Rankin, *Capt.* Charles H.
 Ratnay, *Major* Halldane B.
 Ratnay, *Capt.* P. M.
 Ratnay, *Capt.* George.
 Rawlins, *Major* A. Kennedy.
 Rawnsley, *Col.* Claude, A.S.C.
 Raynham, *Lieut.* Eustace F.
 Ready, *Capt.* Felix F.
 Reeves, *Major* Paget E. Stuart.
 Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander.
 Reid, *Capt.* P. E. (Cape).
 Reid, *Capt.* Herbert Ambrose.
 Rennie, *Capt.* George A. P.
 Rennie, *Capt.* John George.
 Reynolds, *Major* Philip Guy.
 Rhodes, *Lt.-Col.* Elmhurst.
 Ricardo, *Capt.* A. St. Q.
 Richards, *Capt.* Bernard O.
 Richards, *Capt.* Sydney.
 Richardson, *Major* Francis J.
 Richardson, *Major* John.
 Richey, *Major* G. H. M.
 Rickman, *Capt.* W. E.
 Rigall, *Capt.* A. H. (Tasman).
 Rigall, *Capt.* Rupert F.
 Robb, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Roger Crompton.
 Robertson, *Br.-Gen.* James.
 Robinson, *Major* F. W. T.
 Roche, *Major* Geo. T. H. de M.
 Rogers, *Major* T. H. S. A.S.C.
 Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. A., I.A.
 Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* J. A. I.A.
 Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* J. Middleton.
 Rolleston, *Col.* Lancelot.
 Romilly, *Capt.* Bertram H.S.
 Rose, *Col.* H. Metcalfe, I.A.
 Ross, *Capt.* Thos. Allen.
 Ross, *Lt.-Col.* Charles.
 Ross, *Major* Charles.
 Ross, *Lieut.* H. P. C.
 Ross, *Lt.-Col.* R. F.
 Roupell, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest P. S.
 Rouse, *Major* Hubert, R.A.
 Rowand, *Lieut.* Alex., I.A.
 Rowcroft, *Major* Ernest G., R.A.
 Rowcroft, *Col.* Geo. F., I.A.
 Rowley, *Major* Robert Napier.
 Roy, *Lieut.* J. E. G. (Cape).
 Royston, *Lt.-Col.* J. R. (W.A.).
 Rudkin, *Capt.* Wm. C. E.
- Russell, *Capt.* Horatio D.
 Rutherford, *Captain* J. Hon.
 Ruthven, *Capt.* Hon.
 Christian M. Hore.
 Ruthven, *Major* Hon. W. P. H. (Master of Ruthven).
 Ryan, *Major* Chas. M., A.S.C.
 Ryan, *Major* George J.
 Ryder, *Lt.* Chas. H. Dunlop.
 Rynd, *Capt.* Francis F. H.
 St. Leger, *Col.* H. Hungerford.
 Sandbach, *Col.* Arth. E., R.E.
 Sanders, *Major* G. E. Canadian.
 Sandilands, *Capt.* James W.
 Sangmeister, *Lt.* F. A. W.
 Sapke, *Major* Francis.
 Sargent, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N., A.S.C.
 Saunders, *Capt.* Edward A.
 Saunders, *Capt.* Ernest H.
 Saunders, *Capt.* F. J., R.A.M.C.
 Saunders, *Capt.* George F. C.
 Saville, *Col.* Geo. W. Wrey.
 Sayle, *Capt.* Walter Clare G.
 Scalfie, *Capt.* G. S. Garland.
 Schreiber, *Major* Aetion L., R.E.
 Scott, *Col.* Arthur B., R.A.
 Scott, *Lt.-Col.* George J.
 Scott, *Major* Harve.
 Scott, *Capt.* Lord Herbert A.
 Montagu-Douglas.
 Scott, *Lt.* A. Robt. K., R.A.
 Scott, *Lt.-Col.* B. C. (Cape).
 Scott, *Capt.* W. (Cape).
 Scratchley, *Major* Victor H. S.
 Scudamore, *Major* Charles P.
 Seccombe, *Major* Arch. K., A.S.C.
 Seckham, *Col.* Bassett T.
 Seel, *Lt.* E. H. Molyneux.
 Seely, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. J. E. B.
 Segrave, *Major* O'Neal.
 Segrave, *Capt.* Wm. H. Erik.
 Selby, *Major* William, I.M.S.
 Sell, *Capt.* Edgar O.
 Shafto, *Capt.* A. Duncombe.
 Sharkey, *Capt.* Geo. C. Chas.
 Sharp, *Major* Wm., A.V.D.
 Shaw, *Capt.* Cecil A.
 Shea, *Major* John S. M.
 Shee, *Major* Martin Archer.
 Shephard, *Major* C. Sinclair.
 Shephard, *Col.* C. Herbert.
 Shephard, *Capt.* Consonby.
 Sheppard, *Major* Samuel G.
 Sheppard, *Major* Sermour H.
 Shestoun, *Col.* W. Maxwell.
 Shewan, *Capt.* Hugh M.
 Shore, *Lt.-Col.* Olfley B. S. F., I.A.
 Short, *Capt.* Percy H.
 Sheridan, *Capt.* Henry V.
 Short, *Lieut.* H. Hammond.
 Shoubridge, *Major* Thomas H.
 Shuter, *Capt.* Reginald G.
 Sidgwick, *Lieut.* Charles C.D.
 Silburn, *Capt.* P. A. (Natal).
 Sims, *Capt.* Reginald F. M.
 Simin, *Lt.-Col.* A. L., A.S.C.
 Sincleton, *Capt.* Henry T. C.
 Skinner, *Col.* Geo. J., I.A.
 Sladen, *Major* D. Ramsay.
 Sloan, *Lt.* John M., R.A.M.C.
 Sloman, *Lt.-Col.* H. Stanhope.
 Smith, *Capt.* C. F. (Cape).
 Smith, *Capt.* Fredk., R.A.M.C.
 Smith, *Lieut.* Arthur, R.A.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Lochhart.
 Smith, *Capt.* Horace M.
 Smith, *Capt.* Hugh William.
 Smith, *Major* K. J. Kincaid.
 Smith, *Capt.* Leonard K.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. U.
 Smith, *Capt.* B. P. Dorrien.
 Smith, *Capt.* B. P. Dorrien.
 Smith, *Capt.* D. C. Percy.
 Smitheman, *Capt.* Frs. Jas.
 Smithson, *Col.* Walter C.
 Smyth, *Major* Geoffrey H. J. S.
 Smyth, *Col.* Owen S., R.A.
 Smyth, *Major* Robert Napier.
 Soames, *Major* Alfred.
 Sowerby, *Col.* Harry J.
 Spedding, *Capt.* Charles R.
- Spong, *Major* Chas. S., R.A.M.C.
 Sprague, *Lt.-Col.* Basil Edw.
 Spry, *Major* Leighton Hume.
 Staigpool, *Capt.* George W. R.
 Stairs, *Major* Hy. Bertram.
 Standford, *Lt.-Col.* W. (Cape).
 Stanley, *Capt.* Hon. P. G.
 Stansfeld, *Capt.* John R. E.
 Stansfeld, *Capt.* Thomas W.
 Stanton, *Major* Fredk. W. S., R.A.
 Stanton, *Col.* Hy. Ernest.
 Stapleton, *Capt.* Jno. Hy.
 Steele, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm.
 Steele, *Lieut.* J. E. (Cape).
 Stehmer, *Lt.-Col.* Frs. V.
 Stephen, *Capt.* A. Burt.
 Stephenson, *Lieut.* Eric S.
 Stevenson, *Capt.* A. Garin.
 Stevenson, *Capt.* E. H., R.A.
 Stevenson, *Capt.* Robt. (N.Z.).
 Stewart, *Major* Algenon H.A.
 Stewart, *Col.* Bruce.
 Stewart, *Major* George, R.A.
 Stewart, *Capt.* Wm. E. H.
 Stirling, *Capt.* Geo. M. H.
 Stirling, *Capt.* Jas. David.
 Stirling, *Capt.* Walter Frs.
 Stockwell, *Lt.-Col.* George C. I.
 Stokes, *Col.* Alfred, R.A.
 Street, *Lt.-Col.* A. W. F., I.M.S.
 Strickland, *Major* Robert.
 Stuart, *Lt.* Jno. T. Burnett.
 Studd, *Major* Herbert W.
 Sunderland, *Col.* M. S. J.
 Sutton, *Lt.-Col.* A. A. R.A.M.C.
 Swanton, *Major* Chas. O., I.A.
 Swayne, *Col.* C. H., R.A.M.C.
 Swayne, *Capt.* Oswald B.
 Sweetnam, *Major* H.
 Swinton, *Major* E. D., R.E.
 Sykes, *Lt.-Col.* W. Ainley, I.M.S.
 Symes, *Capt.* Geo. Stewart.
 Synnot, *Major* A. H. S. Hart.
 Synnot, *Lt.* R. V. O. Hart.
 Sykes, *Major* Harold A. L.
 Talbot, *Major* Frederick G.
 Tanner, *Col.* John A.
 Tarbet, *Capt.* William G.
 Tarver, *Major* A. Leigh.
 Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* A. E. Mendle.
 Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* H. Neutville.
 Taylor, *Major* St. John L. H.
 The Flax.
 Taylor, *Capt.* W. Wm. Pitt.
 Temple, *Col.* Chas. Picheur.
 Teverham, *Col.* Richard K.
 Thickwell, *Capt.* Chas. Joseph.
 Thickwell, *Col.* G. R., R.A.
 Thickwell, *Capt.* E. G. Webb.
 Thesiger, *Capt.* Hon. W. G.
 Thompson, *Col.* Chas. W.
 Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. N.
 Thompson, *Major* Roland W.
 Thompson, *Lieut.* Thomas.
 Thompson, *Capt.* Wm. Oliver.
 Thompson, *Major* H. D. White.
 Thynne, *Capt.* Algenon Carteret.
 Thynne, *Major* Urie O.
 Tickell, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Jas.
 Tidwell, *Major* Edward C.
 Tighe, *Col.* Michael Joseph.
 Tighe, *Major* Vincent John.
 Tildard, *Major* Arthur B., I.A.
 Tivey, *Major* Geo. H.
 Tobin, *Col.* Frederick J.
 Todd, *Capt.* Thomas J. M.
 Tomkins, *Major* H. Lett, I.A.
 Tompson, *Lt.* Read H. B., R.A.
 Tonge, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Corrie.
 Toogood, *Capt.* Cecil.
 Toogood, *Major* H. Harrison.
 Topping, *Major* Thos. E.
 Tottenham, *Major* Charles B.
 Townley, *Lt.* Norman V.
 Travers, *Major* Joseph O.
 Treeby, *Major* Henry P.
 Tremere, *Major* C. A. C.
 Trencard, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh M.
 Tringham, *Major* Arch. M.
 Trotter, *Col.* Chas. E., R.A.
 Trotter, *Major* Edward H.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
 Trousdale, Capt. Robt. Cecil.
 Tucker, Capt. S. N.
 Turner, Capt. Bingham A.
 Turner, Capt. Francis Cecil.
 Turner, Capt. George G.
 Turner, Capt. R. S. A. F. C.
 Turner, Lt.-Col. R. E. W. F. C.
 Turca, Lt.-Col. Wm. H. A. E.
 Tuson, Maj. George E.
 Tweedie, Capt. Hy. Carmichael.
 Tweedie, Col. John Lannoy.
 Twynlow, Col. F. B. E.
 Twynam, Maj. Humphrey M.
 Tyndall, Maj. W. E. M.
 Umett, Capt. John A.
 Uniacke, Capt. Andrew Gore.
 Cunin, Col. Gaston B.
 Upton, Capt. Edward J. Gott.
 Van Someren, Capt. William.
 Weymouth, Lt. A.
 Vaughan, Maj. Chas. Davies.
 Vaughan, Lt.-Col. John.
 Vaux, Capt. Ernest.
 Venables, Maj. Charles J.
 Venour, Maj. Wilfrid J.
 Vernon, Lt. Rupert Robt.
 Vickery, Lieut. C. Edwin, R.A.
 Vigners, Maj. Philip W. A.
 Vickers, Capt. Richard P. L.
 Villiers, Capt. Evelyn F.
 Villiers, Lieut. Regd. H.
 Vipan, Maj. Charles.
 Wace, Col. E. Chas., R.A.

Wake, Capt. Herevard.
 Walker, Capt. Geo. Hy.
 Walker, Lt.-Col. Harold B.
 Walker, Capt. Jno. Douglas G.
 Walter, Lt.-Col. John McNeill.
 Wellhall, Capt. E. C. W. D., R.A.
 Walwyn, Capt. Fulke Jas.
 Ward, Lt. Arthur Claud.
 Wardle, Capt. Ernest V. L.
 Warre, Maj. Henry G.
 Warwick, Captain J. A.
 Waterhouse, Maj. James F.
 Watermeyer, Capt. J. H. H.
 Waterworth, Lt. Gerald F.
 Watson, Capt. Charles F.
 Watson, Capt. Harold F.
 Watson, Capt. William E.
 Watt, Capt. John Alexander.
 Wauchope, Capt. A. Grenfell.
 Wauchope, Maj. David A.
 War, Capt. Alfred Cotton.
 Wedgwood, Maj. Cecil.
 Welchman, Lt. Edwd. Theo.
 Weldon, Maj. Francis H.
 Wells, Capt. John Bayford.
 Westlake, Col. Almond P.
 Westmorland, Maj. Percy T.
 Weston, Col. Aylmer G.
 Hunter, R.E.
 Whatman, Maj. Amherst E.
 Wheatley, Capt. Leon L., L.A.
 Wheeler, Capt. Henry L.
 Whigham, Lt.-Col. Robt. D.

White, Col. Fredk., R.M.L.I.
 White, Capt. Frederick A.
 White, Capt. James Robert.
 White, Maj. Samuel R. L.
 Whitehead, Capt. Ernest K.
 Wickham, Capt. Charles G.
 Wickham, Capt. T. E. P., R.A.
 Wickham, Lt. Thos. S.
 Wilkin, Capt. Henry D., R.N.
 Wilkins, Col. J. S., L.M.S.
 Wilkinson, Col. Geo. A. E.
 Wilkinson, Capt. Hy. T. H.
 Wilkin, Maj. T. H. Des Vaux.
 Wilkinson, Capt. William T.
 Williams, Capt. Arthur F. C.
 Williams, Capt. Ashley P. W.
 Williams, Col. E. C. Inguville.
 Williams, Maj. Edward E.
 Williams, Capt. H. A., L.M.S.
 Williams, Lt. Hugh B., R.A.
 Williams, Maj. Weir de L.
 Willis, Capt. Evelyn S. Constantine.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. A. E.
 Wilson, Maj. Cecil W.
 Wilson, Maj. Olive H. A.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Edmund.
 Monkhous, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
 Wilson, Capt. Eric E., R.A.
 Wilson, Capt. Francis A. R.
 Wilson, Capt. Hon. Guy, M.P.
 Wilson, Major Herbert H.

Wilson, Capt. Leslie O., R.M.L.I.
 Wilson, Major N. (Cape).
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Rd. H. F. W.
 Wingfield, Maj. John M.
 Winsloe, Maj. Alf. R., R.N.
 Winwood, Maj. William Q.
 Wishart, Capt. Robert.
 Wodehouse, Maj. Ernest C. F.
 Wood, Maj. Alexr. V. L.
 Wood, Lt.-Col. Charles P. Boileau.
 Wood, Maj. E. FitzG. M.
 Wood, Col. Hastings St. Leger.
 Wood, Capt. John L.
 Woodward, Capt. Fras. W.
 Wormald, Maj. Fredk. W.
 Worship, Maj. Vereist Turner.
 Wray, Capt. Kenneth M.
 Wright, Capt. Pache Allen.
 Wright, Lt.-Col. P. W., L.M.S.
 Wright, Col. George, R.A.
 Wright, Col. Harry.
 Wynn, Lt.-Col. Robt. Wm. Herbert Watkins Williams.
 Wynne, Maj. Reginald.
 Wynter, Capt. Fras. A., R.A.
 Wynyard, Capt. Edwd. Geo.
 Yale, Col. James Corbet.
 Tatman, Maj. Clement.

Secretary and Registrar. R. H. Brads, War Office, S.W.

The Imperial Service Order—Companions. I.S.O.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, &c.

INSTITUTED 25th June, 1902.

Ribbon, Blue with red edge.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., EMPEROR OF INDIA.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.M.G.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

COMPANIONS (495).
 Adams, William Henry.
 Addy, William Frum.
 Adika, Raja of Perak.
 Alchin, Thomas.
 Alldridge, Thomas Joshua.
 Allen, Benjamin.
 Allen, George Thomas.
 Alvarez, Justin Chas. Wm.
 Anderson, Charles Willers.
 Anderson, John Gerard.
 Anderson, Thomas.
 Andrews, Edward Jordan.
 Ansell, Wm. James David.
 Apperson, George Ladimer.
 Atchey, C. Newton.
 Auchinbail, Wm. Douglas.
 Aylan, John Charles.
 Babbitt, George Nealon.
 Bailey, John Walter.
 Bailey, William Henry.
 Ball, James Dyer.
 Barclay, Robert Buchanan.
 Barling, Joseph.
 Bartlett, H. Robert Strim.
 Barry, James Albert.
 Beall, Capt. George.
 Beard, Charles Thomas.
 Beck, James Scott.
 Bell, Robert, L.D., R.N.S.
 Belslaw, Edward.
 Bennett, George Whately.
 Bennett, Sevan John.
 Beresford, Marcus de P.
 Berkeley, Essex D.
 Berry, Henry FitzPatrick.
 Birnie, James.
 Birch, Claude Churchill.
 Bird, James Wm. F.
 Blakey, James.
 Brevell, John Norman.
 Bradlett, Octavius H.
 Brand, Ferdinand.
 Breeding, George Andrew.
 Briggs, Thomas.
 Brook, Herbert Arthur.
 Brown, Frederick.
 Brown, George.

Brown, Harry.
 Brown, Joseph.
 Brown, Miss Mary.
 Browne, Albert.
 Browne, George.
 Browne, William.
 Bullock, Samuel.
 Bulmer, James Alfred.
 Burns, James.
 Burt, Octavius.
 Byrne, James Patrick.
 Calder, Robert.
 Callott, John Hope.
 Calvert, John Jackson.
 Campbell, Henry Cooke.
 Cantrell, Robert.
 Canfield, Fras. J. R. T. St. G.
 Chamberlin, Arthur George.
 Chapman, William Arthur.
 Christoffels, James Edwin.
 Christoffels, William S.
 Chapin, Adolphus Philip.
 Clarke, William.
 Clavey, John.
 Collier, Robert Cecil.
 Colher, Walter Henry.
 Cochrane, Robert.
 Corahan, Timothy Augustine.
 Cole, George.
 Collier, Fredk. William.
 Collins, Col. Robert Joseph.
 Colls, Thomas Arthur.
 Colyer, William Robert.
 Conant, Thomas William.
 Conolly, William Wellington.
 Conroy, Bolton Glanvill.
 Courtenay, Henry.
 Cowper, Francis Henry.
 Crawford, Alfred.
 Crensy, Leonard.
 Cresswell, Mrs. Margaret S.
 Culley, William Richard.
 Candall, Herbert M.
 Dale, Augustus Charles.
 Darley, Cecil West.
 Davies, Henry.
 Deering, William H.
 De Kretser, Edward.

Denton, William.
 Dillon, Patrick Lawlor.
 Dimond, William James.
 Dolton, David.
 Douglas, Samuel Henry.
 Downer, William James.
 Dronnan, William Henry.
 Duff, Benjamin Michael.
 Duncan, James Murray.
 Dunn, Thomas Smith.
 Du Vergé, Louis S. Rathier.
 Drynam, Edward.
 Beales, Maj. Dorset, v.d.
 Edwards, Henry James.
 Elliot, Lawrence Stirling.
 Elliott, John Cutbush.
 Ellis, John Chute Buck.
 Engelbach, Alfred H. H.
 Ewart, David.
 Fairbairn, Robert.
 Falkus, Richd. Uriah.
 Farrell, Edward George.
 Feneham, Harry.
 Fleischer, William Martin.
 Fleming, James.
 Ford, Charles.
 Fortescue, Laurence.
 Foster, Edward Alexander.
 Francis, James Schreiber.
 Fraser, George L. B., K.C.
 Fraser, Hanson Werry.
 Fraser, John.
 Freeman, Edwd. Dothamley.
 Fryer, Charles E.
 Gaffney, Thomas Burke.
 Gage, Thos. R. Badille.
 Galer, John Maxey.
 Garcia, Arthur Henry.
 Gardiner, Fredk. Wm.
 Gardiner, John.
 Gardin, Thomas.
 Garth, John.
 Gerald, William John.
 Gibb, J. A. T.
 Gibson, Frederick Allan.
 Gill, Thomas.
 Gilpin, Edwin.
 Gobell, Antoine.

Goldsmith, John Mills.
 Gould, Edward.
 Gould, Edward Blencowe.
 Graham John.
 Gregory, John Uriah.
 Grenier, Gerard.
 Grenier, Gustave.
 Griffiths, George Hollin.
 Grunwald, Samuel Metcalfe.
 Guinness, Edwd. John Day.
 Hall, Henry.
 Hall, John Carey.
 Hall, William C. Briggs.
 Hanson, Charles Rasrick.
 Hardingham, Nathaniel.
 Harris, Edward.
 Harwin, Richard William.
 Hatfield, Henry.
 Haubrey, Napoleon.
 Hawks, Henry Nicholas.
 Head, Joshua John.
 Headland, John.
 Heavside, Arthur West.
 Hehn, Henry James, F.R.C.
 Hewson, John Chambers.
 Hewlett, Percy.
 Heywood, James Barnes.
 Hilt, Arthur.
 Hingston, George.
 Hobbins, Robert.
 Hodgins, John George, L.D.
 Homage, James Francis.
 Hoolay, Samuel Cudler.
 Hopkins, James Charles.
 Hoskins, William.
 Houldie, Henry Chas. H. H.
 Hughes, Walter Tatham.
 Humphreys, Noel A.
 Hunt, George Henry.
 Hunter, Charles Hastings.
 Hyde, James Wilson.
 Irvine, Lt.-Col. Archibald G.
 Jackson, J. Whitfield.
 Jackson, Morton Stode.
 Jago, Thomas Sampson.
 Jarman, John Robert.
 Jarvis, Lt.-Col. Arthur L.
 Jerome, Thomas Stroud.

COMPANIONS, I.S.O.—cont.

Johnston, Robt. Mackenzie.	Metcalfe, Edward.	Reid, Alexander.	Stevenson, Thomas.
Jones, Charles Jerome.	Michell, John.	Reid, Alfred Henry.	Stewart, Daniel.
Kelly, John.	Miller, David.	Rigg, Edward.	Strong, John Alexander.
Kensington, Wm. Charles.	Miller, George.	Rivers, Edward George.	Sutherland, Edward D.
King, Arthur Thomas.	Millikin, Alexander.	Roberts, Edward.	Taché, Eugene Etienne.
King, Thomas Malcol.	Mills, James.	Robertson, Thomas.	Tugliatiero, Napoleone.
King, William Frederick.	Milroy, Henry.	Robertson, Thomas Dixon	Tute, Frank.
Kirkpatrick, Francis.	Mitchin, Charles O.	M. T.	Taylor, Alex. George Denison.
Knyvett, Seymour Henry.	Minnow, Joseph Lazarus.	Robertson, Wm. Chrystal.	Taylor, William T.
Laborde, Edward Daniel.	Mitchell, Frank Wm. Drew.	Robson, Robert.	Thomas, Philip Henry.
Lambert, Francis L.	Montzambert, Frederick.	Roche, John.	Thompson, James Arthur.
Langford, John.	Moon, Henry E.	Roper, Henry Basil.	Thompson, James Coulthred.
Larcombe, Thomas.	Moore, John Robt.	Ross, George.	Thompas, Alexander.
Laslett, Henry James.	Moore, George.	Rowell, John Soulsby.	Tigar, Edward.
Leach, Frederick.	Moysey, Henry Luttrell.	Rudler, Frederick William.	Tilney, John Deane.
Leah, Samuel Dawson.	Muir, William.	Rudolf, Robt. de Montjoie.	Timperley, William Henry.
Lemass, Peter Edmund.	Murphy, Martin.	Russell, Comm. Robert	Todd, George.
Le Moine, J. de Saint-D.	Murray, Abijah.	Murray, n.s.	Tombs, Robert Charles.
Le Sneur, Henry.	Murray, Colin Alexander.	Rushton, William S.	Topp, Charles Alfred.
Levey, Charles James.	Nash, Redmond.	Russell, James.	Tucker, Francis Ellis.
Lewis, Richard.	Neitenstein, Frederick Wm.	Russell, James George.	Turvey, Isaiah.
Lewis, William George.	Nesbary, Arthur.	Russell, Robert.	Usher, Henry Charles.
Lister, Joseph Storr.	Newman, Edward Braxton.	Ryan, Edward Joseph.	Van der Eck, Nicholas.
Lister, Robert John.	Nops, Walter.	Ryder, William Henry.	Vane, Frederick William.
Livingstone, Matthew.	Norris, George Michael.	Saltmarsh, John.	Verning, Alfred Reid.
Lockyer, Nicholas C.	Novell, Edwin Crackock.	Scott, James.	Vincent, John Lewis.
Logan, James Kennedy.	Okefen, Wm. Edwd. Farry.	Scott, William James.	Waters, Alfred Charles.
Long, Charles.	Olson, Thomas.	Sealey, Patrick Samuel.	Watkins, Fredrick Henry.
Long, Thomas.	O'Reilly, Joseph.	Senior, Bernard.	Webb, Montague.
McDermott, Peter Joseph.	Outrill, Lt. Col. Frank Leon.	Sharp, Arathoon.	West, Jno. Hy. Rickard.
MacDonald, John.	Owen, William.	Sharp, Jno. Reuben Philip.	White, H. Bantrey.
Macgregor, Robert Roy.	Owsey, John William.	Sharp, Thomas Herbert.	Whynham, William Henry.
MacLagan, John.	Parmelee, William Grannis.	Shaw, Bernard.	Wilson, James.
MacLaverly, Edward H. E.	Pearce, George Henry.	Sholl, Lionel Henry.	Williams, Henry Owen.
Macloed, John.	Pearson, Charles Wemyss.	Sholl, Richard A.	Williams, James Alexander.
McMichael, Solon William.	Pearson, Octavius Henry.	Smart, William Wilkinson.	Willis, James.
McNaughtan, John, x.p.	Pedley, Arthur Charles.	Smeton, Samuel Page.	Willmot, Joseph Wm.
Mansergh, Cornwell L. W.	Pennell, Charles Henry.	Smith, Allan Frith.	Wilson, William Robert.
Manson, John.	Perkins, Harry Innes.	Smith, Edgar Albert.	Winter, Edwin.
Martin, Edward John.	Pillans, Charles Eustace.	Smith, Frederick Bonham.	Wolfsden, Lt. Col. Richard.
Martin, David.	Pilot, Key, Canon Wm., n.d.	Smith, Lt. Col. Henry Robt.	Wood, Alfred John.
Martin, Joseph Samuel.	Ploeman, Edward Philip.	Smith, Juss M. Constance.	Wood, Julia Mary.
Masham, William George.	Porral, Albert.	Smyth, Chas. Edwd. Owen.	Woods, Richd. Lennox.
Mason, Alfred John.	Pottinger, David.	Somersville, David Hughes.	Wright, Leonard.
Matthews, Thomas Vincent.	Power, Augustus.	Speeding, William C.	Wright, Uriah John.
May, Alfred John.	Reed, William.	Spencer, Frederick.	Wyde, John Truro.
Meakin, Henry Wm.	Redgrave, Jasper Alexr.	Stephens, Richard.	Yald, Edward.
Mensah, Alfred.	Reed, Joseph Martin.	Stevens, Frederick.	
Menzies, William.			

THE VICTORIA CROSS. F.C.

Ribbon, Crimson for Army; dark blue for Navy.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED 26th January, 1856.

A list of surviving recipients.



Adams, Maj. Gen. Robert B.C.B., I.A., Upper Swat	1897	Douglas, Capt. H. E. M., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., S. Africa	1899
Ashford, Sergt. T. (Roy. Fus.), Afghan	1880	Dowell, Lt.-Col. George Dare, R.M.A., Baltic	1885
Aylmer, Maj. Gen. Fenton J., D.S.O., R.E., Hunza-Nagar	1891	Doxat, Lt. Alexis C., S. Africa	1901
Babbie, Col. Wm., C.M.G., R.A.M.C., S. Africa	1899	Dunmore, Maj. Earl of, M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), Upper	
Bees, Priv. W. (Derby R.), S. Africa	1901	Scot	
Bees, Sergt. E. (Derby R.), S. Africa	1901	Durant, Lt.-Col. (Rifle Bn.), S. Africa	1897
Bell, Priv. D. (South Wales Bds.), Andamans	1887	Edwards, Priv. Thos. (42d Highs.), Sudan	1894
Bell, Lt. F. W. (W. Australia), S. Africa	1901	Edwards, Maj. Wm. M. (High L.I.), Egypt	1882
Bisdee, Lieut. H. H. (Tasmania), S. Africa	1900	Engleheart, Sergt. H. (10th Hrs.), S. Africa	1900
Boisragon, Maj. G. H., I.A., Hunza-Nagar	1891	English, Lt. W. John (A.S.C.), S. Africa	1901
Bradley, Driver F. G. (R.F.A.), S. Africa	1901	Farmer, Sergt. Donald (Cann. Highs.), S. Africa	1900
Byrne, Private Thomas (1st Lancers), Sudan	1898	Farmer, Corp. J. (Army Hosp. Corps), Transvaal	1881
Cadell, Col. Thomas, C.B., I.A., Mutiny	1887	Findlater, Major G. (Gord. Highs.), India	1887
Carter, Capt. Herbert, Augustines, I.A., Mutiny	1887	Firth, Sergt. Thomas (W. Riding R.), S. Africa	1890
Chaplin, Col. J. W., C.B., Hampshire R., China	1880	FitzClarence, Lt.-Col. C. (Irish Guards), S. Africa	1899
Clements, Corp. J. J. (Rimington's Guides), S. Africa	1900	Fitzpatrick, Priv. F. (Conn. Rang.), S. Africa	1879
Cobbe, L.-O.A.S., D.S.O. (King's Afr. R.), Somaliland	1903	Flawn, Priv. Thos. (Conn. Rang.), S. Africa	1879
Cockburn, Lt. H.Z.C. (R. Canadian Dns.), S. Africa	1900	Fowler, Sergt. Edmond (Sec. Rif.), Zulu	1879
Coghlan, Sergt. Maj. C. (Gordon Highs.), Mutiny	1887	Gifford, Major Lord (S. Wales Bds.), Ashanti	1874
Colvin, Maj. E. M. Colquhoun, R.E., Mohmand	1897	Glasgow, Driver H. H. (R.E.A.), S. Africa	1900
Congrave, Col. W. N., M.V.O. (Rifle Brig.), S. Africa	1898	Goodfellow, Lt. Gen. Chas. A., n.s., Mutiny	1869
Costello, Capt. Edmond W., I.A., Malakand	1897	Gordon, Lt.-Col. W. E. (Gord. Highs.), S. Africa	1900
Crandon, Pte. H. G. (18th Hrs.), S. Africa	1901	Gordon, Sergt. Wm. J. (W.I.R.), Gambia River	1892
Craigh, Gen. Sir O. Moore, C.B., I.A., Afghan	1879	Gough, Gen. Sir C. J. S., C.B. (Beng. Cav.), Mutiny	1893
Cree, Surg. Capt. T. J. (Imp. Lt. Horse), S. Africa	1901	Gough, Col. J. E. (Rif. Brig.), Somaliland	1907
Crimmin, Lt.-Col. John, C.B., I.M.S., Burma	1889	Grant, Lt.-Col. Charles J. Wm., I.A., Manipur	1891
Curtis, Sergt. A. E. (Surrey Regt.), S. Africa	1900	Grant, Capt. John Duncan, I.A., Tibet	1894
Daugherty, Sergt. (Connacht R.), S. Africa	1887	Gry, Lieut. Basil John Douglas, C.B. (R. Fus.), China	1890
Doogan, Priv. John (1st D.G.), Lavinga, Neth	1887	Hale, Surg. Maj. Thomas R., C.B. (R. Fus.), China	1885
Douglas, Lt.-Col. C. Mills, A.M.S., Andamans	1887	Halliday, Maj. Lewis S. Tollemache, R.M.L.I., Crimea	1900

Hammond, Col. Sir A.G., r.e.s., p.s.o., <i>Afghanistan</i>	1879	Nesbitt, Capt. R. C. (Mashonaland), <i>Rhodesia</i>	1896
Hampton, Sergt. H. (Liverpool), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Nickerson, Maj. Wm. Hy. S., r.a.m.c., <i>S. Africa</i>	1906
Harbham, Lieut. W. J. (N.Z.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Norwood, Capt. John (dth G.G.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Harding, Chd. Gunner Israel, r.a., <i>Egypt</i>	1834	Nurse, Sergt. G. E., r.a., <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Hart, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. C., r.e.s., p.s.o., <i>Afghanistan</i>	1879	O'Connor, Maj.-Gen. Luke, c.s. (R.W. Fus.), <i>Crimea</i>	1854
Hartley, Col. E. B., c.m.g. (C.M.R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1879	Osborne, Priv. Jas. (Northampton R.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1885
Heathcote, Lt. A. S. (K.R.R.C.), <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Parker, Sergt. Charles (R.H.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Heaton, Corp. Wm. (Liverpool Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Parson, Sergt. John (A. and S. Highrs.), <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
Henderson, Trooper H. S. (Balawayo), <i>Rhodesia</i>	1896	Pitts, Lance-Corp. J. (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Hitch, Priv. Geo. H. (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Zulu</i>	1899	Predergaster, Gen. Sir H. N. D., c.e.s., r.e., <i>Mut.</i>	1857
Holland, Maj. E. R. (Canadian Dns.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899	Probyn, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir N. D., c.e.s. (Pun- jab Cavalry), <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
Horne, Surg.-Gen. Sir A. D., c.e.s., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Ramsden, Lieut. H. E. (Protect. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Hope, Col. William (Roy. Fus.), <i>Crimea</i>	1855	Ravenhill, Pte. C. (R. Scots Fus.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Hornby, Col. E. J. Phipps, r.a., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Reed, Maj. Hamilton Lyster, r.a., <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
House, Private Wm. (R. Berks R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Reynolds, Lt.-Col. Jas. Henry, r.a.m.c., <i>Zulu</i>	1899
Hovine, Maj. N. R. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Richardson, Priv. G. (Border Regt.), <i>Mutiny</i>	1859
Hutchinson, Lt.-Col. E. D. Brown-Syngé (14th Hrs.), <i>South Africa</i>	1900	Richardson, Sergt. A. H. L. (Strathcona's), <i>S. Af.</i>	1900
Ind, Corp. Shoe-Smith A. E., r.a.m.c., <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Ridgeway, Col. Richard K., c.s., i.a., <i>Naga Hills</i>	1879
Inkron, Capt. Edgar Thos., r.a.m.c., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Roberts, Field-Marshal Earl, r.g., r.a., <i>Mutiny</i>	1858
Johnes, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hills, c.e.s., r.a., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Robertson, Lt. William (Gord. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Johnstone, Capt. R. (Imp. Light Horse), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899	Rogers, Lieut. James (S. A. Constab.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Jones, Lt.-Col. Alfred S. (14th Lrs.), <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Rolland, Maj. George Murray, i.a., <i>Somaland</i>	1903
Jones, Capt. H. M. (Roy. Fus.), <i>Crimea</i>	1855	Rutherford, Capt. Hon. Alex. G. A. Rose (K.D.), <i>Nile</i>	1898
Jones, Private Wm. (S. Wales Bord.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Salmon, Adm. of the Fleet Sir N., c.e.s., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
Jones, Capt. C. Mansel (W. York R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Sartorius, M.-G. E. H., c.s. (E. Lanc. R.), <i>Afghanistan</i>	1879
Kenna, Col. Paul A., p.s.o. (1st Lrs.), <i>Sudan</i>	1898	Schofield, Maj. H. N., r.a., <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Kerr, Lt. William Alex. (Bomb. Inf.), <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Scott, Lance-Corp. R. (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Kirby, Qr.-Mr. Sergt. F., r.e., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Scott, Lt.-Col. Robt. G., p.s.o. (C.M.R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1879
Knight, Sergt. H. J. (Liverpool Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Seely, Saman William (1st Lrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Lawrence, Lt. T. (17th Lrs., 10th Hrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Shau, Sergt. J. (High L. I.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Lawson, Pte. H. (Gord. High.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1897	Smith, Gunner Albert, r.a., <i>Sudan</i>	1885
Leach, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. P., c.e.s., r.e., <i>Afghanistan</i>	1879	Smith, Lt. Clement L. (Somal. M.), <i>Somaland</i>	1904
Leake, Surg.-Cpt. A. Martin (S.A. Const.), <i>S. Afr.</i>	1902	Smith, Sergt. James (The Buffs), <i>Moinmand</i>	1899
LeGuesne, Lt.-Col. Ferd. Simeon, r.a.m.c., <i>Burma</i>	1899	Smith, Lt.-Col. J. Manners, c.i.e., i.a., <i>Hanza- Nagar</i>	1891
Lloyd, Col. Owen Edward P., r.a.m.c., <i>Burma</i>	1893	Smyth, Lt.-Col. N. M. (dth G.G.), <i>Sudan</i>	1898
Lodge, Bombardier Isaac, r.a.m.c., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Stephens, Dmr. D. (Middlesex R.), <i>New Zealand</i>	1863
Luce, Rear-Admiral Charles, <i>Adria, Battle</i>	1854	Sylvester, Asst.-Surg. H. T. (R. W. Fus.), <i>Crimea</i>	1855
Lyster, Lt.-Gen. H. H. Hammon, c.s., <i>Mutiny</i>	1858	Temple, Lt.-Col. Wm., r.a.m.c., <i>New Zealand</i>	1854
MacKay, Capt. Jno. F. (A. & S. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Thackeray, Col. Sir E. T., c.e.s., r.e., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
Maygar, Capt. L. C. (Victoria), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Towse, Capt. E. B. (Gord. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
McKenna, Ensign Edw. (York and Lanc. R.) N.Z., <i>Mutiny</i>	1863	Traynor, Sergt. W. B. (W. Yorks R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
MacKenzie, Capt. John (R. Scots.), <i>Assault</i>	1900	Turner, Lt.-Col. R. W., p.s.o. (R. Can. Dns.), <i>S. Af.</i>	1901
Marling, Col. P. S., c.s. (18th Hussars), <i>Sudan</i>	1884	Yickery, Corp. S. (Dth R.), <i>Tirah</i>	1897
Marshall, Maj. William T. (18th Hussars), <i>Sudan</i>	1884	Walker, Lt.-Col. William George, i.a., <i>Somaland</i>	1903
Martinson, Lieut. H. R. (Protect. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899	Walker, Maj. A. R. Hill (Nrtthm. R.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1881
Masterson, Maj. John E. L. (Dovon R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Ward, Private C. (Yorksh. L. I.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Maxwell, Lt.-Col. F. A., p.s.o., i.a., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Wasall, Private Samuel (S. Staff. R.), <i>Zulu</i>	1879
Mayo, Arthur (Indian Navy), <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Watson, Gen. Sir John, c.e.s., r.a., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
Meiklejohn, Capt. M. F. M. (Gordon Highlanders), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899	Watson, Maj. T. Colough, r.e., <i>Malakand</i>	1897
Mellish, Col. Chas. John, i.a., r.a., <i>Assault</i>	1900	White, Field-Marshal Sir Geo. Stuart, c.e.s. (Gordon High. under), <i>Afghanistan</i>	1879
Milbank, Maj. Sir J. P. B. (10th Hrs.), <i>S. A.</i>	1900	Williams, Pte. John (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Zulu</i>	1879
Morgan, Trumpeter John (dth G.G.), <i>Mutiny</i>	1858	Wilson, Adm. of the Fleet Sir A. K., c.e.s., <i>Sudan</i>	1884
Moore, Maj.-Gen. Arthur T., c.s., i.a., <i>Persia</i>	1857	Wood, F.-M. Sir H. E., c.e.s. (17th Lrs.), <i>Mutiny</i>	1858
Mullane, Sergt.-Maj. Patrick, r.a., <i>Afghanistan</i>	1830	Wright, Capt. W. (R. W. Surrey R.), <i>Sokoto</i>	1903
Mullins, Maj. C. H., c.m.g. (Imp. L. H.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899	Wyllie, Capt. Guy G. E., i.a., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Murray, Corp. Jas. (Conn. Rang.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1881	Young, Sergt.-Maj. Alexr. (Cape Police), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Murray, Sergt. John (Durham L. I.), <i>New Zealand</i>	1884		

The Order of Merit—O.M.

INSTITUTED 26th June, 1902.

MEMBERS.

Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil; the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves, upon the badge. Membership of this Order confers no precedence, but those holding it are authorised to place the letters O.M. after the G.C.B. and before the other Orders.

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts of Kandahar, V.C.
K.G., K.P.

Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P.

Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener, G.C.B.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn.

Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.

Lord Lister, F.R.S.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart
Seymour, G.C.B.

Sir William Huggins, F.R.S.

Field-Marshal Sir George Stuart White, V.C., G.C.B.

Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, G.C.B.
(created a Peer, 9 Nov., 1909).

William Holman-Hunt.

Earl of Cromer.

Rt. Hon. James Bryce.

Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker.

Field-Marshal Prince Yamagata.

Field-Marshal Prince Oyama.

Admiral Count Togo.

Miss Florence Nightingale.

Professor Henry Jackson.

Alfred Russel Wallace.

Secretary and Registrar, Col. Hon. Henry Chas.
Legge, C.V.O.

The House of Commons.

THE second Parliament of King Edward VII. was elected in January and February, 1906, and was opened by the King on 19 Feb. of that year. The General Election had returned 512 Ministerialists (374 Liberals; 54 Labour Members; 84 Nationalists) and 158 Opposition (131 Conservatives and 27 Unionists), distributed as shown in the following table:—

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.				POSITION AS TO PARTIES (1906).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Univer- sities.	Total Members.	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Majority.
England	234	226	5	465	337	128	209 Min.
Wales.....	19	11	—	30	30	0	30 Min.
Scotland	39	31	2	72	61	11	50 Min.
Ireland	85	16	2	103	84	19	65 Min.
United Kingdom	377	284	9	670	512	158	354 Min.

From 1 Nov., 1908, to 31 Oct., 1909, there were bye-elections at *Attercliffe (Lab.)*, *Bermondsey (C.)*, *Chelmsford (C.)*, *Cleveland*, *Croydon*, *Mid-Derby*, *High Peak*, *Stratford-on-Avon (C.)*, *Tamworth*, *Taunton*; *East Denbighshire*; *Dumfries*, *Edinburgh City* (East, South, and West), *Forfarshire*, *Glasgow Central (C.)*, *Hawick*; *South Armagh*, *West Clare*, *Cork City*, *South Kilkeny*, *East Limerick*, and *North Sligo*. Constituencies in italics were won by the political party indicated in parentheses.

At the time of going to press there was a vacancy at Portsmouth.

On 31 Oct., 1909, the parties stood as follows: Liberal and Labour, 385; Labour (L.R.C.) Members, 33; Socialist, 1; Nationalists, 83. Ministerial total, 503. Opposition total (Conservatives and Liberal Unionists), 167. Ministerial majority over Unionist Opposition, 336.

The total number of electors upon the register in 1909 is given below, together with the Registrar-General's estimate of the population in the middle of the year 1909:—

Division.	Electors.	Population.
England and Wales ...	6,156,442	35,756,615
Scotland	771,388	4,877,648
Ireland	687,609	4,374,158
United Kingdom	7,615,438	45,008,421

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS.

The principal political organisations are as follows:—

LIBERAL.—The *Liberal Central Association*, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., is the official organisation and headquarters of the Liberal Party. The *National Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., is a union of Liberal Associations in England and Wales. The *Liberal Publication Department*, under the combined auspices of the two above bodies, and of the same address, issues periodical literature and political magazines. Among other organisations the *National Reform Union*, 5, Cross Street, Manchester, and 20, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., founded in 1864 for the advocacy of electoral reform and opposition to Protection, aims at inculcating Liberal principles by means of lectures and the distribution of literature: the *Eighty Club*, 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C., was founded in 1880, and works on similar lines; the

Liberal League, 20, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., was formed for the purpose of bringing together, with a view to common action, all those who approved of the policy expounded by Lord Rosebery at Chesterfield, December 16th, 1901; *Home Counties Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.; the *London Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.; the *Women's Liberal Federation*, 124, Victoria Street, S.W.; and the *Women's National Liberal Association*, 128, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. The *Scottish Liberal Association* is at 7, West George Street, Glasgow, and at 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh; the *Scottish Women's Liberal Association* is at the Glasgow office. The *Chief Liberal Whip* (Patronage Secretary to the Treasury) is Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease. *Other Whips*, Capt. C. W. Norton, J. H. Whitley, and O. Partington, with J. W. Gulland (for Scotland), Sir E. Strachey, and J. M. F. Fuller.

CONSERVATIVE.—The *National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations*, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., was founded in 1867, and is a federation of Conservative and Constitutional Associations and Clubs in England and Wales. As constituted at present, it consists of 38 Provincial Divisions, a Council of about 200 members, which meets quarterly, and a Conference, which meets annually. It has five Committees, viz.: Executive, Organisation, Publication, Lecture, and Finance, which have the important duties of strengthening, stimulating, and creating electioneering organisation in the constituencies, publishing and distributing the whole of the literature for the education of the electorate, and providing and controlling the staff of speakers and lecturers. *Secretary*, Thomas Cox. The *Conservative Central Office* is the Parliamentary department; *Principal Agent*, Percival Hughes. The *National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland* is at 1, Castle Street, Edinburgh. The *Primrose League*, 64, Victoria Street, S.W., founded in 1883, is the educating body, and aims at the Maintenance of Religion, of the Union, and of the ascendancy of the British Empire; *Grand Master*, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; *President Ladies' Council*, Miss Balfour; *Registrar*, F. Willis; *Clerk of the Council*, R. Bennett. The *Conservative Whips* are Sir A. Acland Hood, Viscount Valentia, H. W. Forster, Lord Balcarres, Marquess of Hamilton, H. P. Pease, and Lord Edmund Talbot.

LIBERAL UNIONIST.—The *Liberal Unionist Council*, 6, Great George Street, Westminster,

was formed in 1886, and re-constituted in 1904. Its main object is the prevention of the separation of the governments of Great Britain and Ireland. *President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Sec.*, J. Boraston.

LABOUR.—The Labour Party in Parliament is composed of 33 Labour Party nominees. The Parliamentary organisation is the *Labour Party*, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., which selects candidates, pays a proportion of the Returning Officers' expenses, and contributes £200 a year towards the maintenance of elected members. *Sec.*, J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. The *Labour Whips* are G. H. Roberts and C. Duncan. In addition to the Labour Party of 33 members there are 15 representatives of the Miners' Federation, and 8 Trade Union and other representatives, the whole 23 composing the *Trade Union Group*. Under the heading of Labour may also be included one Socialist.

SOCIALISTS.—The *Social Democratic Party*, Chandos Hall, 21A, Maiden Lane, Charing Cross, W.C., and the *Independent Labour Party*, 10, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., have many aims and some members in common. The *Fabian Society*, 3, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., preaches an intellectual Socialism to the middle classes.

IRISH PARTIES.—The *United Irish League* represents the Nationalist Party, and the Nationalist Whips are Capt. A. J. C. Donelan, Pat O'Brien, E. Haviland Burke, and J. P. Boland. The Irish Unionist party is represented by the *Irish Unionist Alliance*, 109, Grafton Street, Dublin. *Sec.*, R. G. Carden, D.L. *Irish Unionist Whip*, J. B. Lonsdale, M.P.

TARIFF REFORM.—The *Tariff Reform League*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., was founded in 1903, in furtherance of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for the reform of the Fiscal System of the United Kingdom. *Sec.*, T. W. A. Bagley.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—The principal organisation for putting forward the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise are the *National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies*, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., with over 100 affiliated societies; the *London Society for Women's Suffrage*, 58, Victoria Street, S.W., is a society in the above Union, and has over 3,500 members; the *Women's Social and Political Union*, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.; the *Women's Freedom League*, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., which aims at securing for women a Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; the *Leicestershire and Cheshire Women's Textile Workers' Representation Committee*, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester; and the *Women's Co-operative Guild*, Kirkby Lonsdale. The offices of the *Women's Local Government Society* are 17, Tot-hill Street, S.W. The *Women's National Anti-Suffrage League*, Caxton House, Tot-hill Street, Westminster, S.W. (*Chairman*, The Countess of Jersey; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Arthur Somervell) seeks to prevent the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women. *Sec.*, Miss G. M. Alexander.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or North-

stead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant and a writ issued.

AUTUMN SITTING, 1908.

LICENSING.—The House of Commons reassembled on Oct. 12, and two days later proceeded with the Committee stage of the Licensing Bill, the time to be spent upon each clause having been defined before the adjournment for the vacation. The second clause, which recognised the principle of local option, was agreed to, after some amendment, by 315 to 117; and the third clause, dealing with the time limit, was carried by a majority of 170 after considerable discussion. After the allotted period of nineteen days, the measure passed through Committee on Nov. 9, the Government granting a number of minor concessions. The report stage was commenced on Nov. 13, and the Bill was read a third time on Nov. 20, when the Lords gave it a first reading. On Nov. 24, as the result of a private meeting of the Unionist Peers, Lord Lansdowne gave notice of his intention to move the rejection of the Bill; and when on the following day the Earl of Crewe moved the second reading, Lord Lansdowne brought forward an amendment that while the House was ready to consider favourably any amendments in the law which experience had shown to be necessary, they declined to proceed further with a measure which, without materially advancing the cause of temperance, occasioned inconvenience to many of His Majesty's subjects, and violated every principle of equity in its dealings with the numerous class whose interests would be affected by the Bill. The debate only lasted two days, and although the second reading was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Lord Rosebery, and several Unionist Peers, it was defeated by 272 against 96.

CHILDREN'S BILL.—On the day of the re-assembling, the Commons commenced the consideration on report of the Children's Bill, which was intended to consolidate and amend the law relating to the protection of children, and which had come down from Grand Committee. A motion to recommit the Bill in respect of the clauses for the prevention of juvenile smoking was rejected by 164 to 44. New clauses were added dealing with overlaying and giving intoxicating liquor to children under five, and on Oct. 19 the Bill was read a third time. The Lords made some alterations, and on Nov. 30 they passed the third reading. On Dec. 15 the Commons considered the Lords' amendments, and on the invitation of Mr. Herbert Samuel the House disagreed with one on the subject of the right of entry into homes. The Lords, by 192 against 17, inserted a clause taken from the rejected Licensing Bill, excluding children up to the age of fourteen from public-house bars; and on Dec. 21 the Royal Assent was given to the measure, which came into operation on the following April 1.

EDUCATION.—In the earlier part of the Session the Government's Education Bill had been given a second reading, but on Nov. 19 the Prime Minister announced that the proposals which they intended to put before the House would be presented in a new Bill, adding that he believed the Nonconformist representatives and the Archbishop of Canterbury were prepared, in order to obtain a settlement, to support the proposals of Ministers. On Nov. 25 Mr. Runciman

moved the second reading of the new measure, which recognised the right of entry, allowed contracting-out, and sought to give full public control for all rate-aided schools. The rejection was moved from the Liberal benches by Mr. Hutton, but the second reading was agreed to on the following day by 323 against 157. A Ministerial resolution for closure by compartments was on Nov. 27 adopted after a division, and on Nov. 30 the Committee stage started. Negotiations between the various bodies then took place, but no agreement was reached, and on Dec. 4 the abandonment of the Bill was announced by Mr. Asquith, who, a few days later, said their hopes of securing a national settlement had for the time being been disappointed.

PORT OF LONDON.—Another measure held over from the preceding period of the Session was Mr. Lloyd George's Bill to set up a public authority to control the Port of London, and with but brief discussion it was sent to the Lords. The second reading was carried there without a division on Dec. 14, and the third reading three days later, after an amendment increasing the numbers of the port authority had been added. The Commons rejected this amendment, and the Lords not insisting upon it, the Royal Assent was given on Dec. 21.

MINERS' HOURS.—The report stage of the Coal Mines (Eight Hours) Bill, as amended by the Standing Committee, was commenced on Dec. 9, when the Home Secretary said he did not for a moment believe that the anticipation that there would be an enormous rise in the price of coal would be fulfilled. A number of amendments were rejected, and after the operation of the Bill in Durham and Northumberland had been suspended for six months, the third reading came on on Dec. 14. The rejection was moved by Lord Robert Cecil, but the measure was carried by 254 votes against 89. In the Lords, a motion for the rejection on the second reading was defeated by 121 against 44; and in the Committee stage amendments to exclude the two windings from the statutory eight hours, and to provide that the Bill should not come into operation until July 1, 1910, were carried, the third reading being given on Dec. 18. In the Commons, Mr. Gladstone said the Government agreed to the amendment regarding windings, though with the greatest reluctance, but they proposed to disagree with that deferring the operation until July, 1910. This proposal was consequently rejected, and the Lords did not insist upon its insertion, the Royal Assent being given before the House rose.

IRELAND.—Mr. Birrell on Nov. 23 introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland, and said the Government intended to relieve the Irish ratepayers from prospective losses. Mr. Redmond recognised the Bill as an able and far-reaching measure, but complained that it did not provide for a sufficiently rapid development of the work of land purchase. On the second reading, on Dec. 8, Mr. Wyndham moved the rejection, but it was given a second reading by 253 against 62, Mr. Birrell assuring the Nationalists that the Government did not intend to forsake or neglect it, and that it would be proceeded with in the next Session with all the rapidity possible. Mr. Asquith added that the Government would do its best to carry the Bill into law in the succeeding Session. The Housing

of the Working Classes (Ireland) Bill, to facilitate the provision of suitable housing accommodation in cities and towns for the working classes, was passed.

SCOTLAND.—The Education (Scotland) Bill and the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill were passed.

UNEMPLOYMENT.—No legislation on the subject of unemployment was dealt with, but the question was discussed on several occasions. On Oct. 21 Mr. Asquith said the Government intended to introduce legislation in the following Session. Besides providing work through the Post Office, the War Office, and the Admiralty, they were prepared to double the amount of the grant to the Central Unemployed Fund, bringing the total up to about £300,000. A few days later there was a debate upon the Government's proposals, and a resolution welcoming the Prime Minister's statement and asking the House to approve the proposed steps was carried by 196 to 35, after an amendment moved by Mr. Keir Hardie declaring the proposals to be inadequate had been defeated by 236 against 68.

SESSION 1909.

KING'S SPEECH.—The King in person opened the fourth Session on Feb. 16. The Royal Speech, in a reference to the expenditure for the year, declared that owing to various causes, including old age pensions and an increase which had become necessary in the cost of the Navy, the provision necessary for the services of the State would require very serious consideration, and in consequence less time than usual would be available for the consideration of other legislative measures. Besides the Bill giving effect to the policy announced in His Majesty's message to the princes and people of India in the preceding November, Bills dealing with Irish land, and housing and town planning, to the discussion of which time and labour had been given in the previous Session, would be introduced. The Speech further announced the presentation of Bills for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales; for the better organisation of the labour market through a system of co-ordinated labour exchanges; for the constitution of trade boards in industries in which the evils known as "sweating" prevail; to alter the law affecting Parliamentary elections and registration in London; to amend the Old Age Pensions Act; and to amend the law in regard to imbricates, to the supply of milk, and to the hours of work in shops. The recommendations of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Poor Law and into the provision for meeting distress arising from want of employment were also, the Speech added, engaging the careful attention of the Government. In the Lords, the address was moved by Lord Liverpool and seconded by Lord Hemphill, and was agreed to after three days' debate. In the Commons, Mr. F. Rogers (Devizes) moved and Mr. Wedgwood Benn (St. George's, Tower Hamlets) seconded the address. An amendment moved on behalf of the Labour Group by Mr. G. N. Barnes, representing that the Government's proposals for dealing with unemployment were quite inadequate, was defeated by 205 against 101. Mr. Austen Chamberlain moved an amendment regretting the omission from the King's Speech of proposals for enlarging the market for British and Irish produce and increasing the demand

for labour by a reform of our fiscal system, and this was rejected by 276 against 107. An amendment calling for a Bill to regulate the relations between the two Houses, moved by Mr. Ponsonby (L.), was defeated by 225 to 47, after an amendment urging an immediate appeal to the electorate on the question had been beaten by 282 to 71. Lord Percy's amendment dealing with the condition of Ireland was rejected by 336 against 128; and others on the reforms in India, local taxation, and the administration of the Aliens Act having met with a similar fate, the address was agreed to on Feb. 24.

THE BUDGET.—In a speech of over four hours' duration, Mr. Lloyd George on April 29 unfolded his Budget, which overshadowed all other business throughout the Session. The anticipated deficit, he explained, was £15,762,000; and increased expenditure must be ascribed generally to the growth of naval expenditure and to old age pensions. Fresh liabilities must be incurred next year in connection with the Navy and social reform. Describing how he proposed to provide the sixteen and a half millions of new taxation, the Chancellor said the repayment of debt would be reduced by three millions. He announced a graduated tax on pleasure motor cars and a duty on petrol. The rate of income tax on all unearned income and on earned income over £3,000 was to be raised to 1s. 2d., and there would be a super-tax of 6d. in the pound on incomes over £5,000 on the amount exceeding £3,000; there being an increased abatement on incomes under £500 for every child under sixteen years of age. The death duties were to be increased and stamp duties raised. Fifty per cent. was to be levied on the annual value of all licences, and three-pence in the pound imposed on the receipts by clubs from the sale of liquor. These increases in licensing duties would, he estimated, produce extra revenue of £2,500,000. A tax of twenty per cent. was put on the unearned increment in land values, and a tax of one halfpenny in the pound on undeveloped land and minerals. An increased duty on spirits of 3s. 6d. per gallon was expected to yield £1,500,000, and an extra 8d. per pound duty on tobacco £1,900,000. The result, according to the Chancellor's figures, was a surplus of £448,000. Included in his statement was the announcement of an immediate grant of £200,000 to a scheme of national afforestation and the development of agriculture, a grant of £100,000 for labour exchanges, and the foreshadowing of a scheme of workmen's insurance and of an extension of old age pensions. At the conclusion of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, Mr. Redmond intimated that the proposals would be opposed by the Nationalists; but Mr. Barnes, for the Labour Party, uttered a welcome. The resolutions passed through the Committee and report stages, sternly opposed by the Unionists. In one of the debates Mr. Churchill said this year saw the vindication of Free Trade as a revenue-producing instrument, and next year would see its triumph. He thought this demonstration of Great Britain's strength would not be without its effect upon the diplomatic and perhaps the naval situation in Europe. On May 26 the Finance Bill was read a first time. To the second reading four days were allotted. Mr. Austen Chamberlain moved the rejection, declaring that the Government were forging a weapon for oppressive taxation; but his motion

was defeated by 366 against 209—a majority of 157—and the Bill was read a second time. The Committee stage was commenced on June 22, and a long and resolute fight was carried on throughout the summer months. After it had proceeded for some weeks, new powers were given to the Chairman to rule out amendments, and by this means and by help of many all-night sittings better progress was made, the first two clauses alone having occupied ten days. The Government majority varied considerably, but there were few secessions. Various changes, mostly of small importance, were made; the Chancellor of the Exchequer announcing that the State would pay for the valuation of land, and the Prime Minister intimating that a tax on mineral royalties would be substituted for that on ungotten minerals. The tax on the receipts of clubs from the sale of liquors was altered to one on purchases, and other changes were made regarding the land proposals and the death duties, thus reducing the amount which Mr. Lloyd George had originally anticipated would be produced by his scheme. The Committee stage was finally completed after occupying over forty days, many of which were prolonged far into the following morning.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.—Without any amendment, the Union of South Africa Bill passed through each House, being welcomed by all parties. Both in the Lords and the Commons an effort was made to remove the disqualification of men not of European descent for membership of the Legislature, but it was explained that if this clause were struck out the Union would be "smashed," the delegates not being empowered to deal with such amendments. In the Commons debate Mr. Balfour described the measure as a wonderful issue out of all the controversies, battles, bloodshed, devastation, and horrors of war, and said he did not believe that the world had shown anything like it in its whole history. The Royal Assent was given on Sept. 20.

INDIAN REFORMS.—Lord Morley on Feb. 23 introduced in the Lords the Indian Councils Bill, which he said provided for the enlargement of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and of the existing provincial Legislative Councils, the election of a certain proportion of their members by popular vote, and greater freedom to discuss matters of general public interest. The measure was generally welcomed and read a second time. On the Committee stage, on March 4, Lord MacDonnell proposed to omit the clause giving power to constitute provincial executive councils, with the view of the insertion of a new clause. The Secretary of State defended his clause, which was defeated by 59 against 18; and when Lord Morley sought to reinsert the clause on the report stage, permission was refused. The third reading was given on March 11, and on April 1 the Bill was read a second time in the Commons without a division. On April 19 the Bill passed through Committee, the clause struck out by the Lords being reinserted by 128 against 22; and at the third reading the Government intimated that they would be prepared in the Lords to introduce words giving Parliament effective control over the proposals for the extension of the system of executive councils. When the Lords, on May 4, considered the Commons' amendments, this compromise was accepted, and the Bill received the Royal Assent on May 25. In the Commons, on August 5, the Master of Elibank, the Under

Secretary, introduced the Indian Budget, reminding the House that in 1908-9 India was still under the influence of scarcity and depression, and announcing that the year closed with a deficit of £3,750,000. An improvement in general trade conditions had set in, and as to famine there was then no general depression. He remarked that the assassinations of Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaoca ought to be regarded as the isolated act of a fanatic, and not as evidence of any widespread conspiracy against the British nation; and he announced that Lord Morley had appointed a committee to consider what could be done to befriend Indian students who came to England.

NAVY.—The Service Debates of the Session were almost entirely devoted to the Navy, and some highly important pronouncements were made. The first took place on the Navy Estimates on *March 16*, when Mr. McKenna declared that so great was Germany's constructive power that it would tax the resources of Great Britain's ship-building firms to keep level with her. In 1911, our total strength in Dreadnoughts and Invincibles would, he said, be twelve of the former and four of the latter. We should have sixteen of these modern ships as against but thirteen for which Germany was already making provision. But the German law provided for the laying down of four additional ships in 1910-11, and if the construction were accelerated they would be completed by April, 1912, when Germany would have seventeen Dreadnoughts and Invincibles. In any case they would be completed by the autumn of 1912. Therefore, if we were to maintain our superiority of this type, we must be sure of having four more of these large vessels by March, 1912. We must be prepared to have then twenty such ships as against Germany's seventeen. Mr. Balfour said for the first time for many generations the country was in danger of finding itself in a position which it would never have tolerated in the past. The question was no longer whether in ships of the Dreadnought type we should be maintaining the two-Power standard, but whether we should be maintaining the one-Power standard. Mr. Asquith declared that there was no hope of a mutual reduction of expenditure. The critical time would be March, 1912, but by then, if the Germans accelerated their programme, we should have twenty Dreadnoughts while they might have seventeen. Again, if by further acceleration the Germans were to arrange to have twenty-one we should have plenty of time between now and next year to provide for an advance beyond twenty. Definite declarations had, the Prime Minister announced, come from the German Government that it was not their intention to accelerate their programme. But the progress made by Germany in the last twelve months had falsified the assumptions made last year, and had greatly surprised the Government. On *March 24* Mr. Asquith said they had gratefully accepted an offer by the New Zealand Government of a first-class battleship, and of a second if events showed it to be necessary; and on *June 10* he announced the receipt of a similar offer to the *Esquimaux* by the Australian Commonwealth. Replying to a vote of censure moved by Mr. Arthur Lee on behalf of the Opposition on *March 29*, Sir Edward Grey said the German naval programme imposed upon Great Britain the necessity of rebuilding the whole of its fleet. The Admiralty had been taking stock of plant.

Our capacity for building hulls and machinery was in excess of Germany's, and for the construction of guns of the best size our capacity was also superior. The weak point was our capacity for constructing gun mountings, and the Admiralty were taking steps to obtain the advantage in this also. Regarding diplomatic relations he saw for the future a wide space in which both Governments could walk in perfect amity and peace. Our naval expenditure must be dependent on Germany's, though hers was not dependent upon ours. The Foreign Secretary denied emphatically that the Admiralty was open to the charge of having underestimated the situation, and declared that if information in regard to Germany's action in the future could not be obtained, the Government would give the benefit of the doubt to the side of national safety. The vote of censure was defeated by 353 against 138—a majority of 215. On *April 22* the Prime Minister informed the House of the appointment of a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence to inquire into a statement submitted by Lord Charles Beresford regarding the readiness for war of the fleets in home waters. A resolution which condemned any modification of the two-Power standard was on *May 26* rejected by 270 against 114, and an amendment declaring that the House accepted with confidence the Prime Minister's statement on the matter was carried by a majority of 166. On *July 26*, during the discussion on the ship-building vote, Mr. McKenna said that, after a very anxious and careful examination of the conditions of ship-building in foreign countries, the Government had come to the conclusion that it was desirable to take all the necessary steps to ensure that the second four ships referred to in the programme should be completed by March, 1912. These ships were four contingent Dreadnoughts which were provided for in the Estimates, in addition to four definitely announced. Mr. McKenna added that they would be laid down in April, 1910. A reduction of the vote was moved by Mr. John Ellis on behalf of those who favoured the restriction of armaments, but this was beaten by 280 against 98.

ARMY.—Mr. Haldane, in the Commons, on *March 4* said the Territorial Forces then contained over 240,000 men, and recruiting had been good. Recent events had fortified his expectation that the nation was perfectly able to take care of itself on a voluntary army basis. The Territorial Reserve was being organised to bring up the force in case of need to 400,000 men. The Army Annual Bill went through both Houses with but slight discussion. Lord Roberts on *July 12* moved the second reading of the National Service (Training and Home Defence) Bill, which had been presented earlier by Lord Newton. The measure sought to impose on all male subjects between the ages of 18 and 30 the obligation of serving in the Territorial Forces. The Duke of Northumberland met the motion by an amendment that the House, recognising the need of providing for home defence, was not prepared to proceed with the Bill, which, while involving unknown demands upon the national resources, would supersede the system accepted as sufficient by the military advisers of the Government. The Bill was, on the following day, defeated by 123 against 103. Later in the month, Lord Lucas, Under-Secretary for War, announced that it was proposed to form a reserve of the Territorial Forces in three separate

categories—Territorial Force Reserve, a technical reserve, and a Veterans' Reserve.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.—On the conclusion of the Conference on the Imperial Defence of the Empire, the Prime Minister, in the Commons, on *Aug. 26* made an important announcement regarding the outcome of the deliberations. On the military side, the result was, he said, a plan of so standardising the forces of the Crown, wherever they might be, that, while preserving complete autonomy to each Dominion, those forces could rapidly be combined into one homogeneous Imperial Army. In regard to naval defence, New Zealand preferred her present policy of contribution, and Canada and Australia proposed to lay the foundation of fleets of their own. The Australian and China units of the Pacific Fleet would be provided by Australia, with some temporary assistance from Imperial funds, and in part by the New Zealand contribution. Canada would make a start with cruisers and destroyers, and would undertake the maintenance of dockyards at Halifax and Esquimaux, the maintenance of the dockyard at Sydney being eventually undertaken by the Commonwealth Government.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.—The Prime Minister, in the Commons, on *April 21* introduced a Bill to terminate the establishment of the Church in Wales and Monmouthshire, and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereto. By this, all ecclesiastical corporations in the four Welsh dioceses were to be dissolved on *Jan. 1, 1911*, from which date no Welsh Bishop would sit in the House of Lords. Three bodies would be created for the purpose of administration. In the first place, there would be the Welsh Commissioners, whose functions would continue until the end of *1915*; secondly, there would be a Council for Wales, or central authority, consisting of members appointed by the councils of counties and county boroughs and of borough and urban districts of the required minimum population; and, thirdly, there was to be a Church Representative Body. Parochial property would be applied for the erection or support of hospitals, dispensaries, or homes, for the provision of trained nurses, public halls, institutes and libraries, or for technical and higher education; one-tenth being paid to the Council of Wales, which, with all other property in their hands, would be expended in defraying the cost of the measure and upon higher education. After Mr. Asquith's explanatory statement, Mr. Bridgeman moved an amendment inviting the House to decline to sanction the introduction of the Bill until after the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on the Church in Wales, which was defeated by *262* against *90*, and the Bill was introduced. However, on *June 15*, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government had come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to carry the Bill through all its stages during that Session. They had, therefore, decided to make the Bill the first Government measure next Session.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.—Mr. Burns moved the second reading of the Housing and Town Planning Bill on *April 5*, explaining that the measure was almost an exact reproduction of the Bill considered in the previous year. The existing law enabling local authorities to provide new houses for the working classes would, by the Bill, be not adoptive, but obligatory, and the law respecting closing orders and the demolition of

insanitary houses unfit for human habitation was simplified and strengthened. The Opposition received the Bill sympathetically, though an amendment declining to make the cost a charge upon the local rates had to be rejected before the second reading was agreed to. The measure passed through the Commons with little discussion, and the Lords gave it a second reading but during its three days' consideration in Committee (*Sept. 21, 22, and 23*) the Peers made a number of important amendments, despite the strong appeal of the Government. The proposed procedure was radically modified, and Lord Crewe declared there was a wide and unbridgeable difference between the Government and the Opposition.

LONDON ELECTIONS BILL.—Mr. Lewis Harcourt on *April 19* introduced the measure announced in the King's Speech which sought to constitute London a single Parliamentary borough. He said there would be a successive occupation qualification for all voters moving from one London division to another, and all divisions would poll on the same day, no man voting for more than one of his qualifications within the borough of London. The second reading was carried on *June 4*, after an amendment, moved by Sir H. Kimber, declaring that the House would not entertain a Bill restricting the exercise of the franchise which was not accompanied by provisions for a redistribution of seats, had been rejected by *140* to *46*. The Bill was referred to a Standing Committee, which ordered it to be reported to the House without amendment.

LABOUR EXCHANGES.—On *May 20* Mr. Churchill introduced the Government's Bill dealing with Labour Exchanges, and said the whole country would be divided into ten divisions, each with a clearing-house, co-ordinated with a clearing-house in London. There were to be between thirty and forty exchanges in the large towns, forty-five in smaller towns, and *150* minor offices. A joint advisory committee would be established in every great centre, on which representatives of the employers and the employed would meet in equal numbers, under the chairmanship of an independent permanent official. He hoped to bring the system into practical operation early in *1910*. The cost in ordinary years would be not less than *£170,000* a year, but it would be more at first. As to the Insurance scheme, it would be one of contributory and compulsory insurance, involving contributions from the working people and the employers, with a substantial subvention from the State. In the first instance it would apply to particular trades, comprising *250,000* workers. The measure was generally welcomed, and passed through both Houses, as did the Trade Boards Bill dealing with "sweating," after it had been amended by the Standing Committee.

IRELAND.—On *March 30* Mr. Birrell moved the second reading of the Irish Land Bill, and this was agreed to after the defeat of an amendment for its rejection by *275* to *102*. The measure was practically the same as that introduced in *1908*. The Chief Secretary said Ireland was in the very middle of a great agrarian revolution, and there was every reason for supposing that *183* million pounds would be required to carry the revolution through. A resolution limiting the time to be spent on the remaining stages was carried on *June 15*, and it passed through Committee on *Aug. 27* after eight days' discussion, the Government's majority on one occasion

falling to 32. On Sept. 17 the Bill was given a third reading, after a motion for its rejection had been defeated by 174 against 51. When the Bill arrived in the Lords, Lord Dunraven brought forward a motion for its rejection, but Lord Lansdowne indicated his intention to amend it in Committee, and Lord Dunraven's amendment was withdrawn, the second reading being carried.

SCOTLAND.—The principal Scottish measure introduced was the Trawling in Prohibited Areas (Prevention) Bill, which went through both Houses, and received the Royal Assent on Sept. 20. It provided for the prevention of the sale in England of fish trawled in the prohibited areas off the coast of Scotland and an amendment extending the prohibition to Ireland was carried. The House Letting and Rating Bill, designed to remove the grievances in regard to the agreement of letting houses, also passed through both Chambers.

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660.

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660. Sir H. Grimston.	1680. W. Williams.
1661. Sir E. Turner.	1688. Sir John Trevor.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.	1688. H. Powle.
1673. Edwd. Seymour.	1694. Paul Foley.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1698. Sir T. Lyttleton.
1679. Serjeant William Gregory.	1700. Robert Harley.
	1702. John Smith.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708. Sir Richd. Onslow.	1761. Sir John Cust.
1710. Wm. Bromley.	1770. Sir F. Norton.
1713. Sir Th. Hanmer.	1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1715. Spencer Compton.	1788. Hn. W. Grenville.
1727. Arthur Onslow.	1789. Hy. Addington.

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801. Sir John Mitford (<i>created Lord Redesdale</i>).
1802. Charles Abbot (<i>created Lord Colchester</i>).
1817. Charles M. Sutton (<i>cr. Visct. Canterbury</i>).
1835. James Abercromby (<i>cr. Lord Dunfermline</i>).
1839. Chas. Shaw-Lefevre (<i>cr. Visct. Eversley</i>).
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (<i>cr. Visct. Ossington</i>).
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (<i>cr. Visct. Hampden</i>).
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (<i>created Visct. Peel</i>).
1895. William Court Gully (<i>created Visct. Selby</i>).
1905. James William Lowther.

THE BALANCE OF PARTIES SINCE 1874.

Year.	Ministry.	Opposition.	Majority.
1874	349 Cons.	303 { 247 Lib. 56 Nat.	46 Cons.
1880	357 Lib.	295 { 233 Cons. 62 Nat.	62 Lib.
1885	413 { 332 Lib. 82 Nat.	247 Cons.	166 Lib. & Nat.
1886	395 { 314 Cons. 81 L. U.	272 { 188 Lib. 84 Nat.	123 Cons.
1892	394 { 273 Lib. 72 A.-P. 9 P.	315 { 268 Cons. 47 L. U.	39 Lib.
1895	411 { 340 Cons. 71 Un.	259 { 177 Lib. 71 A.-P. 11 P.	152 Un.
1900	402 { 334 Cons. 68 Un.	268 { 186 Lib. 82 N.	134 Un.
1905	512 { 387 Lib. 84 Nat. 41 Lab.	158 C. & U.	354 Lib.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT (8 and 9 EDWARD VII.—A.D. 1908 and 1909).

PASSED FROM THE ADJOURNMENT, August 1, 1908, to October 31, 1909.

1908 (8 EDWARD VII.).

41. Assizes and Quarter Sessions.
42. White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition.
43. Local Authorities (Admission of the Press to Meetings).
44. Commons.
45. Punishment of Incest.
46. Criminal Appeal (Amendment).
47. Lunacy.
48. Post Office.
49. Statute Law Revision.
50. Crofters Common Grazings Regulation.
51. Appellate Jurisdiction.
52. Post Office Savings Bank (Public Trustee).
53. Law of Distress Amendment.
54. East India Loans.
55. Poisons and Pharmacy.
56. Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland).
57. Coal Mines Regulation (Eight Hours).
58. Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Amendment.
59. Prevention of Crime.
60. Constabulary (Ireland).
61. Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland).
62. Local Government (Scotland).
63. Education (Scotland).
64. Agricultural Holdings (Scotland).
65. Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland).
66. Public Meeting.
67. Children.
68. Port of London.
69. Companies (Consolidation).

1909 (9 EDWARD VII.).

1. Consolidated Fund (No. 1).
2. Consolidated Fund (No. 2).
3. Army Annual.
4. Indian Councils.
5. Appropriation.
6. Public Works Loans.
7. Labour Exchanges.
8. Trawling in Prohibited Areas.
9. South Africa.
10. Superannuation.
11. Judicature (Rule Committee).
12. Marine Insurance (Gambling Policies).
13. Local Education Authorities (Medical Treatment).
14. Assistant Postmaster-General.
15. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.
16. Workmen's Compensation (Anglo-French Convention).
17. Metropolitan Ambulances.
18. Naval Establishments in British Possessions.
19. Colonial Naval Defence.
20. Telegraph Arbitration.
21. Irish Handloom Weavers.
22. Trade Boards.

(Elected January and February, 1906.)

Abbreviations:—L. = Liberal; Lab. = Labour; S. = Socialist; N. = Nationalist;
C. = Conservative and Unionist.

* Denotes a Member of the last Parliament, and † a change of constituency.

England.

ABERCROMBY (L'pool), 7,418
 †Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. J. E. B.
 Seely, D.S.O., L. 2,933
 *Wm. Frederic Lawrence, C. 2,734
 ABINGDON (Berks), 8,875
 E. A. Strauss, L. 3,943
 Capt. H. G. Henderson, C. 3,767
 ACCRINGTON (N.E. Lancs), 15,301
 Sir J. F. Leese, Bart., K.C., L. 7,209
 Dan Irving, S. 4,852
 S. M. Holden, Lab. 619
 ALTRINGHAM (Cheshire), 16,492
 Sir Wm. J. Crossley, Bt., L. 8,358
 *Coningsby R. Disraeli, C. 5,657
 ANDOVER (Hants), 10,423
 Capt. Walter V. Faber, C. 4,603
 George Judd, L. 4,524
 APPLEBY (Westmorland), 6,528
 Leifchild Stratten Jones, L. 2,894
 Lord Kerry, C. 2,891
 ASHBURTON (Devon), 10,976
 (Bye-election 17 Jan., 1906.)
 Capt. E. F. Morrison Bell, C. 5,101
 C. Roden Buxton, L. 4,632
 ASHFORD (Kent), 13,864
 Lawrence Hardy, C. 5,995
 P. Harris, L. 5,614
 ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 8,248
 Arthur H. Scott, L. 4,310
 *Herbert Jas. Whiteley, C. 3,342
 ASTON MANOR, 12,149
 Evelyn Cecil, C. 7,134
 John A. Richardson, L. 2,431
 ATTERCLIFFE (Sheffield), 16,676
 (Bye-election 4 May, 1909.)
 Joseph Pointer, Lab. 3,531
 — King Farlow, C. 3,380
 R. C. Lambert, C. 3,175
 Arnold Muir Wilson, Ind. C. 2,803
 AYLESBURY (Bucks), 11,661
 Hon. Lionel W. Rothschild, C. 5,675
 Silas Kitto Hoeking, L. 4,463
 BANBURY (Oxon), 7,748
 Hon. Eustace Twissleton-
 Wykeham-Fiennes, L. 3,992
 Viscount Villiers, C. 2,796
 BARKSTON ASH (Yorks, W. R.),
 10,286
 George R. Lane-Fox, C. 4,894
 *Joseph O. Andrews, L. 4,246
 BARNARD CASTLE (Durham),
 11,617
 Arthur Henderson, Lab. 5,540
 Capt. E. W. Bell, C. 3,888
 BARNSELY (Yorks, W. R.), 19,564
 Joseph Walton, L. unop.
 BARNSTABLE (Devon), 12,908
 Ernest Joseph Soares, L. 6,510
 W. E. Horne, C. 4,465
 BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 9,426
 Charles Duncan, Lab. 5,167
 *Sir Chas. Wm. Cayzer, Bt., C. 3,395
 BASINGSTOWN (Hants), 12,649
 (Bye-election 12 March, 1906.)
 Arthur Clarendon Salter, K.C., C. 4,824
 Harry Calvert Verney, L. 4,893
 T. E. Polden, L. (Ind.) 467

BASSETLAW (Notts), 11,320
 Frank Hilyard Newnes, L. 5,365
 *Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. George
 Milner, Bt., C. 4,834
 BATH (City of) (a), 7,968
 Donald Maclean, L. 4,102
 George Peabody Gooch, L. 4,069
 Lord Alexander Thynne, C. 3,123
 *Col. Sir C. W. Murray, G.B., C. 3,088
 BATTERSEA, 15,369
 Rt. Hon. John Burns, Lab. 7,387
 A. Shirley Benn, C. 5,797
 BEDFORD (Borough), 5,535
 Percy Barlow, L. 2,771
 *Charles Guy Pym, C. 2,278
 BEDS.: see Biggleswade and Luton.
 BEREAS: see Abingdon, Newbury,
 and Wokingham.
 BERMONDSEY (Southwark), 12,233
 (Bye-election 28 Oct., 1905.)
 John M. T. Dumphreys, C. 4,278
 S. L. Hughes, L. 3,291
 Arthur Salter, M.D., Soc. 1,435
 BERWICK-UPON-TWEED
 (Northumberland), 9,316
 Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey, Bt., L. 5,102
 †Jos. Walter H. Inskip, C. 2,862
 BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 7,780
 Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, L. 4,127
 *Sir Manchesterjee Merwanjee
 Bhownaggee, K.C.I.E., C. 2,130
 BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 7,262
 Edwd. Hare Pickersgill, L. 3,542
 *Samuel Forde Ridley, C. 2,064
 BEWDLEY (Worcestersh.), 10,423
 (Bye-election 29 Feb., 1908.)
 Stanley Baldwin, C. unop.
 BIGGLESWADE (Beds), 14,085
 Arthur William Black, L. 6,902
 *Lord Alwyne Compton, C. 4,298
 BIRKENHEAD, 17,010
 Henry Vivian, L. 7,074
 *Sir Elliott Lees, Bt., C. 5,271
 John A. Kensit, Protestant 2,118
 BIRMINGHAM (Central), 10,670
 Ebenezer Parkes, C. 5,684
 T. Grosvenor Lee, L. 2,075
 BIRMINGHAM (East), 14,469
 Sir John Benjamin Stone, C. 5,928
 James Holmes, Lab. 5,343
 BIRMINGHAM (North), 8,981
 John T. Middlemore, C. 5,172
 J. Hood, L. 1,275
 BIRMINGHAM (South), 11,611
 Viscount Morpeth, C. 5,541
 John V. Stevens, Lab. 2,641
 BIRMINGHAM (West), 12,483
 Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, C. 7,173
 R. L. Outhwaite, L. 2,094
 BIRMINGHAM: see also Bordesley
 and Edgbaston.
 BISHOP AUCKLAND (Durham),
 12,790
 James Mellor Paulton, L. 7,430
 G. E. Markham, C. 3,056
 BLACKBURN (a), 21,127
 Sir Wm. H. Hornby, Bt., C. 10,201
 Philip Snowden, Lab. 10,284
 Geoffrey Drage, C. 8,932
 Edwin Hamer, L. 8,892

BLACKPOOL (N. Lancs), 20,399
 Wilfred William Ashley, C. 10,131
 Vivian Phillips, L. 7,078
 BODMIN (Cornwall), 10,731
 (Bye-election 24 July, 1906.)
 F. Freeman-Thomas, L. 4,966
 G. J. Sandys, C. 3,976
 BOLTON (a), 20,388
 George Harwood, L. 10,053
 Alfred Henry Gill, Lab. 10,416
 Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, C. 6,693
 BOOFILE (S.W. Lancs), 20,721
 Col. Thos. Myles Sandys, C. 7,821
 A. P. Thomas, L. 7,481
 BORDESLEY (Birmingham), 16,653
 Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, C. 7,763
 J. Bruce Glasier, Lab. 3,976
 BOSTON, 3,896
 George Henry Faber, L. 1,801
 *William Garfit, C. 1,694
 BOSWORTH (Leicestersh.), 13,114
 Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Benj. Bright
 McLaren, Bt., K.C., L. 7,678
 A. Stoneham, C. 3,627
 BOW AND BROMLEY (Tower
 Hamlets), 10,545
 G. Stopford Brooke, L. 4,596
 A. P. Du Cros, C. 3,974
 BRADFORD (Central), 9,978
 Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., L. 4,954
 Hon. Vicary Gibbs, C. 3,614
 BRADFORD (East), 15,136
 Sir W. E. Briggs Priestley, L. 6,185
 Sir Vincent H. P. Caillard, C. 4,277
 E. R. Hartley, S. 3,090
 BRADFORD (West), 13,065
 Frederick W. Jowett, Lab. 4,957
 *Sir Ernest F. S. Flower, C. 4,147
 W. Claridge, L. 3,580
 BRENTFORD (Middlesex), 17,153
 V. H. Rutherford, M.B., L. 6,506
 *James Bigwood, C. 6,053
 BRIDGWATER (Somerset), 10,180
 Hy. G. Montgomery, L. 4,422
 R. A. Sanders, C. 4,405
 BRIGG (Lincs), 11,908
 (Bye-election 26 Feb., 1907.)
 Sir Berkeley D. G. Sheffield,
 Bt., C. 5,389
 Capt. Hon. Fredk. Guest, L. 5,273
 BRIGHTON (a), 20,976
 Ernest Amherst Villiers, L. 9,062
 Edwd. Aurelian Ridsdale, L. 8,019
 Capt. George C. Tryon, C. 8,188
 Hon. John Edw. Gordon, C. 8,176
 BRIGHTSIDE (Sheffield), 12,108
 John Tudor Walters, L. 5,409
 *James Fitzalan Hope, C. 4,408
 BRISTOL (East), 14,543
 Rt. Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, L. 7,935
 T. B. Johnston, C. 3,129
 BRISTOL (North), 13,061
 †Rt. Hon. Aug. Birrell, K.C., L. 6,953
 John Alderson Foote, K.C., C. 4,011
 BRISTOL (South), 14,935
 Sir Wm. Howell Davies, L. 7,964
 *Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, C. 5,272
 BRISTOL (West), 9,423
 George Abraham Gibbs, C. 4,267
 T. J. Lennard, L. 3,902

BRITTON (Lambeth), 10,724	CHESTERFIELD (Derby) 15,077	DARTFORD (N.W. Kent), 19,741
J. H. Seaverns, L. 4,521	James Haslam, Lab. 7,254	James Rowlands, Lab. 9,538
Davidson Dalziel, C. 4,205	Godfrey Lampson Tennyson	*Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
BUCKINGHAM (Bucks), 12,334	Locker-Lampson, C. 5,500	Dyke, Bt., C. 6,728
Fredk. William Verney, L. 6,253	CHESTERTON (Cambs), 10,386	DARWEN (N.E. Lancs), 16,544
Hon. T. F. Freemantle, C. 4,673	Hon. E. Samuel Montagu, L. 4,820	Ald. John Rutherford, C. 7,792
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: see Aylesbury, Buckham, and Wycombe.	*Maj. W. R. Greene, C. 4,316	F. G. Hindle, L. 7,767
BUCKROSE (Yorks. E. R.), 10,151	CHICHESTER (Sussex), 11,225	DRIFTFORD, 15,397
Sir Luke White, L. 5,236	Lord Edmund B. Talbot	Charles W. Bowerman, Lab. 6,236
Viscount Garnock, C. 3,634	D.S.O., C. 5,197	*A. H. Aylmer Morton, C. 4,977
BURNLEY, 15,983	John Ernest Allen, L. 4,174	Herbert Vivian, L. 726
Fred Maddison, Lab. 5,288	CHIPPENHAM (Wilts), 8,838	DERBY (Borough) (a), 19,543
Gerald Arbuthnot, C. 4,964	Sir John Poynder Dickson	Richard Bell, Lab. 10,361
Hy. Mayers Hyndman, S. 4,932	Poynder, Bt., L. 4,937	Sir Thomas Roe, L. 10,239
BURTON (Staffs), 11,495	J. R. Randolph, C. 2,971	Capt. J. H. E. Holford, C. 6,421
Maj. Robert F. Ratcliff, C. 5,613	CHORLEY (N. Lancs), 13,247	E. G. Spencer-Churchill, C. 6,409
Capt. F. Vane, L. 4,572	Lord Balcarres, C. 6,803	DERBYSH. (Mid. or Belper), 13,244
BURY (Lancashire), 9,068	E. Crawshaw Williams, L. 5,476	(Bye-election 15 July, 1900.)
George Toulmin, L. 4,626	CHRISTCHURCH, 9,530	John George Hancock, Lab. 6,735
*Reginald Jaffray Lucas, C. 4,499	Arthur Acland Allen, L. 4,634	Samuel Cresswell, C. 4,392
BURY ST. EDMUNDS, 2,740	*Maj. Kenneth R. Balfour, C. 4,067	DERBYSHIRE (N.E., or Eeking-
(Bye-election 24 Aug., 1907.)	CIRENCESTER (Glouc.) 9,673	ton), 16,233
Hon. Walter E. Guinness, C. 1,631	R. W. Esser, L. 4,517	(Bye-election 30 Jan., 1907.)
Walter Baldwin Yates, L. 741	*Hon. Allen B. Bathurst, C. 4,011	William Edwin Harvey, L. 6,644
CAMBERWELL (North), 12,519	CLAPHAM, 19,180	Josiah Court, M.R.C.S., C. 5,975
T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., L. 6,314	Percy Melville Thornton, C. 7,912	DERBYSH. (S., or Repton), 10,326
Charles Hervey Hoare, C. 3,497	Frederic Low, K.C., L. 7,816	Herbert Henry Raphael, L. 7,961
CAMBERWELL: see also Dulwich and Peckham.	CLERKENWELL (Finsbury), 8,279	*John Gretton, jun., C. 6,468
CAMBORNE (Cornwall), 9,210	William C. Steadman, Lab. 3,499	DERBYSHIRE
Albert Edward Dunn, L. 4,614	*Edward Alf. Goulding, C. 2,793	(W., or Wirksworth), 11,799
Sir Thomas Hewitt, K.C.G., C. 3,284	CLEVELAND (Yorks. N. R.), 13,922	(Bye-election 25 April, 1908.)
J. Jones, S. 109	(Bye-election 9 July, 1909.)	The Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O.,
CAMBRIDGE (Borough), 8,850	Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, L. 6,266	C. unop.
S. O. Buckmaster, K.C., L. 4,232	Windsor Lewis, C. 5,375	DERBYSHIRE: see also Chester-
Almeric Hugh Paget, C. 3,224	CLITHEROE (N.E. Lancs), 20,613	field, High Peak, and Ilkeston.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE: see Chester-	David J. Shackleton, Lab. 12,023	DEVIZES (E. Wilts), 8,988
ton, Newmarket, and Wisbech.	B. J. Belton, Ind. 3,828	F. E. N. Rogers, L. 4,247
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (a), 6,972	COCKERMOUTH (Cumb.), 11,700	Maj. Godfrey W. White, C. 3,633
S. H. Butcher, LL.D., C. 3,250	(Bye-election 3 Aug., 1906.)	DEVONPORT (a), 12,978
J. F. Peel Rawlinson, C. 2,976	Sir J. Scourrah Randles, C. 4,593	Rt. Hon. Sir Hudson E.
*Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gorst, K.C., C. 1,653	Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, L. 3,903	Kearley, Bart., L. 6,923
CANTERBURY (City), 3,868	R. Smillie, Lab. 1,436	Sir J. Williams Benn, L. 6,587
John Henniker-Heaton, C. 2,210	COLCHESTER, 6,426	Sir John Jackson, C. 5,239
W. J. Fisher, L. 1,262	Sir Weetman D. Pearson, Bt.	F. Holme Sumner, C. 5,080
CARLISLE (City), 7,513	L. 3,122	DEVONSHIRE: see Ashburton,
Frederick Wm. Chance, L. unop.	L. Worthington Evans, C. 2,812	Barnstaple, Honiton, South
CHATHAM, 13,432	COLNE VALLEY (Yorks. W. R.),	Molton, Tavistock, Tiverton,
John Jenkins, Lab. 6,692	11,777	Torquay, and Totnes.
*Maj. John E. Jameson, C. 4,020	(Bye-election 18 July, 1907.)	DEWSBURY, 14,056
CHELMSFORD (Essex), 12,787	Albert Victor Grayson, S. 3,648	(Bye-election, 23 April, 1908.)
(Bye-election 1 Dec., 1908.)	Philip Bright, L. 3,495	Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, L. 5,594
Ernest George Pretymann, C. 5,152	G. C. H. Wheeler, C. 3,227	B. Boyd-Carpenter, C. 4,078
A. H. Dence, L. 3,587	CORNWALL: see Bodmin, Cam-	Ben Turner, Lab. 2,446
CHELSEA, 11,536	borne, Launceston, St. Austell,	DONCASTER (Yorks. W. R.), 18,682
Enslie J. Horniman, L. 4,660	St. Ives, and Truro.	Charles Norris Nicholson, L. 9,315
*Charles A. Whitmore, C. 4,031	COVENTRY (City), 13,935	*Sir Fredk. W. Fison, Bt., C. 5,446
CHELTHAM, 8,114	Alfred E. W. Mason, L. 6,554	DORSET (E., or Poole), 13,557
J. E. Sears, L. 3,910	J. Kenneth Foster, C. 5,462	Charles Henry Lyell, L. 6,104
*Jas. Tynte Agg-Gardner, C. 3,509	CREWE (Cheshire), 15,051	Charles E. Van Raalte, C. 6,085
CHEBTSEY (Surrey), 15,449	Rt. Hon. Jas. Tomkinson, L. 7,805	DORSET (N., or Shaftesbury), 8,490
Francis J. Maughan, L. 6,365	J. H. Welsford, C. 5,297	Arthur Walter Wills, L. 4,153
*Lt. Col. Lord Bingham, C. 6,266	CRICKLADE (N. Wilts), 14,390	Sir Randolph Baker, Bt., C. 3,508
CHESHIRE: see Altrincham, Crewe,	John Massey, LL.D., L. 7,294	DORSET (S., or Dorchester), 10,845
Eddisbury, Hyde, Knutsford, Mac-	Arnold Ward, C. 5,716	Sir T. T. L. Scarisbrick,
clesfield, Northwich, and Writtle	CROYDON, 26,470	Bart., L. 5,635
CHESTER (City), 7,918	(Bye-election 29 March, 1909.)	*Col. William E. Brymer, C. 4,411
Alfred Mond, L. 3,524	Sir Robert T. Hernon-	DORSET (W., or Bridport), 7,413
*R. Armstrong Yerburgh, C. 3,477	Hodge, Bart., C. 11,989	Col. Robt. Williams, C. 3,671
CHESTER-LE-STREET (Durham),	John E. Raphael, L. 8,041	J. Johnstone Haye, L. 2,834
20,910.	Frank Smith, Lab. 886	DOVER, 6,593
J. W. Taylor, Lab. 8,085	CUMBERLAND: see Cockermouth,	Rt. Hon. Geo. Wyndham, C. 3,269
S. Duncombe Shafto, C. 4,985	Egremont, Eskdale, & Penrith	R. J. Bryce, L. 1,705
A. B. Tebb, Lab. 4,606	DARLINGTON, 9,708	DROTTWICH (Mid. Wore.), 11,283
	Herbert Pike Pease, C. 4,375	Cecil B. Harnsworth, L. 5,165
	Ald. H. Isaac Mitchell, Lab. 4,087	Capt. E. A. Knight, C. 4,611

DUDLEY, 17,564 Arthur G. Hooper, L. 8,296 Gilbert Henry Cloughton, C. 7,542 DULWICH (Camberwell), 15,286 (Bye-election 15 May, 1906.) Andrew Bonar Law, C. 6,709 D. Williamson, L. 5,430	ESSEX (S.E., or Tilbury), 20,591 Rowland Whitehead, L. 9,230 Capt. J. R. Newman, C. 7,170 ESSEX : see also Chelmsford, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Romford, Saffron Walden, and Walthamstow. EVERTON (Liverpool), 10,149 J. S. Harwood-Banner, C. 3,949 W. Hanbury Aggus, L. 2,884 EVESHAM (Worcestersh.), 9,756 Lt.-Col. C. Wigram Long, C. 4,385 Maj. A. W. Biggs, L. 4,293 EXCHANGE (Liverpool), 5,891 Richard Robert Cherry, L. 2,291 *Charles McArthur, C. 2,170 EXETER (City), 9,567 Sir G. Kekewich, K.C.B., L. 4,463 *Sir E. Vincent, K.C.M.G., C. 4,384 EYE (N.E. Suffolk), 10,166. (Bye-election 6 April 1906.) Westman H. M. Pearson, L. 4,568 Marquess of Graham, C. 4,371 FAREHAM (S. Hants), 17,120 Arthur H. Lee, C. 7,683 Surg.-Gen. G. J. H. Evatt, C.B., L. 6,331 FAVERSHAM (Kent), 14,860 T. B. Napier, LL.D., L. 6,925 *Capt. John Howard, C. 5,091 FINSBURY, East, 5,326 Joseph Allen Baker, L. 2,461 Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby, C. 1,772 FINSBURY : see also Clerkenwell and Holborn. FOREST OF DEAN (Glos.), 10,336 Rt. Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke, Bt., L. unop. FROME (Somerset), 12,612 Sir John E. Barlow, Bt., L. 6,297 Charles T. Foxcroft, C. 4,552 FULHAM, 20,620 Timothy Davies, L. 8,397 *William Hayes Fisher, C. 7,407 GAINSBOROUGH (Lines), 12,370 Maj. L. Renton, L. (now C.) 5,922 Charles A. Moreing, C. 5,071 GATESHEAD, 18,614 John Johnson, Lab. 9,651 Sir T. V. S. Angier, C. 5,126 GLOUCESTER (City), 8,043 Rt. Hon. Russell Reid, L. 3,921 Henry Terrell, K.C., C. 3,619 GLOUCESTERSHIRE : see Ciren- cester, Forest of Dean, Stroud, Tewkesbury, and Thornbury. GORTON (S.E. Lancs), 16,547 John Hodge, Lab. 8,566 S. W. Royse, C. 4,341 GRANTHAM, 3,383 Arthur Priestley, L. 1,663 Leonard A. C. Brassey, C. 1,554 GRAVESEND, 6,568 Sir Gilbert Parker, D.C.L., C. 3,102 Sir William Geary, Bt., L. 1,413 James Macpherson, Lab. 873 GREENWICH, 13,049 Richard S. Jackson, L. 4,906 I. Hamilton Benn, C. 3,565 *Lord Hugh Cecil, C. 2,356	GRIMSBY, GREAT, 16,068 Sir George Doughty, C. 6,349 H. H. Haldinstein, L. 4,040 Tom Proctor, Lab. 2,248 GUILDFORD (Surrey), 14,469 W. H. Cowan, L. 6,430 *Rt. Hon. St. J. Brodrick, C. 5,630 HACKNEY (Central), 8,779 Sir Albert Spicer, Bt., L. 3,998 *A. H. E. Allhusen, C. 3,382 HACKNEY (North), 11,334 Thomas Hart Davies, L. 4,655 *William R. Bousfield, C. 4,431 HACKNEY (South), 13,126 Horatio W. Bottomley, L. 6,736 *Thomas H. Robertson, C. 3,257 Rev. W. Riley, L. (Ind.) ... 804 HAGGERSTON (Shoreditch), 8,457 (Bye-election 1 Aug., 1908.) Hon. R. Guinness, C.M.G., C. 2,867 Walter Richd. Warren, L. 1,724 Herbert Burrows, Soc. 986 HALIFAX (a), 15,221 J. Parker, Lab. 8,937 (Bye-election 6 March, 1907.) John H. Whitley, L. unop. HALLAM (Sheffield), 12,956 Rt. Hon. C. B. S. Wortley, K.C., C. 5,546 Alexander Grant, L. 5,465 HALLAMSH. (Yks., W. R.), 18,085 John Wadsworth, Lab. 8,375 F. A. Kelley, C. 6,807 HAMMERSMITH, 14,007 Sir Wm. Jas. Bull, C. 5,111 George Blaiklock, L. 4,562 George Belt, S. 885 HAMPSHIRE : see Andover, Basing- stoke, Fareham, New Forest, Petersfield, and Wight (Isle of). HAMPSFORD, 11,467 Joseph S. Fletcher, C. 4,934 George F. Rowe, L. 4,461 HANDSWORTH (Staffs), 26,243 Maj. E. C. M. Thompson, C. 13,407 Herbert Samuel Leon, L. 8,636 HANLEY, 16,156 Enoch Edwards, Lab. 9,183 *Arthur Howard Heath, C. 4,287 HARBOROUGH (Leic.), 17,227 Rudolf C. Lehmann, L. 8,380 Charles H. Dixon, C. 6,382 HARROW (Middlesex), 28,627 James Gibb, L. 11,393 Hon. W. R. W. Peel, C. 10,977 HARTLEPOOLS, The, 14,086 Sir Chris. Furness, L. unop. HARWICH (Essex), 13,144 Arthur Levy Lever, L. 5,550 Harry K. Newton, C. 5,308 HASTINGS, 8,797 (Bye-election, 3 March, 1908.) Arthur P. Du Cros, C. 4,495 Robt. Vernon Harcourt, L. 3,477 HENLEY (Oxon), 9,826 Philip Morrell, L. 4,562 *Sir E. T. H. Hodge, Bt., C. 4,050 HEREFORD (City), 3,852 J. Stanhope Arkwright, C. 1,934 Col. E. S. L. Scudamore, L. 1,692
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HEREFORDSHIRE: see Leominster, and Ross.

HERTFORD (Herts), 11, 124
Abel Henry Smith, C. 4,836
Charles Roden Buxton, L. 4,756

HERTFORDSHIRE: see Hertford, Hitchin, St. Albans, and Watford.

HEXHAM (Northumb.), 11, 116
(Bye-election 27 Mar., 1907.)

Richard Durning Holt, L. 5,401
Col. Chas. L. Bates, D.S.O. C. 4,844

HEYWOOD (S.E. Lancs), 10, 463
Sir Edward H. Holden,
Bart, L. 5,351

Capt. M. Buller, C. 4,245

HIGH PEAK (Derbysh.), 11, 951
(Bye-election 23 July, 1909.)

Oswald Partington, L. 5,619
A. Profumo, C. 5,272

HITCHIN (Herts), 9, 820
Julius Bertram, L. 4,157

John J. W. Miller, C. 4,031

HOLBORN (Finsbury, W.), 9, 242
James F. Kennant, C. 3,881

Stephen Miall, L.D., L. 2,706

HOLDERNESS (Yks., E. R.), 10, 117
Arthur Stanley Wilson, C. 4,440

E. J. J. Wilberforce, L. 4,421

HOLMFIRTH (Yks., W. R.), 12, 219
Henry Joseph Wilson, L. 6,850

Capt. Sydney G. Jebb, C. 2,677

HONITON (Devon), 9, 797
Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt., C. 4,854

W. B. Luke, L. 3,711

HORNCASTLE (Lincs), 9, 637
Ld. Willoughby de Eresby, C. 4,250

Alderman A. Adams, L. 4,100

HORNSEY (Middlesex), 22, 120
(Bye-election 5 June, 1907.)

Earl of Ronaldshay, C. unop.

HORSHAM (Sussex), 10, 508
Earl Winton, C. 4,903

L. R. Erskine, L. 4,286

Houghton-le-Spring
(Durham), 15, 711
Robert Cameron, L. 9,429

R. B. L. V. Williams, C. 9,429

HOWDENSHIRE (Yks., E. R.), 9, 893
Col. H. B. H. Broadley, C. 4,763

Percy G. R. Benson, L. 4,150

HOXTON (Shoreditch), 7, 754
Hon. Claude Geo. Hay, C. 3,489

Henry Ward, L. 2,753

HUDDERSFIELD, 17, 558
(Bye-election 28 Nov., 1906.)

Arthur James Shervell, L. 5,762

T. Russell Williams, Lab. 5,422

John Foster Fraser, C. 4,844

HULL (Central), 8, 861
Sir Henry S. King, K.C.I.E., C. 3,345

A. J. Benthall, Lab. 3,167

HULL (East), 13, 073
Thomas R. Ferens, L. 6,88x

L. R. Davies, C. 4,519

HULL (West), 20, 941
(Bye-election 29 Dec., 1907.)

Hon. Guy Wilson, D.S.O., L. 5,623

Sir G. C. T. Bartley, C. 5,382

Jno. Holmes, Lab. 4,512

HUNTINGDON (Hunts), 5, 272
Samuel H. Whitbread, L. 2,426

John Cator, C. 1,957

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: see Huntingdon, and Ramsey.

HYDE (Cheshire), 11, 314
Charles D. Schumann, L. 5,545

*Edward Chapman, C. 4,482

HYTHE, 6, 520
Sir Edw. A. Sassoon, Bt., C. 3,246

H. C. Biron, L. 2,347

ILKESTON (Derbyshire), 17, 216
Rt. Hon. Sir B. W. Foster, L. 9,655

Lawrence Clark Tipper, C. 5,338

INCE (S.W. Lancs), 12, 986
Stephen Walsh, Lab. 8,046

*Col. H. B.-H. Blundell,
C.B., C. 3,410

IPSWICH (2), 12, 146
Sir Daniel Ford Goddard, L. 6,396

Felix Townshend Cobbold, L. 6,290

*Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt., C. 4,591

Samuel J. G. Hoare, C. 4,232

ISLINGTON (East), 10, 786
George Herbert Radford, L. 4,477

*Sir Benj. I. Cohen, Bt., C. 3,710

ISLINGTON (North), 12, 075
David S. Waterlow, L. 5,284

*Sir G. C. T. Bartley, K.C.B., C. 4,418

ISLINGTON (South), 8, 361
Thomas Wiles, L. 3,606

*Sir Albert Kaye Rollet, C. 1,991

W. Hunt, C. 870

ISLINGTON (West), 9, 229
Rt. Hon. Thomas Lough, L. 4,116

F. H. Medhurst, C. 3,618

JARROW (Durham), 17, 105
(Bye-election 4 July, 1907.)

Peter Francis Curran, Soc. 4,698

P. Rose-Innes, K.C., C. 3,939

Spencer Leigh Hughes, Lab. 3,474

J. O'Hanlon, Nat. 2,122

KEIGHLEY (Yks., W. R.), 12, 125
Sir John Brigg, L. 5,322

W. M. Ackworth, C. 3,229

W. T. Newlove, Lab. 3,102

KENDAL (Westmorland), 6, 477
Dudley S. Smith, K.C., L. 2,899

*Lt.-Col. Joscelyn Fitz Roy
Bagot, C. 2,647

KENNINGTON (Lambeth), 10, 273
Stephen Collins, L. 4,629

*Sir Fredk. L. Cook, Bt., C. 3,054

KENSINGTON (North), 10, 270
Henry Y. Stanger, K.C., L. 4,416

Wm. E. Hume-Williams,
K.C., C. 3,358

KENSINGTON (South), 9, 223
Earl Percy, C. 4,825

Sir Edward L. O'Malley, L. 1,624

KENT: see Ashford, Dartford,
Faversham, Medway, St. Augustine's,
Sevenoaks, Thanet (Isle of), and Tonbridge.

KIDDERMINSTER, 4, 697
E. B. Barnard, L. 2,354

S. Baldwin, C. 2,093

KING'S LYNN, 3, 692
Lieut. Carlyon W. Bellairs,
R.N., L. 1,506

*Thomas Gibson Bowles, C. 1,164

Alan H. Burgoyne, C. 772

KINGSTON (Surrey), 17, 270
George Cave, K.C., C. 7,655

R. White, L. 6,337

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL: see Hull.

KINGSWINFORD (Staffs), 13, 912
Henry S. Staveley-Hill, C. 6,311

Hon. Fredk. E. Guest, L. 5,470

KIRKDALE (Liverpool), 12, 529
(Bye-election 27 Sept., 1907.)

Charles McArthur, C. 4,000

J. Hill, Lab. 3,330

KNUTSFORD (Cheshire), 11, 141
Alfred J. King, L. 5,296

*Hon. Alan de E. Egerton, C. 4,596

LAMBETH (North), 6, 903
Horatio Myer, L. 2,162

Major W. H. Gastrell, C. 1,904

Dadabhai Naoroji, L. 733

*Fredk. W. Horner, C. (Ind.) 108

LAMBETH: see also Brixton, Kennington, and Norwood.

LANCASHIRE, North: see Blackpool, Chorley, Lancaster, and Lonsdale (North).

LANCASHIRE, North-East: see Accrington, Clitheroe, Darwen, and Rossendale.

LANCASHIRE, South-East: see Eccles, Gorton, Heywood, Middleton, Prestwich, Radcliffe, and Farnworth, Stretford, and Westhoughton.

LANCASHIRE, South-West: see Bootle, Ince, Leigh, Newton, Ormskirk, Southport, Widnes.

LANCASTER (N. Lancs), 14, 085
Norral Watson Helme, L. 6,324

Col. Wm. Henry Foster, C. 5,640

LAUNCESTON (Cornwall), 9, 858
G. Croydon Marks, L. 4,658

G. J. Sands, C. 2,736

LEAMINGTON: see Warwick and Leamington.

LEEDS (Central), 8, 893
Robert Armitage, L. 4,188

*Rt. Hon. Ger. W. Balfour, C. 3,219

LEEDS (East), 9, 490
James O'Grady, Lab. 4,299

*Henry Strother Cantley, C. 2,208

LEEDS (North), 21, 196
Rowland Hirst Barran, L. 9,593

J. D. Birchall, C. 7,108

LEEDS (South), 15, 321
(Bye-election 13 Feb., 1908.)

William Middlebrook, L. 5,274

R. J. Neville, C. 4,915

A. Fox, Lab. 2,451

LEEDS (West), 18, 518
Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone, L. 9,258

S. Samuel, C. 4,960

LEEK (Staffordshire), 11, 545
Robert Pearce, L. 5,749

*Charles Bill, C. 4,275

LEICESTER (Boro') (2), 25, 129
John R. Macdonald, Lab. 14,685

*Sir Jno. F. L. Rolleston, C. 7,504

(Bye-election 30 Mar., 1906.)

Franklin Thomason, L. 10,766

*Sir Jno. F. L. Rolleston, C. 7,206

LEICESTERSHIRE: see Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough, and Melton.

LEIGH (S.W. Lancs), 13, 380
John F. Leese Brunner, L. 7,175

Donald Macmaster, K.C., C. 5,169

LEOMINSTER (Hereford), 9, 328
Edmund Lamb, L. 3,892

*Sir James Rankin, Bt., C. 3,864

LEWES (Sussex), 15,560 <i>Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., C.</i> 7,172 <i>Hector Morrison, L.</i> 5,458	MANCHESTER (N.W.), 11,914 (Bye-election 24 April, 1908.) <i>Wm. Joynton-Hicks, C.</i> ... 5,417 <i>*Rt. Hon. W.S. Churchill, L.</i> 4,988 <i>Dan Irving, Soc.</i> 276	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (a), 37,389 <i>William Hudson, Lab.</i> ... 18,869 (Bye-election 24 Sept., 1908.) <i>George Renwick, C.</i> 13,863 <i>Edward Shortt, L.</i> 11,720 <i>E. R. Hartley, Soc.</i> 2,971
LEWISHAM, 22,243 <i>Maj. E. Peetham Coates, C.</i> 9,689 <i>Frederick W. Aveling, L.</i> ... 8,006	MANCHESTER (South), 14,221 <i>Arthur A. Haworth, L.</i> ... 8,002 <i>L. Eaton Smith, C.</i> 3,770	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 9,650 <i>Josiah C. Wedgwood, L.</i> ... 5,155 <i>*Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, C.</i> 2,948
LICHFIELD (Staffordsh.), 10,123 <i>T. Courtenay T. Warner, L.</i> 5,421 <i>Hon. Rbt. V. Grosvenor, C.</i> 2,991	MANCHESTER (S.W.), 8,551 <i>G. D. Kelley, Lab.</i> 4,102 <i>*Wm. Johnson Galloway, C.</i> 2,875	NEWINGTON (WEST), 7,147 <i>Capt. Cecil Wm. Norton, L.</i> 4,446 <i>R. E. Bellios, C.</i> 2,425 NEWINGTON : see also Walworth.
LIMEHOUSE (Tower H.), 6,234 <i>William Pearce, L.</i> 2,981 <i>*Sir Harry S. Samuel, C.</i> ... 2,007	MANSFIELD (Notts), 17,931 <i>Arthur Basil Markham, L. unop.</i>	NEWMARKET (Cambs), 9,934 <i>Sir Charles Day Rose, Bt., L.</i> 4,666 <i>G. H. Verrall, C.</i> 3,883
LINCOLN (City), 10,645 <i>Charles H. Roberts, L.</i> ... 5,110 <i>*Charles Hilton Seely, C.</i> ... 3,718 <i>Henry Page Croft, C.</i> 1,163	MARYLEBONE (East), 6,598 <i>Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., C.</i> 2,827 <i>Adolf M. Lazarus-Langdon, K.C., L.</i> 2,167	NEWPORT (Salop), 10,791 (Bye-election 14 May, 1908.) <i>Benille Stantier, C.</i> 5,328 <i>Fras. Neilson, L.</i> 4,377
LINCOLNSHIRE : see Brigg, Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Sleaford, Spalding, & Stamford.	MARYLEBONE (West), 8,447 <i>Sir Samuel E. Scott, Bt., C.</i> 3,446 <i>Sir H. Hamilton Johnston, G.C.M.G., L.</i> 2,791	NEWTON (S.W. Lancs), 13,837 <i>James Seddon, Lab.</i> 6,434 <i>*Lt.-Col. R. Pilkington, C.</i> 5,893
LIVERPOOL : see Abercromby, Everton, Exchange, Kirkdale, Scotland, Toxteth (E.), Toxteth (W.), Walton, and West Derby.	MEDWAY (Kent), 14,628 <i>Col. Chas. Edward Warde, C.</i> 6,167 <i>Aneurin Williams, L.</i> 6,061	NORFOLK (E., or N. Walsham), 11,237 <i>Sir Robert John Price, L.</i> 5,631 <i>Raymond Fredc. Boileau, C.</i> 4,335
LONDON (City) (2), 31,030 (Bye-election 27 Feb., 1906.) <i>*Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, C.</i> 15,474 <i>Thomas Gibson Bowles, L.</i> 4,134 (Bye-election 15 June, 1906.) <i>*Sir F. G. Banbury, Bt., C. unop.</i>	MELTON (Leicester), 15,815 <i>Hy. de Rosenbach Walker, L.</i> 7,800 <i>*Sir Arthur Grey Hazelrigg, Bt., C.</i> 6,033	NORFOLK (M., or Dereham), 9,490 <i>Lord Wodehouse, L.</i> 4,197 <i>W. Lewis Boyle, C.</i> 4,170
LONDON UNIVERSITY, 5,212 <i>Sir Philip Magnus, C.</i> 1,840 <i>*Sir Mich. Foster, K.C.B., L.</i> 1,816	MIDDLESBROUGH, 20,322 <i>Joseph Havelock Wilson, Lab.</i> 9,251 <i>Col. Sir S. A. Sadler, V.D., C.</i> 6,870 <i>George Lansbury, S.</i> 1,380	NORFOLK (N., or Aylsham), 10,795 <i>Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. B. Gurdon, K.C.M.G., L.</i> 5,155 <i>F. S. Reppington, C.</i> 3,628
LOUGHBOROUGH (Leic.), 13,126 <i>Sir Maurice Levy, L.</i> 6,803 <i>W. Baring Du Pre, C.</i> 5,023	MIDDLESEX : see Brentford, Bal- ing, Enfield, Harrow, Hornsey, Tottenham, and Uxbridge.	NORFOLK (N.W., or Freebridge), 11,140 <i>Sir George White, L.</i> 5,772 <i>W. J. Lancaster, C.</i> 2,972
LOUTH (Lincolnshire), 10,075 <i>Sir Rbt. Wm. Perks, Bt., L.</i> 4,551 <i>T. Comyn Platt, C.</i> 3,572	MIDDLETON (S.E. Lancs), 14,314 <i>W. Ryland Atkins, L.</i> 7,018 <i>Cyril Potter, C.</i> 5,485	NORFOLK (S., or Diss), 9,643 <i>Arthur W. Soames, L.</i> 4,677 <i>Sir Edward Mann, Bart., C.</i> 3,519
LOWESTOFT (Suffolk), 14,002 <i>Edward Beauchamp, L.</i> ... 6,510 <i>Lt.-Col. Francis A. Lucas, C.</i> 4,905	MILE END (Tower Hamlets), 5,419 <i>Bertram S. Straus, L.</i> 2,295 <i>*Hn. Harry L. W. Lawson, C.</i> 2,166	NORFOLK (S.W., or Thetford), 8,936 <i>Richard Winfrey, L.</i> 4,416 <i>*Sir Thos. Leigh Hare, Bt., C.</i> 3,513
LUDLOW (Shropshire), 10,765 <i>Rowland Hunt, C.</i> 4,978 <i>F. Horne, L.</i> 4,218	MONMOUTH DISTRICT, 11,207 <i>Lewis Haslam, L.</i> 4,531 <i>E. E. Micholls, C.</i> 3,939 <i>James Winstone, Lab.</i> 1,678	NORMANTON (Yorks. W.R.), 15,474 <i>Frederick Hall, Lab.</i> unop.
LUTON (Bedfordshire), 14,459 <i>Thomas Gair Aspin, L.</i> ... 7,240 <i>Alfred Peter Hillier, M.D., C.</i> 5,387	MONMOUTHSHIRE (N.), 13,871 (Bye-election 19 Feb., 1907.) <i>Rt. Hn. Reginald McKenna, L.</i> unop.	NORTH LONSDALE (N. Lancs), 9,738 <i>G. B. Haddock, C.</i> 4,121 <i>*Robt. Fredk. Cavendish, L.</i> 3,942
LYNN REGIS : see King's Lynn.	MONMOUTHSHIRE (S.), 15,858 <i>Col. Sir I. J. C. Herbert, Bt., C.B., L.</i> 7,503 <i>Col. Courtenay Morgan, C.</i> 6,216	NORTHAMPTON (Boro) (a), 11,954 <i>Herbert Woodfield Paul, L.</i> 4,479 <i>John G. Skymann, LL.D., L.</i> 4,244 <i>R. B. R. Orlebar, C.</i> 4,078 <i>F. Gorell Barnes, C.</i> 4,000 <i>J. Williams, S.</i> 2,544 <i>J. Gribble, L.</i> 2,366
MACCLESFIELD (Cheshire), 8,636 <i>Col. Wm. B. Brocklehurst, L.</i> 4,251 <i>*W. Bromley-Davenport, C.</i> 3,757	MONMOUTHSHIRE (W.), 16,880 <i>Thomas Richards, Lab.</i> ... unop.	NORTHANTS (Mid), 13,450 <i>Harry Mansfield, L.</i> 6,307 <i>Robert Francis Peel, C.</i> ... 5,067
MAIDSTONE, 5,870 <i>Viscount Castlereagh, C.</i> ... 2,841 <i>*Sir Francis H. Evans, Bt., K.C.M.G., L.</i> 2,709	MORLEY (Yorks), 15,160 <i>Alfred Edmonson Hutton, L. unop.</i>	NORTHANTS (North), 10,688 <i>George Nicholls, Lab.</i> 4,880 <i>*Col. Sackville George Stopford Sackville, C.</i> 4,165
MALDON (Essex), 10,613 <i>Thomas Robert Bethell, L.</i> 4,773 <i>*Hon. Charles H. Strutt, C.</i> 4,624	MORPETH, 9,425 <i>Rt. Hon. Thomas Eart, Lab.</i> 5,518 <i>Stuart A. Coats, C.</i> 1,919 NEW FOREST (Hants), 11,030 <i>Sir R. H. Hobart, K.C.V.O., L.</i> 4,949 <i>*Henry Francis Compton, C.</i> 4,901	NEWARK (Notts), 10,863 <i>John Ralph Starkey, C.</i> ... 4,772 <i>Alexis M. Mandeville, L.</i> ... 4,449
MANCHESTER (East), 12,724 <i>Thos. G. Horridge, K.C., L.</i> 6,403 <i>*Rt. Hon. Arth. J. Balfour, C.</i> 4,423	NEWARK (Notts), 10,863 <i>John Ralph Starkey, C.</i> ... 4,772 <i>Alexis M. Mandeville, L.</i> ... 4,449	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (a), 37,389 <i>William Hudson, Lab.</i> ... 18,869 (Bye-election 24 Sept., 1908.) <i>George Renwick, C.</i> 13,863 <i>Edward Shortt, L.</i> 11,720 <i>E. R. Hartley, Soc.</i> 2,971
MANCHESTER (North), 10,624 <i>Sir C. E. Schwann, Bt., L.</i> 5,716 <i>Harry Bowler, C.</i> 3,262	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (a), 37,389 <i>William Hudson, Lab.</i> ... 18,869 (Bye-election 24 Sept., 1908.) <i>George Renwick, C.</i> 13,863 <i>Edward Shortt, L.</i> 11,720 <i>E. R. Hartley, Soc.</i> 2,971	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (a), 37,389 <i>William Hudson, Lab.</i> ... 18,869 (Bye-election 24 Sept., 1908.) <i>George Renwick, C.</i> 13,863 <i>Edward Shortt, L.</i> 11,720 <i>E. R. Hartley, Soc.</i> 2,971
MANCHESTER (N.E.), 9,701 <i>J. R. Clymes, Lab.</i> 5,386 <i>*Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Ferguson, Bt., C.</i> 2,954	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (a), 37,389 <i>William Hudson, Lab.</i> ... 18,869 (Bye-election 24 Sept., 1908.) <i>George Renwick, C.</i> 13,863 <i>Edward Shortt, L.</i> 11,720 <i>E. R. Hartley, Soc.</i> 2,971	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (a), 37,389 <i>William Hudson, Lab.</i> ... 18,869 (Bye-election 24 Sept., 1908.) <i>George Renwick, C.</i> 13,863 <i>Edward Shortt, L.</i> 11,720 <i>E. R. Hartley, Soc.</i> 2,971

NORTHANTS (South), 9,023	PEERITH (Cumberland), 8,845	ROMFORD (Essex), 45,579
Thomas N. A. Grove, L. ... 4,136	Rt. Hon. Jas. W. Louthers, C., Speaker, unop.	Sir John Henry Bethell, L. 21,534
Hon. Charles D. Pennant, C. 3,814		*Louis Sinclair, C. 12,679
NORTHUMBERLAND: see Berwick-upon-Tweed, Hexham, Tyne-side, and Wausbeck.	PENRYN AND FALMOUTH, 2,926	ROSS (Hereford), 20,486
NORTHWICH (Cheshire), 12,567	Sir John Barker, Bart., L. 1,345	(Bye-election 31 Jan., 1908.)
Rt. Hon. Sir John Tomlinson	D. B. Hall, C. 1,248	*Capt. Percy A. Clive, C. 9,947
Brunner, Bt., L. 6,343	PETERBOROUGH (City), 6,025	F. Whitley Thomson, L. ... 3,928
Col. B. North, C. 4,551	G. George Greenwood, L. ... 3,326	ROSSENDALE (N.E. Lancs), 12,765
	*Sir Robert Purvis, C. 2,167	Rt. Hon. L. V. Harcourt, L. 6,881
NORWICH (a), 20,390	PETERSFIELD (Hants), 9,983	J. R. Kebley-Fletcher, C. ... 4,668
George H. Roberts, Lab. & S. 11,059	Wm. Graham Nicholson, C. 4,349	ROTHERHAM (Yorks, W. R.), 18,482
*Louis John Tillett, L. ... 10,972	H. B. Money-Coutts, L. ... 4,253	Sir W. Hy. Holland, Bt., L. unop.
Ernest E. Wild, C. 7,460	PLYMOUTH (a), 18,196	ROTHERHAM (Southwark), 8,700
NORWOOD (Lambeth), 12,867	T. W. Dobson, L. 9,021	H. W. Carr-Gomm, L. 4,192
Gibson S. Bowles, C. 5,567	C. E. Mallet, L. 8,914	*J. Cumming Macdonia, C. 2,821
N. W. Hubbard, L. 4,748	*Henry Edwd. Duke, K.C., C. 6,547	RUGBY (Warwickshire), 11,451
NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (East), 12,451	H. G. Smith, C. 6,234	Corrie Grant, K.C., L. 5,181
Sir H. J. S. Cotton, K.C.S.I., L. 6,020	PONTEFRACE, 2,288	A. D. Steel-Maitland, C. ... 4,907
*Edward Bond, C. 4,290	Sir T. Williams Nussey, Bt., L. 1,837	RUSHOLFFE (Notts), 17,883
NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (S.), 13,656	Col. Charles Edward Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., C. 1,030	Rt. Hon. John E. Ellis, L. 9,094
Arthur Richardson, Lab. ... 6,314	POPLAR (Tower Hamlets), 9,088	H. Frazer Wyatt, C. 5,460
*Lord Henry Cavendish- Bentinck, C. 5,514	Rt. Hon. Sydney Charles Buxton, L. 4,546	RUTLANDSHIRE, 4,083
NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (W.), 16,506	G. O. Berwick, C. 2,235	(Bye-election 11 June, 1907.)
Sir James Henry Foxall, L. 8,107	PORTSMOUTH (a), 30,754	John Grettton, C. 2,213
W. T. P. Rowley, C. 5,262	Sir Thos. A. Bramsdon, L. 10,500	W. F. H. Lyon, L. 1,362
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (or Notts): see Bassetlaw, Mansfield, Newark, and Rusholffe.	(Bye-election, 1909.)	RYE (Sussex), 12,842
NUNEATON (Warwick), 15,021	Candidates.	G. L. Courchoupe, C. 6,122
William Johnson, Lab. 7,677	R. C. Lambert, L.	*Dr. C. F. Hutchinson, M.D. L. 4,964
*Francis Alexander Newd- gate Newdegate, C. 5,849	Lord Charles Beresford, C.	SAFFRON WALDEN (Essex) 8,779
OLDBURY: see Worcester, N.	W. Sanders, Lab.	Rt. Hon. Joseph A. Pease, L. 4,203
	PRESTON (a), 18,626	Sir W. Balfour Bartelot, Bt., C. 2,935
OLDHAM (a), 32,387	John T. MacPherson, Lab. 10,181	ST. ALBANS (Herts), 12,497
Rt. Hon. A. Emmott, L. 17,397	Harold Cox, L. 8,538	Col. Edward H. Cartie, C. 5,856
John Albert Bright, L. ... 16,372	*John Kerr, C. 7,303	*J. Bamford Slack, L. 5,304
C. B. Crisp, C. 11,989	*Sir Wm. Edward Murray Tomlinson, Bt., C. 6,856	ST. AUGUSTINE'S (Kent), 15,841
E. L. Hartley, C. 12,391	PRESTWICH (S.E. Lancs), 19,267	Right Hon. Aretas Akers- Douglas, C. 7,655
ORMSKIRK (S.W. Lancs), 12,624	Sir Frederick Cawley, Bt., L. 10,187	C. W. B. Prescott, L. 4,794
Hon. A. Stanley, M.V.O., C. 6,207	W. T. Hedges, C. 6,024	ST. AUSTELL (Cornwall), 10,562
C. Y. C. Dawbarn, C. 3,891	PUDSEY (Yorks, W. R.), 15,410	(Bye-election 5 Feb., 1908.)
OSGOLDROSS (Yks., W. R.), 16,935	(Bye-election 20 June, 1908.)	Hon. Thomas Agar-Robartes, L. unop.
§Sir J. Compton Rickett, L. 8,482	James John Oddy, C. 5,444	ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQ., 9,328
§O. C. H. Wheeler, C. 4,358	Fred Ogden, L. 5,331	(Bye-election 15 June, 1906.)
OSWESTRY (Salop), 10,490	J. W. Benson, Lab. 1,291	§Rt. Hon. Alf. Lyttelton, K.C. unop.
Wm. Clive Bridgeman, C. ... 5,011	RADCLIFFE-OTUM-FARNWORTH (S.E. Lancs), 13,151	ST. GEORGE (Tower Hamlets) 3,246
*Allan Heywood Bright, L. 4,508	Theodore Cooke Taylor, L. 6,719	William Wedgwood Benn, L. 1,685
OTLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 12,670	S. Musgrave, C. 5,117	Henry Hallifax Wells, C. ... 1,064
Jas. Hastings Duncan, L. 6,307	RAMSEY (Hunts), 6,751	ST. HELENS, 12,174
William W. Thompson, C. 4,658	A. C. Foster-Boulton, L. ... 3,184	Thomas Glover, Lab. 6,038
OXFORD (City), 8,615	*Rt. Hon. A. E. Fellowes, C. 2,803	*Sir H. Seton-Karr, C.M.G., C. 4,647
Viscount Valentia, C. 3,910	READING, 11,041	ST. IVES (Cornwall), 8,980
George Whale, L. 3,810	Rufus Daniel Isaacs, K.C., L. 5,407	Sir Clifford J. Cory, Bt., L. 4,444
OXFORD UNIVERSITY (a), 6,588	G. Horace Johnstone, C. ... 4,710	Philip Edward Pidditch, C. 3,052
Rt. Hon. J. Gilbert Talbot, C. unop.	REIGATE (Surrey), 13,817	ST. PANCRAS (East), 7,552
Sir W. Reynell Anson, Bt., C. unop.	H. C. Brodie, L. 6,067	Hugh Cecil Lea, L. 4,208
OXFORDSHIRE: see Banbury, Henley, and Woodstock.	Lt. Col. R. H. Rawson, C. ... 5,848	*Sir Thomas Wrightson, C. 2,327
PADDINGTON (North), 9,602	RICHMOND (Yorks, N. R.), 10,112	ST. PANCRAS (North), 7,988
L. G. Chiozza-Money, L. ... 3,825	Francis Duke Acland, L. ... 4,468	Willoughby H. Dickinson, L. 4,094
Arthur Sturges, C. 2,419	Lord Ronaldshay, C. 4,360	*Edward R. Pacy Moon, C. 2,643
Sir Hy. C. Burdett, K.C.B., C. 817	RIPON (Yorks, W. R.), 12,635	ST. PANCRAS (South), 5,329
	Henry F. Blosse Lynch, L. 5,645	P. Whitwell Wilson, L. ... 2,109
PADDINGTON (South), 6,143	*Rt. Hon. J. I. Wharton, C. 5,332	*Capt. Herbert M. Jessel, C. 2,048
Sir Thos. George Fardell, C. 2,919	ROCHDALE, 13,831	ST. PANCRAS (West), 7,282
C. Williamson Milne, L. ... 1,502	A. G. Cunningham Harvey, L. 5,912	Sir William Job Collins, L. 3,230
PECKHAM (Camberwell), 14,615	*Col. Clement M. Roys, C. 4,449	*Harry Robert Graham, C. 2,645
(Bye-election 24 March, 1908.)	G. S. Hobson, S. 2,806	SALFORD (North), 9,517
Henry Cubitt Gooch, C. ... 6,970	ROCHESTER, 5,763	William Pollard Byles, L. 4,915
Thomas Gautrey, L. 4,476	Ernest H. Lamb, C.M.G., L. 2,967	*Frederick Platt-Higgins, C. 3,728
	*Charles Tuff, C. 2,374	

SALFORD (South), 8,645	SOUTHWARK : see also Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe.	SUNDERLAND (2), 27,650
<i>Hlaire Bellie, L.</i> 4,320	SOWERBY (Yorks, W. R.), 12,492	<i>Rt. Hon. James Stuart, L.</i> 13,620
*James Grimble Groves, C. 3,378	<i>John Sharp Higham, L.</i> ... 6,482	<i>Thomas Sumnerbell, Lab.</i> 13,430
SALFORD (West), 13,814	W.A. Simpson-Hinchcliffe, C. 4,034	D. H. Haggie, C. 7,879
G. W. Agnew, L. 7,329	SPALDING (Lincoln), 14,617	*J. S. Grey Pemberton, C. 7,244
*Sir Lees Knowles, Bart, C. 5,119	<i>Horace R. Mansfield, L.</i> ... 5,800	SURREY (County of) : see Chertsey, Epsom, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, and Wimbledon.
SALISBURY (City), 3,396	Ernest M. Pollock, K.C., C. 4,180	SUSSEX (County of) : see Chichester, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Horsham, Lewes, and Rye.
<i>Sir E. P. Tennant, Bt., L.</i> 1,646	SPEN VALLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 11,300	TAMWORTH (Warwick), 17,253
*Sir Walter Palmer, Bt., C. 1,605	<i>Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whittaker, L.</i> 5,056	(Bye-election 16 Jan., 1909.)
SCARBOROUGH, 6,250	R. Johnson, C. 3,092	<i>F. A. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.</i> unop.
W. Russell Rea, L. 3,128	STAFFORD (Borough), 3,885	TAUNTON, 3,808
C. E. Hunter, C. 2,619	<i>Sir Charles E. Shaw, Bt., L.</i> 1,947	(Bye-election 23 Feb., 1909.)
SCOTLAND (Liverpool), 5,761	S. R. C. Bosanquet, C. 1,636	<i>Hon. Wm. R. W. Peel, C.</i> 1,976
<i>Thos. Power O'Connor, N.</i> 3,808	STAFFORDSHIRE (N.W.), 15,738	Frank Smith, Lab. 1,035
Alfred A. Tobin, K.C., C. 1,117	(Bye-election 31 July, 1907.)	TAIVISTOCK (Devon), 13,989
SEVENOAKS (Kent), 17,256	Albert Stanley, L. 7,396	H. C. Fowles-Luttrell, L. 6,405
<i>Henry William Forster, C.</i> 7,219	T. W. Twyford, C. 5,047	*John Ward Spear, C. 5,196
Benjamin Morice, L. 6,855	STAFFORDSHIRE (W.), 11,584	TEWKESBURY (Glouc.), 13,226
M. S. Richardson, L. (Ind.) 44	<i>Henry D. McLaren, L.</i> ... 5,586	<i>Hon. M. H. Hicks-Beach, C.</i> 5,321
SHEFFIELD (Central), 9,038	*Sir Alex. Henderson, Bt., C. 4,708	R. A. Lister, L. 5,194
(Bye-election 21 April, 1908.)	STAFFORDSHIRE : see also Burton, Handsworth, Kingswinford, Leek, and Lichfield.	THANET, ISLE OF (Kent), 11,891
<i>James Fitzalan Hope, C., unop.</i>	STALYBRIDGE, 7,691	<i>Harry Hananel Marks, C.</i> 5,154
SHEFFIELD : see also Attercliffe, Brightside, Ecclesall, and Hallam.	J. F. Chetham, L. 3,836	Joseph King, L. 3,961
SHIPLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 16,295	J. Travis Clegg, C. 3,382	F. E. McCormick Goodhart, C. 925
<i>Percy H. Wiltwong, L. unop.</i>	STAMFORD (Lincoln), 9,782	THIRSK & MALTON (Yorks, N. & W. R.), 12,888
SHOREDITCH : see Haggerston, and Hoxton.	<i>Lord John Joicey-Cecil, C.</i> 4,550	<i>Lord Hemesley, C.</i> 5,848
SHREWSBURY, 4,709	F. P. Rawson, L. 4,018	J. J. Briggs, L. 5,044
<i>Sir Clement L. Hill, K.C.B., C.</i> 2,395	STEPNEY (Tower Hamlets), 5,621	THORNBURY (Glouc.), 14,096
Edward G. Hemmerde, L. 1,955	(Bye-election 10 May, 1907.)	<i>Abelston Rendell, L.</i> ... 7,370
SHROPSHIRE : see Ludlow, Newport, Oswestry, & Wellington.	<i>Frederick Leverton Harris, C.</i> 2,299	ATHOLSTON (Devon), 9,248
SKIPTON (Yorks, W. R.), 12,707	Ben Cooper, L. 1,350	<i>Hon. Lionel Walrand, C.</i> 4,455
<i>William Clough, L.</i> 5,834	STOCKPORT (2), 12,645	W. H. Reed, L. 3,970
Capt. R. F. Roundell, C. 5,601	<i>George J. Wandle, Lab.</i> ... 7,299	TONBRIDGE (Kent), 15,500
SLEAFORD (Lincoln), 10,000	<i>Sir James Duckworth, L.</i> 6,544	<i>Alfred Paget Hedges, L.</i> ... 7,170
<i>Arnold Lupton, L.</i> 4,355	Harry Bathiston, C. 4,591	*Arthur Sackville Trevor Griffith-Boscawen, C. ... 5,887
*Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, C. 4,062	Hon. Hugh O'Neill, C. 4,058	TORQUAY (Devon), 10,343
SOMERSET (Eastern), 9,717	SPOCKTON-ON-LEES, 12,581	<i>Sir P. Layland-Barratt, Bt., L.</i> 4,856
<i>John Wm. H. Thompson, L.</i> 4,553	<i>Col. Sir R. Roper, Bt., C.</i> 5,330	Lopes Hy. Yarde-Buller, C. 4,396
Bertram G. Falle, C. 3,890	Sigismund Ferd. Mendl, L. 3,675	TOTNES (Devon), 9,370
SOMERSET (Northern), 12,381	Frank H. Rose, Lab. 2,710	<i>Fras. Bingham Midmay, C.</i> 5,226
W. H. Bateman Hope, L. 6,626	STOKE-UPON-TRENT, 14,091	Lewis H. Edmunds, K.C., L. 2,998
Wm. J. Peake Mason, C. 4,380	<i>John Ward, Lab.</i> 7,660	TOTTENHAM (Middlesex), 23,409
SOMERSET (S., or Yeovil), 9,778	*Douglas Harry Coghill, C. 4,288	<i>Percy Alden, L.</i> 9,959
<i>Sir Ed. Strachey, Bt., L.</i> ... 5,104	STOWMARKET (Suffolk), 10,971	Horace W. Chatterton, C. 7,009
Berkeley Portman, C. 3,247	<i>George Adolphe Hardy, L.</i> 4,801	TOWER HAMLETS : see Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar, St. George, Stepney and Whitechapel.
SOMERSET : see also Bridgwater, Frome, Wellington, and Wells.	Hon. Walter E. Guinness, C. 4,588	TOXTETH, EAST (L'pool), 9,629
SOUTH MOLTON (Devon), 8,542	SPRAND, 8,109	<i>Austin Taylor, L.</i> unop.
<i>George Lintbarr, L.</i> unop.	<i>Hon. Wm. Fredk. Danters Smith, C.</i> 3,935	TOXTETH, WEST (L'pool), 8,347
SOUTH SHIELDS, 18,106	A. Waldemar Lawrence, L. 1,854	<i>Robt. Paterson Houston, C.</i> 3,373
<i>Sir Wm. Snowden Robson, K.C., L.</i> 9,717	STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Warwick), 10,628	James Sexton, Lab. 2,592
A. R. Chamberlayne, C. 3,431	(Bye-election 4 May, 1909.)	TRURO (Cornwall), 9,403
SOUTHAMPTON (2), 17,613	Philip S. Foster, C. 5,347	<i>George Hay Morgan, L.</i> ... 4,187
<i>Lt.-Col. J. Philipps, D.S.O., L.</i> 7,032	Joseph Martin, K.C., L. ... 2,747	*Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Bt., C. 3,683
<i>William Dudley Ward, L.</i> 6,255	Capt. M. Kincaid Smith, Ind. L. 479	TYNEMOUTH, 9,019
*Tankerville Chamberlayne, C. 5,754	STRET福德 (S.E. Lancs), 24,326	<i>Herbert James Craig, L.</i> ... 4,286
John Aird, C. 5,535	<i>Henry Nuttall, L.</i> 11,131	*Frederick L. Harris, C. 3,522
Harry Queloh, Soc. 2,146	*Charles A. Cripps, K.C., C. 8,307	TYNESIDE (Northumb.), 23,167
SOUTHPORT (S.W. Lancs), 14,854	STROUD (Glouc.), 10,620	<i>John M. Robertson, L.</i> ... 11,466
<i>John Muir Astbury, K.C., L.</i> 6,607	<i>Charles Peter Allen, L.</i> ... 5,401	James Knott, C. 6,885
*Ed. Marshall Hall, K.C.C. 6,367	Wm. Burton Stewart, C. 4,221	
SOUTHWARK (West), 7,066	SUDBURY (Suffolk), 10,121	
<i>Rt. Hon. Richard Knight Causlon, L.</i> 3,057	W. C. Heaton-Armstrong, L. 4,201	
Arthur C. Salter, K.C., C. 2,592	*Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bt., C. 4,065	
	SUFFOLK (County of) : see Eye, Lowestoft, Stowmarket, Sudbury, and Woodbridge.	

UXBRIDGE (Middlesex), 15,936 <i>Sir Frederick Dixon Dixon</i> Hartland, Bt., C. 6,429 S. J. Pocock, L. 5,284	WESTMINSTER (City), 7,539 Wm. Lehmann Ashmead B. Burdett-Coutts, C. 3,167 Capt. Claud Vere Cavendish Hobart, D.S.O., L. 2,054	WORCESTER (City), 8,460 (By-election 7 Feb., 1908.) Edw. Alf. Goulding, C. 4,361 Harold Elverston, L. 3,069
WAKEFIELD (City), 6,326 Edward A. Brotherton, C. 2,285 Stanton Coit, Lab. 2,068 Thomas Snape, L. 1,247	WESTMORLAND: see Appleby and Kendal.	WORCESTERSHIRE (E.), 18,769 <i>Right Hon. Joseph Austen Chamberlain</i> , C. 10,129 J. Morgan, L. 5,763
WALSALL, 14,127 Maj. E. M. Dunne, L. 7,092 Bernall Bagshawe, C. 5,983	WHITEBY (Yorks. N. R.), 11,263 Hon. Wm. G. Beckett, C. 4,780 Noel Edward Buxton, L. 4,709	WORCESTERSHIRE (N.), 15,732 John William Wilson, L. 6,908 W. R. Campion, C. 6,429
WALTHAMSTOW (Essex), 35,321 John A. Simon, K.C., L. 15,011 William Isaac Shard, C. 11,074	WHITECHAPEL (Tower H.), 4,279 S. S. Montagu Samuel, L. 1,925 David Hope Kyd, C. 1,569	WORCESTERSHIRE: see also Bewdley, Droitwich, and Evesham.
WALTON (Liverpool), 14,889 Fredk. E. Smith, K.C., C. 5,862 E. G. Jellicoe, L. 5,753	WHITEHAVEN, 2,945 Wm. J. D. Burnycat, L. 1,507 J. Robertson-Walker, C. 1,194	WYCOMBE (Bucks), 15,050 Thomas Arnold Herbert, L. 6,839 Seddon Chippis, C. 5,626
WALWORTH (Newington), 8,995 C. J. O'Donnell, L. 3,187 *Sir James Bailey, C. 2,418	WIDNES (S. W. Lancs), 11,005 Col. Wm. Hall Walker, C. 5,017 Sir John Swinburne, L. 4,165	YARMOUTH, GREAT, 9,166 Arthur Fell, C. 4,071 J. Martin White, L. 3,835
WANDSWORTH, 31,398 <i>Sir Henry Kimber</i> , Bt., C. 12,433 A. E. Reed, L. 11,888	WIGAN, 8,804 *Sir F. S. Powell, Bt., C. 3,573 Thorley Smith, Women's Franchise 2,205 Col. W. Woods, L. 1,900	YORK (City) (2), 13,864 Hamar Greenwood, L. 6,413 Geo. Denison Faber, C.B., C. 6,108 *John G. Butcher, K.C., C. 6,094 G. H. Stuart, Lab. 4,573
WANSBECK (N'thumb.), 17,529 Charles Fenwick, Lab. 10,386 W. R. Buchanan-Riddell, C. 3,210	WIGHT, I. OF (Hants), 15,193 Godfrey Baring, L. 7,453 Lt.-Col. Anthony Hickman Morgan, D.S.O., C. 5,892	YORKSH., E. Riding: see Buckrose, Holderness, and Howdenshire.
WARRINGTON, 10,365 Arthur H. Crossfield, L. 5,599 *Robert Pierpoint, C. 4,099	WILTON (Wilts), 8,632 Levi Lepper Morse, L. 4,272 *James Arch. Morrison, C. 3,548	YORKSHIRE, North Riding: see Cleveland, Richmond, Thirsk and Malton, and Whitby.
WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, 6,295 T. H. D. Berridge, L. 3,011 *Rt. Hon. A. Lytton, K.C., C. 2,802	WILTS: see Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Westbury, and Wilton.	YORKSHIRE, West Riding: see Barkston Ash, Barnsley, Colne Valley, Doncaster, Elland, Hallamshire, Holmfirth, Keighley, Morley, Normanton, Os-golders, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Rotherham, Shipley, Skipton, Sowerby, and Spen Valley.
WARWICKSHIRE: see Nuneaton, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Tamworth.	WIMBLEDON (Surrey), 23,702 (By-election 13 May, 1907.) *Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, C. 10,263 Hon. B. Russell, Women's Franchise 3,299	
WATFORD (Herts), 16,741 Nathaniel Micklem, K.C., L. 7,612 *Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey, C. 6,136	WINCHESTER (City), 2,982 Hon. Guy V. Baring, C. 1,322 Chas. Arthur McCurdy, L. 1,272	
WEDNESBURY, 14,739 Clarendon G. Hyde, L. 6,150 Alfred Frederick Bird, C. 5,206	WINDSOR, 3,210 James Francis Mason, C. 1,504 Capt. Charles Clive Biggam, C.M.G., L. 1,376	
WELLINGTON (Salop), 8,881 Charles S. Henry, L. 4,806 Hildebrand Harnsworth, C. 3,114	WIRRAL (Cheshire), 19,388 William Hesketh Lever, L. 8,833 *Joseph Hault, C. 7,132	
WELLINGTON (Somerset), 9,960 *Rt. Hon. Sir Alex. Fuller	WISBECH (Cambs), 11,933 Arthur Cecil Beck, L. 5,125 Thomas Cheney Garfitt, C. 4,080	
Acland-Hood, Bt., C. 4,558 Chas. H. Dudley Ward, L. 4,286	WOKINGHAM (Berks), 13,083 Ernest Gardner, C. 6,075 Lord Haddo, L. 4,750	
WELLS (Somerset), 11,725 Thomas Ball Slocock, L. 5,146 *Robert E. Dickinson, C. 4,761	WOLVERHAMPTON (E.), 10,058 (By-election 5 May, 1908.) Geo. Kenneth Thorne, L. 4,514 L. C. M. S. Amery, C. 4,506	
WEST BROMWICH, 10,726 A. E. W. Hazel, LL.D., L. 5,475 Viscount Lewisham, C. 4,259	WOLVERHAMPTON (S.), 4,506 Sir Henry Norman, L. 4,823 Maj. Chas. Hyde Villiers, C. 4,137	
WEST DERBY (L'pool), 11,692 W. Watson Rutherford, C. 5,447 Richard Durning Holt, L. 3,600	WOLVERHAMPTON (W.), 12,207 T. F. Richards, Lab. 5,756 *Sir A. Hickman, Bt., C. 5,588	
WEST HAM (North), 15,101 Chas. F. G. Masterman, L. 6,838 *Ernest Gray, C. 5,094	WOODBIDGE (Suff.), 12,528 Robert Lacey Everett, L. 5,527 *Capt. E. G. Prestyman, C. 5,348	
WEST HAM (South), 22,753 Will Thorne, Lab. 10,210 Sir J. G. Nutting, Bt., C. 4,973	WOODSTOCK (Oxford), 9,985 Ernest N. Bennett, L. 4,585 *Geo. Herbert Morrell, C. 4,144	
WESTBURY (Wilts), 10,130 Jos. Michael F. Fuller, L. 5,264 Lord Dunsany, C. 3,788	WOOLWICH, 17,870 William Crooks, Lab. 9,026 Maj. William A. Adams, C. 6,883	
WESTHOUGHTON (S.E. Lancs), 17,984 W. T. Wilson, Lab. 9,262 *Lord Stanley, C. 6,134		

DENBIGHSHIRE (East), 11,670
(By-election 13 April, 1909.)
Edw. G. Hemmerde, K.C.
L. 6,265
Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bt., C. 3,544
DENBIGHSHIRE (West), 9,891
Sir Jno. H. Roberts, Bart.,
L. unop.
EIFION (Carnarvon), 9,373
(By-election 5 June, 1906.)
Ellis William Davies, L. unop.
FLINT DISTRICT, 3,659
Thomas H. W. Idris, L. 1,899
John E. Bankes, K.C., C. 1,523
FLINTSHIRE, 11,892
John Herbert Lewis, L. 6,294
Col. Harold Edwards, C. 3,572
GLAMORGANSHIRE (E.), 20,388
Sir Alfred Thomas, L. unop.
GLAMORGANSHIRE (Mid), 17,767
(By-election 7 Feb., 1908.)
Sir Samuel T. Evans, K.C.,
L. unop.
GLAMORGANSHIRE (S.), 20,541
William Brace, Lab. 10,514
*Col. W. H. W. Quin, C.B., C. 6,096
GLAMORGANSHIRE: see also
Gower, and Rhondda.
GOWER (Glamorgan), 13,624
J. Williams, Lab. 4,841
T. J. Williams, L. 4,542
Ernest Helme, C. 1,939
HAVERFORDWEST: see Pembroke.
MERIONETHSHIRE, 9,805
Sir A. Osmond Williams,
Bt., L. unop.
MERTHYR TYDFIL (2), 21,438
David Alfred Thomas, L. 13,971
James Keir Hardie, Lab. 10,187
H. Radcliffe, L. 7,776
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, 3,313
Sir Jno. Dary Rees, K.C.V.O.,
C.I.E., L. 1,541
*Col. E. Pryce-Jones, C. 1,458
MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 7,843
David Davies, L. unop.
PEMBROKE AND HAVERFORD-
WEST DISTRICT, 7,150
Sir Owen Cosby Phillips,
K.C.M.G., L. 3,576
Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-
Carew, K.C.B., C. 2,527
PEMBROKESHIRE, 11,332
(By-election 16 July, 1908.)
Walter Francis Roch, L. 5,465
J. Lort Williams, C. 3,293
RADNORSHIRE, 5,466
Sir Frank Edwards, Bt., L. 2,186
C. D. V. Llewelyn, C. 2,011
RHONDDA (Glamorgan), 15,181
William Abraham, Lab. unop.
SWANSKA DISTRICT, 11,908
Sir Brynmor Jones, K.C., L. unop.
SWANSEA TOWN, 11,030
Sir George Neveles, Bt., L. 5,535
Col. J. R. Wright, C. 4,081

Scotland.

ABERDEEN CITY (N.), 10,531
Capt. D. Vernon Pirie, L. 4,848
Thomas Kennedy, Soc. 1,934
M. Maltman Barrie, C. 931

ABERDEEN CITY (S.), 13,053
(By-election 20 Feb., 1907.)
Geo. Birnie Esslemont, L. 3,779
Ronald McNeill, C. 3,422
F. Bramley, Lab. 1,740
ABERDEENSHIRE (East), 12,509
(By-election 28 Feb., 1906.)
James Murray, L. unop.
ABERDEENSHIRE (West), 10,704
J. McDonald Henderson, L. 5,949
Ronald McNeill, C. 2,791
ARGYLLSHIRE, 11,216
J. Stirling Ainsworth, L. 4,507
G. A. C. Hutchinson, C. 3,012
AYR DISTRICT, 8,031
George Younger, C. 3,766
*Joseph Dobbie, L. 3,505
AYRSHIRE (North), 15,597
Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane, C. 5,603
A. M. Anderson, L. 4,587
J. Brown, Lab. 2,584
AYRSHIRE (South), 17,497
W. Phipson Beale, K.C., L. 7,853
James J. Bell, C. 6,611
BANFFSHIRE, 8,118
(By-election 16 Feb., 1907.)
Col. Walter Waring, L. 3,901
William Whitelaw, C. 1,892
BERWICKSHIRE, 5,502
Harold John Tennant, L. 2,975
R. Fitzroy Bell, C. 1,624
BLACKFRIARS & HUTCHESONTOWN
(Glasgow), 9,761
George N. Barnes, Lab. 3,284
*Andrew Bonar Law, C. 2,974
Andrew D. Provand, L. 2,058
BRIDGETON (Glasgow), 11,421
John W. Cleland, L. 5,585
*Rt. Hon. C. S. Dickson, K.C., C. 4,019
BUTESHIRE, 3,816
Norman Lamont, L. 1,637
G. Speir, C. 1,517
CAITHNESSSHIRE, 4,091
R. L. Harmsworth, L. 2,686
Sir K. A. Fraser, Bt., C. 483
CAMLACHIE (Glasgow), 10,174
Alexander Cross, C. (now L.) 3,119
W. M. R. Pringle, L. 2,871
J. Burgess, Lab. 2,568
CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS
SHIRES, 7,019
Rt. Hon. Eugene Wason, L. 4,027
James Avon Clyde, K.C., C. 2,648
COLLEGE (Glasgow), 15,741
Henry Anderson Watt, L. 7,359
*Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bt., C. 5,676
DUMBARTONSHIRE, 16,335
James D. White, L. 7,404
Henry Brock, C. 6,937
DUMFRIES DISTRICT, 3,984
(By-election 20 July, 1909.)
John W. Gulland, L. 1,877
J. B. Duncan, C. 1,585
DUMFRIESSHIRE, 9,394
Percy A. Molteno, L. 4,814
J. H. Ralfour-Browne, C. 3,431
DUNDEE (City) (2), 19,041
Alexander Wilkie, Lab. 6,833
(By-election 9 May, 1908.)
*Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill,
L. 7,079
Sir George W. Baxter, C. 4,370
G. H. Stuart, Lab. 4,014
*E. Hemyngscur, Prohibi-
tionist. 655*

EDINBURGH (City) (Central), 6,926
Charles E. Price, L. 3,935
Capt. J. D. G. Walker, C. 1,857
EDINBURGH (City) (East), 11,710
(By-election 16 April, 1909.)
Sir Jas. P. Gibson, Bt., L. 4,527
P. J. Ford, C. 4,069
EDINBURGH (City) (South), 18,789
(By-election 4 March, 1909.)
Arthur Dewar, K.C., L. 8,185
Harold B. Cox, C. 6,964
EDINBURGH (City) (West), 9,232
(By-election 17 May, 1909.)
Jas. A. von Clyde, K.C. unop.
EDINBURGH (9,732) AND ST. AN-
DREWS (1,399) UNIVERSITIES, 1,131
Sir Jno. Batty Tuke, M.D., C. 4,893
St. J. St. Loee Strachey, C. (Ind.) 2,310
EDINBURGHSHIRE (Midlothian),
15,711
Lord Dalmeny, L. 8,348
F. J. Usher, C. 5,131
ELGIN DISTRICT, 4,867
John E. Sutherland, L. 2,742
B. Mackenzie, C. 786
ELGIN & NAIRN SHIRES, 5,757
Sir Archd. Williamson, Bt.,
L. 3,006
H. Hope, C. 1,546
FALKIRK DISTRICT, 12,068
J. A. M. Macdonald, L. 5,128
H. S. Keith, C. 3,176
D. Gilmour, Lab. 1,763
FIFE (East), 9,998
Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry
Asquith, K.C. (Prime
Minister), L. 4,723
Maj. John Gilmour, C. 3,279
FIFE (West), 15,272
John Deans Hope, L. 6,692
Nelson B. Constable, W.S., C. 1,776
FORFARSHIRE, 12,778
(By-election 27 Feb., 1909.)
James Falconer, L. 6,422
R. L. Blackburn, K.C., C. 3,970
GLASGOW (Central), 15,081
(By-election 2 March, 1909.)
*Rt. Hon. Chas. S. Dickson,
K.C., C. 7,298
Thos. Gibson Bowles, L. 5,185
GLASGOW: see also Blackfriars
and Hutchesontown, Bridge-
ton, Camlachie, College, St.
Rollox, and Tradeston.
GLASGOW (6,554) AND ABERDEEN
(3,991) UNIVERSITIES, 10,545
Sir Henry Craik, C. 3,543
Professor A. F. Murison, L. 2,450
Prof. W. R. Smith, C. (Ind.) 1,240
GOVAN (Lanark), 17,538
Robert Duncan, C. 5,224
H. S. Murray, L. 5,096
J. Hill, Lab. 4,212
GREENOCK, 7,821
Halley Stewart, L. 3,596
*James Reid, C. 3,254
HADDINGTONSHIRE, 7,224
Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon
Haldane, K.C., L. 3,469
G. Craig Sellar, C. 2,289
HAWICK DISTRICT, 5,068
(By-election 8 March, 1909.)
Sir Jno. N. Barran, Bt., L. 3,028
H. J. Mackinder, C. 2,508

INVERNESS DISTRICT, 4,547		PERTSHIRE (East), 7,825		BELFAST (East), 16,002	
John Annan Bryce, L. 2,304		Rt. Hon. T. R. Buchanan, L. 3,738		Gustavus Wilhelm Wolff, C. unop.	
*Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bannatyne		Marquess of Tullibardine,		BELFAST (North), 12,065	
Finlay, G.C.M.G., K.C., C. 1,746		M.V.O., D.S.O., C. 2,648		(By-election 17 April, 1907.)	
INVERNESS-SHIRE, 9,957		PERTSHIRE (West), 8,401		George S. Clark, C. 6,021	
Sir John Alex. Dewar, Bt., L. 3,918		David C. Erskine, L. 3,890		William Walker, Lab. 4,194	
L. H. Strain, C. 1,810		*John Stoyan, C. 3,087		BELFAST (South), 9,538	
KILMARNOCK DISTRICT, 16,024		RENFREWSHIRE (East), 16,707		Thomas H. Sloan, C. (Ind.) 4,450	
Adam R. Rainy, M.B., L. 8,268		Sir Robert Laidlair, L. 6,896		Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill, C. 3,534	
Thomas McIntyre, C. 5,743		*Sir Michael Hugh Shaw-		BELFAST (West), 8,891	
KINCARDINESHIRE, 7,119		Stewart, Bt., C. 6,801		Joseph Devlin, N. 4,138	
(By-election 25 April, 1908.)		RENFREWSHIRE (West), 12,079		Capt. J. R. Smiley, C. 4,122	
Capt. Hon. A. C. Murray, L. 3,661		Sir Thos. Glen Glen-Coats,		A. M. Carlisle, L. 153	
Stiney J. Gammell, C. 1,963		Bt., L. 5,828		BIRK (King's Co.), 4,512	
KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 7,943		J. C. Cunningham, C. 4,490		Michael Reddy, N. unop.	
Sir James Henry Dalziel, L. 4,859		ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRE,		CARLOW (County), 5,801	
A. H. B. Constable, LL.B., C. 1,410		8,101		(By-election 3 Feb., 1908.)	
KIRKCOUBRIGHTSHIRE, 5,829		Jas. Galloway Weir, L. 3,883		Wm. McM. Kavanagh, N. unop.	
Maj. Gilbert Mcicking, L. 2,715		J. C. Watt, K.C., C. 1,773		CAVAN (East), 8,946	
*Sir Mark J. MacTaggart-		ROXBURGHSHIRE, 5,884		Samuel Young, N. unop.	
Stewart, Bt., C. 2,418		Sir J. Jardine, K.C.L.E., L. 2,829		CAVAN (West), 8,807	
LANARKSHIRE (Mid), 15,375		Sir R. J. Waidie-Griffith, C. 2,514		Vincent Paul Kennedy, N. unop.	
James Caldwell, L. 7,246		ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 3,247		CLARE (East), 8,585	
Capt. Duncan F. Campbell, C. 4,470		Maj. William Anstruther-		Wm. H. K. Redmond, N. unop.	
A. S. Gibson, Ind. 758		Gray, C. 1,495		CLARE (West), 8,854	
LANARKSHIRE (N.-East), 19,728		*Capt. Edw. Chas. Ellice, L. 1,472		(By-election 3 Sept., 1909.)	
Alexander Findlay, L. 6,430		ST. ROLOX (Glasgow), 19,309		Arthur Alfred Lynch, N. unop.	
Hon. Hugh Fredk. Hislop		Thos. McKinnon Wood, L. 9,453		COLLEGE GREEN (Dublin), 9,256	
Elliot, C. 4,838		*John Wilson, C. 6,048		Joseph P. Nannetti, N. unop.	
J. Robertson, Lab. 4,658		STIRLING DISTRICT, 7,558		CONNEMARA (Galway), 6,438	
LANARKSHIRE (N.-West), 16,814		(By-election 22 May, 1908.)		William O'Malley, N. unop.	
Wm. Mitchell-Thomson, C. 5,588		Arthur A. W. H. Ponsonby, L. 3,873		CORK CITY (2), 13,605	
*C. Mackinnon Douglas, L. 4,913		Wm. Whitelaw, C. 2,512		Augustine Roche, N. unop.	
J. Sullivan, Lab. 3,291		STIRLINGSHIRE, 18,942		(By-election 1 May, 1909.)	
LANARKSHIRE (South), 9,950		Donald Mackenzie Smeaton,		Maurice Healy, N. (Ind.) 4,766	
Sir Walter Menzies, L. 4,816		C.S.I., L. 9,475		George Crosbie, N. 3,547	
J. Dennistoun Mitchell, C. 3,541		Marquess of Graham, C. 5,806		CORK COUNTY (East), 6,272	
LANARKSHIRE: see also Govan		SUTHERLAND, 2,814		Anth. J. C. Donelan, N. unop.	
and Partick.		Alpheus Cleophas Morton, L. 1,383		CORK COUNTY (Mid), 6,894	
LEITH DISTRICT, 16,974		*Fredk. Neville Sutherland		(By-election 31 Dec., 1906.)	
R. C. Munro-Ferguson, L. 7,677		Leveson-Gower, C. 933		Daniel D. Sheehan, N. unop.	
Frank T. Cooper, K.C., C. 4,865		TRADESTON (Glasgow), 10,449		CORK COUNTY (North), 6,038	
LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 10,301		Archbd. Cameron Corbett, L. 4,416		J. Christopher Flynn, N. unop.	
Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure,		D. M. Mason, L. 4,063		CORK COUNTY (N.-East), 6,497	
K.C., L. 5,822		A. Rosenthal, C. 245		William Abraham, N. unop.	
Patrick Rose-Innes, C. 2,761		WICK DISTRICT, 2,887		CORK COUNTY (South), 6,142	
LOTHIANS: EAST, see Hadding-		Sir Arthur Bignold, C. 1,362		Edward Barry, N. unop.	
ton; MID, see Edinburgh-		W. Thomson, L. 1,266		CORK COUNTY (S.-East), 6,903	
shire; WEST, see Linlith-		WIGTOWNSHIRE, 5,698		Eugene Crean, N. unop.	
gowshire.		Viscount Dalrymple, C. 2,866		CORK COUNTY (West), 5,863	
MONTROSS DISTRICT, 8,205		Capt. Walter Waring, L. 2,127		James Gilhooly, N. unop.	
(By-election 12 May, 1908.)		IRELAND.		DERRY (North), 9,462	
Robert Vernon Harcourt, L. 3,083		ANTRIM (East), 8,603		Hugh T. Barrie, C. 4,806	
J. Burgess, Lab. 1,937		Col. Jas. M. McCalmont, C. 4,496		Arnold White, C. (Ind.) ... 2,699	
A. H. B. Constable, C. 1,576		Maj. Henry R. Beddoes, L. 2,145		DERRY (South), 8,373	
ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,680		ANTRIM (Mid), 7,337		John Gordon, K.C., C. 3,843	
J. Cathcart Watson, L. 3,837		Hon. R. Torrens O'Neill, C. 3,367		S. R. Keighley, LL.D., L. 3,763	
C. J. Dunlop, C. 1,021		Col. Verschoyle, C. (Ind.) 2,577		DONEGAL (East), 5,794	
PAISLEY, 12,179		ANTRIM (North), 7,829		C. McVeigh, N. unop.	
John M. MacCallum, L. 5,664		R. Graham Glendinning, L. 3,757		DONEGAL (North), 6,917	
J. A. D. McKean, C. 2,594		*Wm. Moore, Jun., K.C.O., C. 2,909		Philip O'Doherty, N. unop.	
R. Smillie, Lab. 2,482		ANTRIM (South), 9,960		DONEGAL (South), 6,189	
PARTICK (Lanark), 21,411		Chas. Curtis Craig, C. unop.		John G. Swift MacNeill,	
Robert Balfour, L. 9,477		ARMAGH (Mid), 6,974		K.C., N. unop.	
*Rt. Hon. J. P. Smith, C. 7,960		Jno. Brownlee Lonsdale, C. unop.		DONEGAL (West), 6,958	
PREFECTS & SELKIRKSHIRES, 3,350		ARMAGH (North), 7,555		Hugh Alexander Law, N. unop.	
Master of Elbank, L. 1,955		(By-election 16 Nov., 1906.)		DOWN (East), 8,072	
*Sir Walter Thorburn, C. 1,549		William Moore, Jun., K.C.O., C. 4,289		Capt. James Craig, C. 4,011	
PERTH (City), 5,419		Lindsay Crawford, C. (Ind.) 1,433		*James Wood, C. (Ind.) ... 3,341	
(By-election 12 Feb., 1907.)		ARMAGH (South), 7,024		DOWN (North), 9,652	
Sir Robert Pullar, L. unop.		(By-election 5 Nov., 1909.)		Thomas Lorimer Corbett, C. 4,878	
		Dr. C. O'Neill, N. 3,160		A. Adams, C. (Ind.) ... 2,603	
		R. Best, C. 1,628		DOWN (South), 8,036	
				Jeremiah McVeagh, N. 3,910	
				Peter Kerr Smiley, C. 3,262	

DOWN (West), 8,332 (Bye-election 20 March, 1908.) W. J. McCaugh MacCaw, C. 4,051 Andrew Beattie, L. 2,760	KILKENNY (County) (S.), 5,002 (Bye-election 10 Aug., 1909.) Matthew Keating, N. unop. KING'S Co.: see Birr & Tullamore.	ROSCOMMON (North), 8,627 James J. O'Kelly, N. unop.
DUBLIN CITY: see College Green, Dublin Harbour, St. Stephen's Green, and St. Patrick's.	LEITRIM (North), 6,192 (Bye-election 21 Feb., 1908.) Francis Edw. Meehan, N. 3,103 *Chas. J. Dolan (Sinn Féin) 1,157	ROSCOMMON (South), 8,811 John Patrick Hayden, N. unop. St. PATRICK'S (Dublin), 8,300 William Field, N. unop. St. STEPHEN'S GREEN (Dublin), 8,816 Lawrence Ambrose Waldron, N. unop.
DUBLIN (County) (North), 13,968 John Joseph Clancy, N. unop.	LEITRIM (South), 5,971 Thomas Smith, N. unop.	SLIGO (North), 8,082 (Bye-election 5 Aug., 1909.) Thomas Scanlon, N. unop.
DUBLIN (County) (South), 10,549 Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, C. 5,269 R. Hazleton, N. 3,926	LEIX (Queen's Co.), 4,867 P. A. Meehan, N. unop.	SLIGO (South), 7,273 John O'Dowd, N. unop.
DUBLIN HAR. (Dublin City), 8,813 Timothy C. Harrington, N. 3,616 J. L. Mahon, C. 866	LIMERICK (City), 4,470 Ald. Michael Joyce, N. unop.	TIPPERARY (East), 5,279 Thomas Joseph Condon, N. unop.
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY (2), 4,762 Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, K.C., C. unop.	LIMERICK (County) (East), 7,331 (Bye-election 10 June, 1909.) Thomas Lundon, N. 2,664 John Moloney, N. (Ind.)... 1,686	TIPPERARY (Mid), 5,957 Kendal Edmund O'Brien, N. unop.
Rt. Hon. James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C., C. unop.	LIMERICK (County) (West), 7,672 Pat. J. O'Shaughnessy, N. unop.	TIPPERARY (North), 5,659 M. Hogan, N. unop.
FERMANAGH (North), 5,083 G. Fetherstonhaugh, C. ... 2,419 *Edward Mitchell, C. (Ind.) 2,331	LONDONDERRY (City), 5,845 Marquess of Hamilton, C. unop.	TIPPERARY (South), 5,093 John Cullinan, N. unop.
FERMANAGH (South), 5,399 Jeremiah Jordan, N. unop.	LONDONDERRY Co.: see Derry, North and South.	TULLAMORE (King's Co.), 4,605 Edmund H. Burke, N. unop.
GALWAY (City), 2,202 (Bye-election 3 Nov., 1906.) Stephen L. Gwynn, N. 983 Capt. Shawe-Taylor, N. (Ind.) 559	LONGFORD (North), 3,569 James Patrick Farrell, N. unop.	TYRONE (East), 6,299 (Bye-election 25 July, 1906.) Thomas Michael Kettle, N. 3,019 W. J. MacCaw, C. 3,000
GALWAY (County) (East), 7,197 John Roche, N. unop.	LONGFORD (South), 3,747 (Bye-election 6 Sept., 1907.) John Phillips, N. unop.	TYRONE (Mid), 6,795 George Murnaghan, N. unop.
GALWAY (County) (North), 7,689 (Bye-election 28 Feb., 1906.) Richard Hazleton, N. unop.	LOUTH (North), 5,820 Timothy M. Healy, K.C., N. unop.	TYRONE (North), 6,230 (Bye-election 8 March, 1907.) Redmond John Barry, K.C., L. 3,013 Denis Henry, K.C., C. 3,006
GALWAY (County) (South), 6,362 William John Duffy, N. unop.	LOUTH (South), 4,997 Joseph Nolan, N. unop.	TYRONE (South), 5,982 Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, L. 2,954 Andrew L. Horner, K.C., C. 2,671
GALWAY Co.: see also Connemara.	MAYO (East), 8,025 John Dillon, N. unop.	WATERFORD (City), 3,354 John Edward Redmond, N. unop.
KERRY (East), 5,611 John Murphy, N. 2,185 E. O'Sullivan, N. 2,131	MAYO (North), 7,027 Conor O'Kelly, N. unop.	WATERFORD (County) (E.), 4,042 Patrick Joseph Power, N. unop.
KERRY (North), 5,664 Mich. Joseph Flavin, N. unop.	MAYO (South), 8,110 John O'Donnell, N. unop.	WATERFORD (Co.) (West), 4,426 James John O'Shea, N. unop.
KERRY (South), 5,993 John Pius Boland, N. unop.	MAYO (West), 8,941 Robert Ambrose, N. unop.	WESTMEATH (North), 5,297 Lawrence Ginnell, N. unop.
KERRY (West), 5,826 Thomas O'Donnell, N. unop.	MEATH (North), 5,615 Patrick Whyte, N. unop.	WESTMEATH (South), 5,958 (Bye-election 13 April, 1907.) Sir Walter R. Nugent, Bt., N. unop.
KILDARE (North), 4,843 John O'Connor, N. unop.	MEATH (South), 5,825 David Sheehy, N. unop.	WEXFORD (Bt.), 9,010 Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt., N. unop.
KILHARE (South), 5,164 Denis Kilbride, N. unop.	MONAGHAN (North), 6,324 (Bye-election 20 June, 1907.) James C. R. Lardner, N. unop.	WEXFORD (County), 8,602 Peter F'french, N. unop.
KILKENNY (City), 1,533 Patrick O'Brien, N. unop.	MONAGHAN (South), 6,624 John McKean, N. unop.	WICKLOW (East), 4,991 (Bye-election 29 July, 1907.) John Muldoon, N. unop.
KILKENNY (County) (N.), 5,162 (Bye-election 3 March, 1906.) Michael Meagher, N. unop.	NEWRY, 1,905 John Joseph Mooney, N. 802 *Patrick Geo. Hamilton Carvill, N. (Ind.) 735	WICKLOW (West), 4,406 James O'Connor, N. unop.
	OSSELY (Queen's Co.), 4,824 William Delany, N. unop.	
	QUEEN'S COUNTY: see Leix, and Ossory.	

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1837.

Assembled.	Dissolved.	Duration.	Assembled.	Dissolved.	Duration.
<i>Queen Victoria.</i>	<i>Queen Victoria.</i>	<i>Yrs. M. D.</i>	<i>Queen Victoria.</i>	<i>Queen Victoria.</i>	<i>Yrs. M. D.</i>
1 Nov. 15, 1837	June 23, 1841	3 7 9	10 April 29, 1880	Nov. 18, 1885	5 6 20
2 Aug. 19, 1841	July 23, 1847	5 11 5	11 Jan. 12, 1886	June 26, 1886	0 5 15
3 Nov. 18, 1847	July 1, 1852	4 7 14	12 Aug. 5, 1886	June 28, 1892	5 10 24
4 Nov. 4, 1852	March 1, 1857	4 4 18	13 Aug. 4, 1892	July 8, 1895	2 11 5
5 April 2, 1857	April 23, 1859	1 11 23	14 Aug. 12, 1895	Sept. 25, 1900	5 1 14
6 May 31, 1859	July 6, 1865	6 1 6	15 Dec. 3, 1900	Jan. 8, 1906	5 1 6
7 Feb. 1, 1866	Nov. 11, 1868	2 9 19	<i>King Edward VII.</i>		
8 Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 26, 1874	5 1 17	1 Feb. 14, 1901	Jan. 8, 1906	5 1 6
9 March 5, 1874	March 23, 1880	6 0 19	2 Feb. 13, 1906	Elected Jan. and Feb., 1906.	

Alphabetical List of the House of Commons.

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WITH THEIR POLITICS AND CONSTITUENCIES.

Abraham, W. (Lab.) ... <i>Rhondda</i>	Bridgeman, W. C. (C) ... <i>Oswestry</i>	Cornwall, Sir E. A. (L) ... <i>Bethnal Green, N.E.</i>
Abraham, W. (N) ... <i>Cork, N.E.</i>	Brigg, Sir John (L) ... <i>Keighley</i>	Cory, Sir C. J. (L) ... <i>St. Ives</i>
Acland, F. D. (L) ... <i>Richmond, Yorks</i>	Bright, J. A. (L) ... <i>Oldham</i>	Cotton, Sir H. J. S. (L) ... <i>Nottingham, E.</i>
Adkins, W. R. (L) ... <i>Middleton</i>	Broadley, Col. H. B. Harrison (C) ... <i>Howdenshire</i>	Courthope, G. L. (C) ... <i>Kye</i>
Agnew, G. W. (L) ... <i>Salford, W.</i>	Brocklehurst, Col. W. B. (L) ... <i>Macclesfield</i>	Coutts, W. L. A. B. Burdett (C) ... <i>Westminster</i>
Ainsworth, J. S. (L) ... <i>Argyllshire</i>	Brodie, H. C. (L) ... <i>Reigate</i>	Cowan, W. H. (L) ... <i>Guildford</i>
Alden, P. (L) ... <i>Tottenham</i>	Brooke, G. S. (L) ... <i>Bow & Bromley</i>	Cox, H. (L) ... <i>Preston</i>
Allen, A. A. (L) ... <i>Christchurch</i>	Brotherton, E. A. (C) ... <i>Wakefield</i>	Craig, C. C. (C) ... <i>Antrim, S.</i>
Allen, C. P. (L) ... <i>Stroud</i>	Brunner, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T., Bt. (L) ... <i>Northwich</i>	Craig, H. J. (L) ... <i>Tynemouth</i>
Amrose, Dr. R. (N) ... <i>Mayo, W.</i>	Brunner, J. F. L. (L) ... <i>Leigh</i>	Craig, Capt. J. (C) ... <i>Devon, E.</i>
Anson, Sir W. R., Bt. (C) ... <i>Oxford University</i>	Bryce, J. A. (L) ... <i>Inverness District</i>	Craik, Sir H. (C) ... <i>Glasgow Univ.</i>
Arkwright, J. S. (C) ... <i>Hereford</i>	Buchanan, Rt. Hon. T. R. (L) ... <i>Perthshire, E.</i>	Cream, E. (N) ... <i>Cork, S.E.</i>
Armitage, R. (L) ... <i>Leeds, Central</i>	Buckmaster, S. O. (L) ... <i>Cambridge</i>	Crooks, William (Lab.) ... <i>Woolwich</i>
Armstrong, W. C. Heaton (L) ... <i>Sudbury</i>	Bull, Sir W. J. (C) ... <i>Hammersmith</i>	Cross, A. H. (L) ... <i>Camelachie, Glasgow</i>
Ashley, W. W. (C) ... <i>Blackpool</i>	Burke, E. H. (N) ... <i>Tullamore</i>	Crossfield, A. H. (L) ... <i>Warrington</i>
Ashtou, T. G. (L) ... <i>Luton</i>	Burns, Rt. Hon. J. (Lab.) ... <i>Battersea</i>	Crossley, Sir W. J., Bt. (L) ... <i>Altrincham</i>
Asquith, Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry (Prime Minister) (L) ... <i>Fife, E.</i>	Burnyeat, W. J. D. (L) ... <i>Whitehaven</i>	Cullinan, J. (N) ... <i>Tipperary, S.</i>
Asbury, J. M. (L) ... <i>Southport</i>	Burt, Rt. Hon. T. (Lab.) ... <i>Morpeth</i>	Curran, P. F. (Lab.) ... <i>Jarrow</i>
Baker, J. A. (L) ... <i>Finsbury, E.</i>	Butcher, S. H. (C) ... <i>Cambridge Univ.</i>	Dalmeny, Lord (L) ... <i>Edinburghsh.</i>
Balcares, Lord (C) ... <i>Chorley</i>	Buxton, Rt. Hon. S. C. (L) ... <i>Poplar</i>	Dalrymple, Visct. (C) ... <i>Wigtownsh.</i>
Baldwin, S. (C) ... <i>Bewdley</i>	Byles, W. P. (L) ... <i>Salford, N.</i>	Dalziel, Sir J. H. (L) ... <i>Kirkcaldy</i>
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (C) ... <i>City of London</i>	Caldwell, J. (L) ... <i>Lanarkshire, Mid</i>	Davies, D. (L) ... <i>Montgomeryshire</i>
Balfour, R. (L) ... <i>Partick</i>	Cameron, R. (L) ... <i>Houghton-le-Sp.</i>	Davies, E. W. (L) ... <i>Eifion</i>
Banbury, Sir F. G., Bt. (C) ... <i>City of London</i>	Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H. M. (C) ... <i>Dublin Univ.</i>	Davies, M. L. Vaughan (L) ... <i>Cardiganshire</i>
Banner, J. S. Harwood (C) ... <i>Everton</i>	Carlike, Col. E. H. (C) ... <i>St. Albans</i>	Davies, T. (H) ... <i>Fulham</i>
Baring, G. (L) ... <i>Wight, Isle of</i>	Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (C) ... <i>Dublin Univ.</i>	Davies, T. H. (L) ... <i>Hackney, N.</i>
Baring, Hon. G. V. (C) ... <i>Winchester</i>	Castlereagh, Visct. (C) ... <i>Maidstone</i>	Davies, Sir W. H. (L) ... <i>Bristol, S.</i>
Barker, Sir J. B., Bt. (L) ... <i>Penryn</i>	Causton, Rt. Hon. R. K. (L) ... <i>Southwark, W.</i>	Delany, W. (N) ... <i>Ossory</i>
Barlow, Sir J. E., Bt. (L) ... <i>Frome</i>	Cave, G. (C) ... <i>Kingston</i>	Dewar, A. (L) ... <i>Edinburgh, S.</i>
Barlow, P. (L) ... <i>Bedford</i>	Cawley, Sir F., Bt. (L) ... <i>Prestwich</i>	Dewar, Sir J. A., Bt. (L) ... <i>Inverness-shire</i>
Barnard, E. B. (L) ... <i>Kidderminster</i>	Cecil, E. C. (C) ... <i>Aston Manor</i>	Dickinson, W. H. (L) ... <i>St. Pancras, N.</i>
Barnes, G. N. (Lab.) ... <i>Glasgow, Bfrs.</i>	Cecil, Lord Rbt. (C) ... <i>Marblebone, E.</i>	Dickson, Rt. Hon. C. S. (C) ... <i>Glasgow, C.</i>
Barran, Sir J. N., Bt. (C) ... <i>Hawick</i>	Cecil, Lord J. Joicey (C) ... <i>Stamford</i>	Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., Bt. (L) ... <i>Forest of Dean</i>
Barran, R. H. (L) ... <i>Leeds, N.</i>	Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (C) ... <i>Worcestershire, E.</i>	Dillon, J. (N) ... <i>Mayo, E.</i>
Barratt, Sir F. Layland, Bt. (L) ... <i>Torquay</i>	Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (C) ... <i>Birmingham, W.</i>	Dobson, T. W. (L) ... <i>Plymouth</i>
Barrie, H. T. (C) ... <i>Derry, N.</i>	Chance, F. W. (L) ... <i>Carlisle</i>	Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. (N) ... <i>Cork, E.</i>
Barry, E. (N) ... <i>Cork, S.</i>	Channing, Sir F. A., Bt. (L) ... <i>Northants, E.</i>	Doughty, Sir G. (C) ... <i>Gt. Grimsby</i>
Barry, R. J., K.C. (L) ... <i>Tyrone, N.</i>	Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (C) ... <i>Wimbledon</i>	Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers (C) ... <i>St. Augustine's</i>
Beach, Hon. Michael H. Hicks (C) ... <i>Tenchesbury</i>	Cheetham, J. F. (L) ... <i>Stalybridge</i>	Duckworth, Sir J. (L) ... <i>Stockport</i>
Beale, W. P. (L) ... <i>Ayrshire, S.</i>	Cherry, R. R. (L) ... <i>Excheq. Livery</i>	Du Cros, A. P. (C) ... <i>Hastings</i>
Beauchamp, H. W. (L) ... <i>Lowestoft</i>	Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S. (L) ... <i>Dundee</i>	Duffy, W. J. (N) ... <i>Galway, S.</i>
Beaumont, H. (L) ... <i>Eastbourne</i>	Clancy, J. J. (N) ... <i>Dublin, N.</i>	Dumphreys, J. M. T. (C) ... <i>Bermansley</i>
Beck, A. C. (L) ... <i>Wisbech</i>	Clark, G. S. (C) ... <i>Belfast, N.</i>	Duncan, C. (Lab.) ... <i>Barrow-in-Fur.</i>
Beck, E. F. M. (C) ... <i>Ashtou</i>	Cleland, J. W. (L) ... <i>Bridgeton, Glasgow</i>	Duncan, J. H. (L) ... <i>Orkney</i>
Bell, Richard (Lab.) ... <i>Derby</i>	Clive, Capt. P. A. (C) ... <i>Ross</i>	Duncan, R. (C) ... <i>Govan</i>
Bellairs, Lieut. C., R.N. (L) ... <i>King's Lynn</i>	Clough, W. (L) ... <i>Skepton</i>	Dunn, A. E. (L) ... <i>Camborne</i>
Belloc, H. (L) ... <i>Salford, S.</i>	Clyde, J. A., K.C. (C) ... <i>Edinburgh, W.</i>	Dunne, Maj. E. M. (C) ... <i>Walsall</i>
Benn, Sir J. W. (L) ... <i>Devonport</i>	Clynes, J. R. (Lab.) ... <i>Manch., N.E.</i>	Edwards, A. C. (L) ... <i>Denbigh Dist.</i>
Benn, W. W. (L) ... <i>St. George (T. H.)</i>	Coates, Maj. F. E. (C) ... <i>Lewissham</i>	Edwards, E. (Lab.) ... <i>Hanley</i>
Bennett, E. N. (L) ... <i>Woodstock</i>	Coats, Sir T. G. Glen, Bt. (L) ... <i>Benfreeshire, W.</i>	Edwards, Sir F., Bt. (L) ... <i>Radnorshire</i>
Berrick, T. H. D. (L) ... <i>Warwick & L.</i>	Cobbold, F. T. (L) ... <i>Ipswich</i>	Elbabin, Master of (L) ... <i>Peebles & Selkirk</i>
Bertram, J. (L) ... <i>Hitchin</i>	Cochrane, Hon. T. H. A. E. (C) ... <i>Ayrshire, N.</i>	Ellis, Rt. Hon. J. E. (L) ... <i>Rushcliffe</i>
Bethell, Sir J. H. (L) ... <i>Romford</i>	Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (C) ... <i>Bordesley</i>	Emmott, Rt. Hon. A. (L) ... <i>Oldham</i>
Bethell, T. R. (L) ... <i>Maldon</i>	Collins, S. (L) ... <i>Kennington</i>	Erskine, D. C. (L) ... <i>Perthshire, W.</i>
Bignold, Sir A. (C) ... <i>Wick Burghs</i>	Collins, Sir W. J. (L) ... <i>St. Pancras, W.</i>	Esmonde, Sir T. H., Bt. (N) ... <i>Wexford, S.</i>
Birrell, Rt. Hon. A. (L) ... <i>Bristol, N.</i>	Condon, T. J. (N) ... <i>Tipperary, E.</i>	Essex, R. W. (L) ... <i>Cirencester</i>
Black, Arth. W. (L) ... <i>Biggleswade</i>	Corbett, A. C. (L) ... <i>Tradeston, Glas.</i>	Esslemont, G. B. (L) ... <i>Aberdeen, S.</i>
Boland, J. P. (N) ... <i>Kerry, S.</i>	Corbett, C. J. H. (L) ... <i>E. Grinstead</i>	Evans, Sir S. T., K.C. (L) ... <i>Glamorganshire, Mid</i>
Bottomley, H. W. (L) ... <i>Hackney, S.</i>	Corbett, T. L. (C) ... <i>Down, N.</i>	Everett, R. L. (L) ... <i>Woodbridge</i>
Boulton, A. C. F. (L) ... <i>Ramsey</i>		
Bowerman, C. W. (Lab.) ... <i>Deptford</i>		
Bowles, G. S. (C) ... <i>Norwood</i>		
Brace, W. (Lab.) ... <i>Glamorgansh., S.</i>		
Bramson, Sir T. A. (L) ... <i>Portsmouth</i>		
Branch, J. (L) ... <i>Enfield</i>		

Faber, G. D. (C) <i>York</i>	Hamilton, Marquess of (C) <i>Londonderry</i>	Howard, Hon. G. W. A. (L) <i>Eskdale</i>
Faber, G. H. (L) <i>Boston</i>	Hancock, J. G. (Lab.) <i>Derby, Mid</i>	Hudson, W. (Lab.) <i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>
Faber, Capt. W. V. (C) <i>Andover</i>	Harcourt, Rt. Hon. L. V. (L) <i>Rosendale</i>	Hunt, R. (C) <i>Ludlow</i>
Falconer, J. (L) <i>Forfarshire</i>	Harcourt, R. V. (L) <i>Montrose</i>	Hutton, A. E. (L) <i>Morley</i>
Fardell, Sir G. (C) <i>Paddington, S.</i>	Hardie, J. K. (Lab.) <i>Merthyr</i>	Hyde, C. G. (L) <i>Wednesbury</i>
Farrell, J. P. (N) <i>Longford, N.</i>	Hardy, G. A. (L) <i>Stowmarket</i>	Idris, T. H. W. (L) <i>Flint Dist.</i>
Fell, A. (C) <i>Farmouth</i>	Hardy, L. (C) <i>Ashford</i>	Illingworth, P. H. (L) <i>Shipley</i>
Fenwick, C. (Lab.) <i>Wansbeck</i>	Harmsworth, C. B. (L) <i>Droitwich</i>	Isaacs, R. D., K.C. (L) <i>Reading</i>
Ferens, T. R. (L) <i>Hull, E.</i>	Harmsworth, R. L. (L) <i>Caithness-shire</i>	Jackson, R. S. (L) <i>Greenwich</i>
Ferguson, R. C. Munro- (L) <i>Leith Dist.</i>	Harrington, T. C. (N) <i>Dublin Harbour</i>	Jardine, Sir J. (L) <i>Rozburghshire</i>
Fetherstonhaugh, G., K.C. (C) <i>Fermanagh, N.</i>	Harris, F. L. (C) <i>Stepney</i>	Jenkins, J. (Lab.) <i>Chatham</i>
French, P. (N) <i>Wexford, S.</i>	Hartland, Sir F. D. Dixon, Bt. (C) <i>Uxbridge</i>	Johnson, J. (Lab.) <i>Gateshead</i>
Field, Wm. (N) <i>St. Patrick's</i>	Harvey, A. G. C. (L) <i>Rochdale</i>	Johnson, W. (Lab.) <i>Nuneaton</i>
Fiennes, Hon. E. E. T.-V. (L) <i>Banbury</i>	Harvey, W. E. (L.) <i>Derbysh., N.E.</i>	Jones, Sir D. B. (L) <i>Swansea</i>
Findlay, A. (L) <i>Lanarkshire, N.E.</i>	Harwood, G. (L) <i>Bolton</i>	Jones, L. Atherley- (L) <i>Durham, N.W.</i>
Flavin, M. J. (N) <i>Kerry, N.</i>	Haslam, J. (Lab.) <i>Chesterfield</i>	Jones, L. S. (L) <i>Appleby</i>
Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Aubrey- (C) <i>Leves</i>	Haslam, L. (L) <i>Monmouth Dist.</i>	Jones, W. (L) <i>Arfon</i>
Fletcher, J. S. (C) <i>Hampstead</i>	Hasworth, A. A. (L) <i>Manchester, S.</i>	Jordan, J. (N) <i>Fermanagh, N.</i>
Flynn, J. C. (N) <i>Cork, N.</i>	Hay, Hon. C. G. (C) <i>Hoxton</i>	Joyett, F. W. (Lab.) <i>Bradford, W.</i>
Forster, H. W. (C) <i>Sevenoaks</i>	Hayden, J. P. (N) <i>Roscommon, S.</i>	Joyce, Michael (N) <i>Limerick City</i>
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir B. W. (L) <i>Ilkeston District</i>	Hazel, Dr. A. E. W. (L) <i>West Bromwich</i>	Kavanagh, W. M. (N) <i>Carlisle</i>
Foster, P. S. (C) <i>Stratford-on-A.</i>	Hazleton, R. (N) <i>Galway Co., N.</i>	Kearley, Rt. Hon. Sir H. E., Bt. (L) <i>Deonport</i>
Fox, G. R. Lane- (C) <i>Barkston Ash</i>	Healy, Maur. (N) <i>Cork City</i>	Keating, M. (N) <i>Kilkenny, S.</i>
Fuller, J. M. F. (L) <i>Westbury</i>	Healy, T. M. (N) <i>Louth, N.</i>	Kekewich, Sir G. (L) <i>Exeter</i>
Fullerton, H. (L) <i>Egmont</i>	Heaton, J. Henniker- (C) <i>Canterbury</i>	Keiley, G. D. (Lab.) <i>Manchester, S.W.</i>
Furness, Sir C. (L) <i>Hartlepool</i>	Hedges, A. P. (L) <i>Tonbridge</i>	Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., Bt. (C) <i>Hampton</i>
Gardner, E. (C) <i>Wokingham</i>	Helme, N. W. (L) <i>Lancaster</i>	Kennedy, V. P. (N) <i>Cavan, W.</i>
George, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd- (L) <i>Carnarvon District</i>	Helmley, Lord (C) <i>Thirsk & Malton</i>	Kerry, Earl of (C) <i>Derbysh., W.</i>
Gibb, J. (L) <i>Harrow</i>	Henmerde, E. G., K.C. (L) <i>Denbighshire, E.</i>	Keswick, W. (C) <i>Epsom</i>
Gibbs, G. A. (C) <i>Bristol, W.</i>	Henderson, A. (Lab.) <i>Barnard Castle</i>	Kettle, T. M. (N) <i>Tyrone, E.</i>
Gibson, Sir J. P., Bt. (L) <i>Edinburgh, E.</i>	Henderson, J. McD. (L) <i>Aberdeenshire, W.</i>	Kilbride, D. (N) <i>Kildare, S.</i>
Gillhooley, J. (N) <i>Cork, W.</i>	Henry, C. S. (L) <i>Wellington, Salop</i>	Kimber, Sir H., Bt. (C) <i>Wandsworth</i>
Gill, A. H. (Lab.) <i>Bolton</i>	Herbert, Col. Sir I. J. C., Bt. (L) <i>Monmouthshire, S.</i>	King, A. J. (L) <i>Knutsford</i>
Ginnell, L. (N) <i>Westmeath, N.</i>	Herbert, T. A. (L) <i>Wyeombe</i>	King, Sir H. S. (C) <i>Hull, Central</i>
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. H. J. (L) <i>Leeds, W.</i>	Hicks, W. Joynson- (C) <i>Manchester, N.W.</i>	Laidlaw, Sir R. (L) <i>Renfrew, E.</i>
Glendinning, R. (L) <i>Antin, N.</i>	Higham, J. S. (L) <i>Soneby</i>	Lamb, Edmund (L) <i>Leominster</i>
Glover, T. (Lab.) <i>St. Helens</i>	Hill, Sir C. L. (C) <i>Shrewsbury</i>	Lamb, E. H., C.M.G. (L) <i>Rochester</i>
Goddard, Sir D. F. (L) <i>Ipewich</i>	Hill, H. Staveley- (C) <i>Kingswinford</i>	Lambert, Geo. (L) <i>South Molton</i>
Gomm, H. W. Carr- (L) <i>Rotherhithe</i>	Hills, J. W. (C) <i>Durham City</i>	Lambton, Hon. F. W. (C) <i>Durham, S.E.</i>
Gooch, G. P. (L) <i>Bath</i>	Hobart, Sir R. H. (L) <i>New Forest</i>	Lardner, J. C. R. (N) <i>Monaghan, N.</i>
Gooch, H. C. (C) <i>Peckham</i>	Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. C. E. H. (L) <i>Bristol, E.</i>	Law, A. Bonar (C) <i>Dunwich</i>
Gordon, J. (C) <i>Derry, S.</i>	Hodge, J. (Lab.) <i>Gorton</i>	Law, H. A. (N) <i>Donegal, W.</i>
Goulding, E. A. (C) <i>Worcester</i>	Hodge, Sir R. T. H., Bt. (C) <i>Croydon</i>	Lee, H. C. (L) <i>St. Pancras, E.</i>
Grant, C., K.C. (L) <i>Rugby</i>	Hogan, M. (N) <i>Tipperary, N.</i>	Lee, A. H. (C) <i>Fareham</i>
Gray, Wm. Anstruther (C) <i>St. Andrews Dist.</i>	Holden, Sir E. H., Bt. (L) <i>Heywood</i>	Leese, Sir J. F., Bt. (L) <i>Accrington</i>
Grayson, A. V. (Soc.) <i>Colne Valley</i>	Holland, Sir W. H., Bt. (L) <i>Rotherham</i>	Lehmann, R. C. (L) <i>Harborough</i>
Greenwood, G. G. (L) <i>Peterborough</i>	Holt, R. D. (L) <i>Hexham</i>	Lever, A. L. (L) <i>Harwich</i>
Greenwood, H. (L) <i>York</i>	Hood, Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland, Bt. (C) <i>Wellington, Som.</i>	Lever, W. H. (L) <i>Wirral</i>
Gretton, J. (C) <i>Rutland</i>	Hooper, A. G. (L) <i>Dudley</i>	Levy, Sir M. (L) <i>Loughborough</i>
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E., Bt. (L) <i>Ferriock-on-Tweed</i>	Hope, J. D. (L) <i>Fife, W.</i>	Lewis, J. H. (L) <i>Flintshire</i>
Griffith, E. J. (L) <i>Anglesey</i>	Hope, J. F. (C) <i>Sheffield, C.</i>	Lockwood, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M. (C) <i>Epping</i>
Grove, T. N. A. (L) <i>Northants, S.</i>	Hope, W. H. B. (L) <i>Somerset, N.</i>	Long, Col. C. W. (C) <i>Evesham</i>
Guest, Hon. I. C. (L) <i>Cardiff</i>	Hornby, Sir W. H., Bt. (C) <i>Blackburn</i>	Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (C) <i>Dublin Co., S.</i>
Guinness, Hon. R. (C) <i>Haggerston</i>	Horniman, E. J. (L) <i>Chelsea</i>	Lonsdale, J. B. (C) <i>Armagh, Mid</i>
Guinness, Hon. W. E. (C) <i>Bury St. Edmunds</i>	Horridge, T. G. (L) <i>Manchester, E.</i>	Lough, Rt. Hon. T. (L) <i>Islington, W.</i>
Gulland, J. W. (L) <i>Dumfries Dist.</i>	Houston, R. P. (C) <i>Toxteth, W.</i>	Lowe, Sir F. W. (C) <i>Edgbaston</i>
Gurdon, Rt. Hon. Sir W. B. (L) <i>Norfolk</i>		Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (Speaker) (C) <i>Penrith</i>
Gwynn, S. L. (N) <i>Galway City</i>		Lundon, T. (N) <i>Limerick Co.</i>
Haddock, G. B. (C) <i>N. Londale</i>		Lupton, A. (L) <i>St. Leonards</i>
Haldane, Rt. Hon. R. B. (L) <i>Haddingtonshire</i>		Luttrell, H. C. Fownes- (L) <i>Tavistock</i>
Hall, F. (Lab.) <i>Normanton</i>		

Lyell, C. (L) Dorset, E.	Myer, H. (L) Lambeth, N.	Price, C. E. (L) ... Edinburgh, C.
Lynch, A. A. (N) Clare, W.	Nannetti, J. P. (N) Colleta Green	Price, Sir R. J. (L) ... Norfolk, E.
Lynch, H. F. (L) Ripon	Napier, T. B. (L) Faversham	Priestley, A. J. (L) Grantham
Lytelton, Rt. Hon. A. (C)	Newdegate, F. A. N. (C)	Priestley, Sir W. E. B. (L)
St. George's, Hanover Square	Tamworth	Bradford, E.
MacCaw, W. J. M. (C) Down, W.	Newnes, F. H. (L) Bassettlaw	Pullar, Sir R. L. (L) Perth
Macdonald, J. A. M. (L)	Newnes, Sir G., Bt. (L)	Radford, G. H. (L) Isington, E.
Falkirk Dist.	Swansea Town	Rainy, A. R. (L) Kilmarnock Dist.
Macdonald, J. R. (Lab.) Leicester	Nicholls, G. (Lab.) Northants, N.	Randles, Sir J. S. (C) Cockerham
MacKarness, F. C. (L) Newbury	Nicholson, C. N. (L) Doncaster	Raphaels, H. H. (L) Derbyshire, S.
Maclean, D. (L) Bath	Nicholson, W. G. (C) Petersfield	Ratcliffe, R. F. (C) Burton
Maenamar, Dr. T. J. (L)	Nield, H. (C) Ealing	Rawlinson, J. F. F. (C)
Camberwell, N.	Nolan, J. (N) Louth, S.	Cambridge University
MacNeill, J. G. S. (N) Donegal, S.	Norman, Sir H. (L)	Rea, Rt. Hon. R. (L) Gloucester
MacPherson, J. T. (Lab.) Preston	Wolverhampton, S.	Rea, W. R. (L) Scarborough
McArthur, C. (C) Kirkdale	Norton, Capt. C. W. (L)	Reddy, M. (N) Birr
McCallum, J. M. (L) Paisley	Newington, W.	Redmond, J. E. (N) Waterford
McCallmont, Col. J. M. (C)	Nugent, Sir W. R., Bt. (N)	City
Antrim, E.	Nussey, Sir T. W., Bt. (L)	Redmond, W. H. K. (N) Clare, E.
McKean, J. (N) Monaghan, S.	Pontefract	Rees, Sir J. D. (L) Montgomery
McKenna, Rt. Hon. R. (L)	Stretford	Remnant, J. F. (C) Hoborn
Monmouthshire, N.	Nuttall, H. (L) Tipperary, Mid	Rendall, A. (L) Thornbury
McLaren, Rt. Hon. Sir C. B. B.	O'Brien, K. E. (N) Tipperary, Mid	Renton, Maj. L. (now C) Gainsboro
Bt. (L) Bosworth	O'Brien, Patrick (N) Kilkenny City	Renwick, G. (C) Newcastle-on-Tyne
McLaren, H. D. (L) Staffs, W.	O'Connor, J. (N) Wicklow, W.	Richards, T. (Lab.) Monmouth, W.
McMicking, Maj. G. (L)	O'Connor, J. (N) Kildare, N.	Richards, T. F. (Lab.)
Kirkcubrightshire	O'Connor, T. P. (N) Scotland	Richardson, W. (L) Wolverhampton, W.
McVeagh, J. (N) Down, S.	Oddy, J. J. (C) Pudsey	Richardson, A. (Lab.)
McVeigh, C. (N) Donegal, E.	O'Doherty, P. (N) Donegal, N.	Nottingham, S.
Maddison, F. (Lab.) Burnley	O'Donnell, C. J. (L) Wakefield	Rickett, Sir J. C. (L) Osgolders
Magnus, Sir P. (C)	O'Donnell, J. (N) Mayo, S.	Ridsdale, E. A. (L) Brighton
London University	O'Donnell, T. (N) Kerry, W.	Robartes, Hon. T. Agar. (L)
Mallet, C. E. (L) Plymouth	O'Dowd, J. (N) Sligo, S.	St. Austell
Manfield, H. (L) Northants, Mid	O'Grady, J. (Lab.) Leeds, E.	Roberts, C. H. (L) Lincoln
Mansfield, H. R. (L) Spalding	O'Kelly, C. (N) Mayo, N.	Roberts, G. H. (Lab.) Norwich
Markham, A. B. (L) Mansfield	O'Kelly, J. (N) Roscommon, N.	Roberts, Sir J. H., Bt. (L)
Marks, H. H. (C) Thetford	O'Malley, W. (N) Connemara	Denbighshire, W.
Marks, G. C. (L) Lavantstone	O'Neill, Dr. C. (N) Armagh, S.	Roberts, S. (C) Ecclesall
Marnham, F. J. (L) Chertsey	O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (C) Antrim, Mid	Robertson, Sir G. S. (L)
Mason, A. E. W. (L) Coventry	O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (N)	Bradford, Central
Mason, J. F. (C) Windsor	Limerick, W.	Robertson, J. M. (L) Tyndeside
Massie, J. (L) Cricklade District	O'Shee, J. J. (N) Waterford, W.	Robinson, S. (L) Brecknockshire
Masterman, C. F. G. (L)	Parker, Sir Gilbrt. (C) Gravesend	Robson, Sir W. S. (L) S. Shields
West Ham, N.	Parker, J. (Lab.) Halifax	Roch, W. F. (L) Penrithshire
Meagher, M. (N) Kilkenny, N.	Parkes, E. (C) Birmingham, C.	Roche, A. (N) Cork City
Meehan, P. A. (N) Leitrim, N.	Partington, O. (L) High Peak	Roche, John (N) Galway, E.
Meehan, F. E. (N) Leitrim, N.	Paul, H. W. (L) Northampton	Roe, Sir Thos. (L) Derby
Menzies, Sir W. (L) Lanarksh., S.	Paulton, J. M. (L) Bp. Auckland	Rogers, F. E. N. (L) Devizes
Micklethorn, N. (L) Watford	Pearce, R. (L) Leek	Ronaldshay, Earl of (C) Hornsey
Middlebrook, W. (L) Leeds, S.	Pearce, W. (L) Lincolne	Ropner, Sir R., Bt. (C)
Middlemore, J. T. (C)	Pearson, Sir W. D., Bt. (L)	Stockton-on-Tees
Birmingham, N.	Colchester	Rose, Sir C. D., Bt. (L) Neumarket
Mildmay, F. B. (C) Totnes	Pearson, W. H. M. (L) Eye	Rothschild, Hon. L. W. (C)
Moltano, P. A. (L) Dumfriesshire	Pease, H. P. (C) Darlington	Aylesbury
Mond, A. (L) Chester	Pease, Rt. Hon. J. A. (L)	Rowlands, J. (Lab.) Dartford
Money, L. G. C. (L) Paddington, N.	Saffron Walden	Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (L)
Montagu, Hon. E. S. (L)	Peel, Hon. W. R. W. (C) Taunton	Deansbury
Chester	Percy, Earl (C) Kensington, S.	Russell, Rt. Hon. T. W. (L)
Montgomery, H. G. (L) Bridgwater	Perks, Sir R. W., Bt. (L) Louth	Tyrone, S.
Mooney, J. J. (N) Newry	Phillips, Lt.-Col. I. (L)	Darwen
Moore, Wm., K.C. (C) Armagh, N.	Southampton	Rutherford, Dr. V. H. (L)
Morgan, G. H. (L) Truro	Phillips, Sir O. C., K.C.M.G. (L)	Brentford
Morgau, J. L., K.C. (L)	Pembroke Dist.	Rutherford, W. W. (C) West Derby
Carmarthen, W.	Phillips, J. (N) Longford, S.	Salter, A. C. (C) Basingstoke
Morpeth, Viscount (C)	Pickersgill, E. H. (L)	Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. L. (L)
Birmingham, S.	Bethnal Green, S.W.	Cleveland
Morrell, P. L. (L) Henley	Pirie, D. V. (L) Aberdeen, N.	Samuel, S. S. M. (L) Whitechapel
Monse, L. L. (L) Wilton	Pointer, J. (Lab.) Attercliffe	Sandys, Col. T. M. (C) South
Morton, A. C. (L) Sutherlandshire	Pollard, Sir G. H. (L) Eccles	Sassoon, Sir E. A., Bt. (C) Hytha
Muldoon, J. (N) Wicklow, E.	Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (L) Stirling	Scanlon, T. (N) Sligo, N.
Murnaghan, G. (N) Tyrone, Mid	Powell, Sir F. S., Bt. (C) Wigan	Scarfishbrick, Sir T. L., Bt. (L)
Murphy, J. (N) Kerry, E.	Power, P. J. (N) Waterford, E.	Darkest, S.
Murray, Hon. A. C. (L)	Poynder, Sir J. P. Dickinson, (L)	Schwann, C. D. (L) Hyde
Kincardineshire	Chippingham	Schwann, Sir C. E., Bt. (L)
Murray, J. (L) Aberdeenshire, E.	Pretyman, E. G. (C) Chelmsford	Manchester, N.

Scott, A. H. (L) <i>Ashton-under-Lyne</i>	Taylor, Austin (L) <i>Toxteth, E.</i>	Waterlow, D. S. (L) <i>Islington, N.</i>
Scott, Sir Samuel E., Bt. (C) <i>Marylebone, W.</i>	Taylor, J. W. (Lab.) <i>Chester-le-St.</i>	Watt, H. A. (L) <i>College, Glasgow</i>
Scars, J. E. (L) <i>Cheltenham</i>	Taylor, T. C. (L) <i>Radeliffe</i>	Wedgwood, J. C. (L) <i>Newcastle-under-Lyme</i>
Seaverns, J. H. (L) <i>Brixton</i>	Tennant, Sir E. P., Bt. (L) <i>Salisbury</i>	Weir, J. G. (L) <i>Ross & Cromarty</i>
Seddon, J. (Lab.) <i>Newton</i>	Thomas, A. (L) <i>Carmarthen, E.</i>	White, Sir G. (L) <i>Norfolk, N.W.</i>
Seely, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. (L) <i>Abercromby</i>	Thomas, Sir A. (L) <i>Glamorgan, E.</i>	White, J. D. (L) <i>Dunbartonshire</i>
Shackleton, D. J. (Lab.) <i>Clitheroe</i>	Thomas, D. A. (L) <i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	White, Sir L. (L) <i>Buckrose</i>
Shaw, Sir C. E., Bt. (L) <i>Stafford</i>	Thomas, F. Freeman (L) <i>Bodmin</i>	Whitbread, S. H. (L) <i>Hunts</i>
Sheehan, D. D. (N) <i>Cork, Mid</i>	Thomasson, F. (L) <i>Leicester</i>	Whithead, R. (L) <i>Essex, S.E.</i>
Sheehy, D. (V) <i>Meath, S.</i>	Thompson, J. W. H. (L) <i>Somerset E.</i>	Whitley, J. H. (L) <i>Halifax</i>
Sheffield, Sir B. D. G., Bt. (C) <i>Brigg</i>	Thompson, Maj. E. C. Meysey- (C) <i>Handsworth</i>	Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. (L) <i>Spun Valley</i>
Sherwell, A. J. (L) <i>Huddersfield</i>	Thomson, W. Mitchell- (C) <i>Lanarkshire, N.W.</i>	Whyte, P. (N) <i>Meath, N.</i>
Shipman, J. G. (L) <i>Northampton</i>	Thorne, G. R. (L) <i>Wolverhampton, E.</i>	Wiles, T. (L) <i>Islington, S.</i>
Silcock, T. B. (L) <i>Wells</i>	Thorne, W. (Lab.) <i>West Ham, S.</i>	Wilkie, A. (Lab.) <i>Dundee</i>
Simon, J. A. (L) <i>Walthamstow</i>	Thornton, P. M. (C) <i>Clapham</i>	Williams, Sir A. O., Bt. (L) <i>Merionethshire</i>
Sloan, T. H. (Ind. C) <i>Belfast, S.</i>	Tillett, L. J. (L) <i>Norwich</i>	Williams, John (Lab.) <i>Gower</i>
Smeaton, D. M. (L) <i>Stirlingshire</i>	Tomkinson, Rt. Hon. J. (L) <i>Crewe</i>	Williams, Col. R. (C) <i>Dorset, W.</i>
Smith, A. H. (C) <i>Hertford</i>	Toulmin, George (L) <i>Bury</i>	Williams, W. L. (L) <i>Carmarthen Dist.</i>
Smith, D. Stewart (L) <i>Kendal</i>	Trevelyan, C. P. (L) <i>Elland</i>	Williamson, Sir A., Bt. (L) <i>Elgin & Nairn</i>
Smith, F. E. (C) <i>Walton</i>	Tuke, Sir J. B. (C) <i>Edinburgh Univ.</i>	Willoughby de Eresby, Lord (C) <i>Horncastle</i>
Smith, T. (V) <i>Leitrim, S.</i>	Ure, Rt. Hon. A. (L) <i>Lanlithgowshire</i>	Wills, A. W. (L) <i>Dorset, N.</i>
Smith, Hon. Wm. F. D. (C) <i>Strand</i>	Valentia, Viset. (C) <i>Oxford City</i>	Wilson, A. S. (C) <i>Holderness</i>
Snowden, P. (Lab.) <i>Blackburn</i>	Verney, F. W. (L) <i>Buckingham</i>	Wilson, Hon. G. G. (L) <i>Hull, W.</i>
Soames, A. W. (L) <i>Norfolk, S.</i>	Villiers, E. A. (L) <i>Brighton</i>	Wilson, H. J. (L) <i>Holmfirth</i>
Soares, E. J. (L) <i>Barnstaple</i>	Vivian, H. (L) <i>Birkenhead</i>	Wilson, John (Lab.) <i>Durham, Mid</i>
Speicer, Sir A., Bt. (L) <i>Hackney Central</i>	Wadsworth, J. (Lab.) <i>Hallamshire</i>	Wilson, J. H. (Lab.) <i>Middlesbrough</i>
Stanger, H. Y. (L) <i>Kensington, N.</i>	Waldron, L. A. (N) <i>St. Stephen's Green</i>	Wilson, J. W. (L) <i>Worcester, N.</i>
Stanier, B. (C) <i>Newport, Salop</i>	Walker, H. de R. (L) <i>Melton</i>	Wilson, P. W. (L) <i>St. Pancras, S.</i>
Stanley, Hon. A. (C) <i>Ormskirk</i>	Walker, Col. W. H. (C) <i>Widnes</i>	Wilson, W. T. (Lab.) <i>Westthorpe</i>
Stanley, Hon. A. L. (L) <i>Edinburgh</i>	Walrond, Hon. L. (C) <i>Tiverton</i>	Winfrey, R. (L) <i>Norfolk, S.W.</i>
Stanley, A. (Lab.) <i>Staffs, N.W.</i>	Walsh, S. (Lab.) <i>Ince</i>	Winterton, Earl (C) <i>Horsham</i>
Starkey, J. R. (C) <i>Newark</i>	Walters, J. T. (L) <i>Brightside</i>	Wodehouse, Lord (L) <i>Norfolk, M.</i>
Steadman, W. C. (Lab.) <i>Clerkenwell</i>	Walton, J. (L) <i>Barnsley</i>	Wolf, G. W. (C) <i>Belfast, E.</i>
Stewart, H. (L) <i>Greenock</i>	Ward, J. (Lab.) <i>Stoke-on-Trent</i>	Wood, T. McK. (L) <i>St. Rollox, Glasgow</i>
Stone, Sir J. B. (C) <i>Birmingham, E.</i>	Ward, W. D. (L) <i>Southampton</i>	Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart- (C) <i>Hallam, Sheffield</i>
Strachey, Sir Edwd., Bt. (E) <i>Somerset, S.</i>	Warde, Colonel C. E. (C) <i>Medway</i>	Wyndham, Rt. Hon. Geo. (C) <i>Dover</i>
Straus, B. S. (L) <i>Mile End</i>	Wardle, G. J. (Lab.) <i>Stockport</i>	Young, S. (N) <i>Cavan, E.</i>
Strauss, E. A. (L) <i>Abingdon</i>	Waring, Capt. W. (L) <i>Banffshire</i>	Younger, G. (C) <i>Ayr Burghs</i>
Stuart, Rt. Hon. J. (L) <i>Sunderland</i>	Warner, T. C. T. (L) <i>Lichfield</i>	Yoxall, Sir J. H. (L) <i>Nottghm., W.</i>
Summerbell, T. (Lab.) <i>Sunderland</i>	Wason, C. J. C. (L) <i>Orkney & Shetland</i>	
Sutherland, J. E. (L) <i>Elgin Burghs</i>	Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (L) <i>Clackmannan & Kinross</i>	
Talbot, Lord E. B. (C) <i>Chichester</i>		
Talbot, Rt. Hon. J. G. (C) <i>Oxford Un.</i>		

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—£45. 18s.

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M.P. for Penrith Div. of Cumberland.....	£5,000
Chairman of Committees, The Rt. Hon. Alfred Emmott.....	£2,500
Deputy Chairman, James Caldwell.....	£1,000
Temporary Chairmen, The Rt. Hon. Charles Beilby Stuart Wortley; Sir William Holland, Bart.; Charles Fenwick; and Alfred Hutton.....	unpaid
Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Palace of Westminster.....	£2,000
Clerk Assistant, A. W. Nicholson, C.B.....	£1,500
Second do., Thomas Lonsdale Webster.....	£1,000
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, Wm. Gibbons, C.B.....	£1,000
Principal Clerk of Committees, Sir E. H. Doyle, Bart.....	£1,000
Clerk of the Journals, G. C. Giffard.....	£1,250
Principal Clerk Private Bill Office, John Henry William Somerset.....	£1,000
Senior Clerks, C. V. Frere; S. L. Simeon; A. I. Dasent; H. West; H. A. Ferguson-Davie; A. H. Ellis.....	£650 to £800
Assistant Clerks, P. W. Bull; F. R. Williams-Wynn; William E. Grey; F. C. Holland; J. W. G. Bond; H. C. Dawkins; B. P. Colomb; B. H. Fell; R. E. Childers; J. Scott Porter; F. C. Bramwell; W. T. Legge.....	each £300 to £600
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. L. Lockton.....	£400
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Philip Smith.....	£450 to £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Henry D. Erskine, C.V.O.....	£1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset.....	£800
Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine.....	£650
Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B.....	£500
Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, D.D.....	£400
Counsel to Speaker, Ernest Moon, K.C.....	£1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Charles Walter Campion.....	£800
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Assistant do., Vivian Kitto.....	£500
Comptroller of the Official Debates Staff, J. Dods Shaw.....	£600
Deputy do., W. T. Perkins.....	£350

The Late Ministry.

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RECONSTRUCTED 1903.

FORMED JULY, 1902.

Arthur James Balfour	<i>Prime Minister</i>	Arthur James Balfour.
Earl of Halsbury	<i>Lord High Chancellor</i>	Earl of Halsbury.
Lord Ashbourne	<i>Lord Chancellor of Ireland</i>	Lord Ashbourne.
Marquess of Londonderry	<i>Lord President of the Council</i>	Duke of Devonshire.
Marquess of Salisbury	<i>Lord Privy Seal</i>	Arthur James Balfour.
Arthur James Balfour	<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>	Arthur James Balfour.
Earl of Selborne	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	Earl of Selborne.
Earl Cawdor		

Secretaries of State :—

Aretas Akers-Douglas	(1) <i>Home Affairs</i>	Aretas Akers-Douglas.
Marquess of Lansdowne	(2) <i>Foreign Affairs</i>	Marquess of Lansdowne.
Hugh O. Arnold-Forster	(3) <i>War</i>	Hon. St. John Brodrick.
Hon. Alfred Lyttelton	(4) <i>Colonies</i>	Joseph Chamberlain.
Hon. St. J. Brodrick (Visct. Midleton)	(5) <i>India</i>	Lord George Hamilton.
George Wyndham	<i>Chief Secretary to the</i>	George Wyndham.
Walter Hume Long	<i>Lord Lieutenant of Ireland</i>	Charles Thomson Ritchie.
Austen Chamberlain	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	Austen Chamberlain.
Lord Stanley	<i>Postmaster-General</i>	
Andrew Graham Murray	<i>Secretary for Scotland</i>	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Marquess of Linlithgow		

Presidents of Committees of the Council :—

Gerald William Balfour	<i>Board of Trade</i>	Gerald William Balfour.
Marquess of Salisbury		
Walter Hume Long	<i>Local Government Board</i>	Walter Hume Long.
Gerald William Balfour		
Earl of Onslow	<i>Board of Agriculture</i>	Robert William Hanbury (dec.).
Hon. Ailwyn Fellows		Earl of Onslow.
Marquess of Londonderry	<i>Board of Education</i>	Marquess of Londonderry.

THE ABOVE FORMED THE CABINET.

Sir William Hood Walrond, Bt. ...	<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	Sir William Hood Walrond, Bt.
Earl of Plymouth	<i>First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings</i>	Lord Windsor.
	<i>Treasury :—</i>	
Henry William Forster	<i>Junior Lords</i>	Henry Torrens Anstruther.
Lord Balcarras		Hon. Ailwyn Fellows.
Lord Edmund Talbot		Henry William Forster.
Victor Cavendish	<i>Financial Secretary</i>	William Hayes Fisher (res.).
Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bt. ...	<i>Patronage Secretary</i>	Hon. Arthur Elliot.
Sir Savile Crossley, Bt.		Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bt.
	<i>Paymaster-General</i>	Duke of Marlborough.
		Sir Savile Crossley, Bt.
Admiral Sir John Fisher	<i>Admiralty :—</i>	Admiral Lord Walter Kerr.
Rear-Admiral Sir C. C. Drury	<i>Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High</i>	Admiral Sir John A. Fisher.
Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N.	<i>Admiral of the United Kingdom</i>	Rear-Admiral W. H. May.
Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.		Rear-Admiral John Dumford.
Arthur H. Lee (Civil)		Capt. Ernest G. Pretzman (Civil).
Ernest George Pretzman	<i>Secretary</i>	Hugh O. Arnold-Forster.

Parliamentary Under Secretaries :—

Hon. Thomas Cochrane	<i>Home Office</i>	Hon. Thomas Cochrane.
Earl Percy	<i>Foreign Office</i>	Viscount Cranborne.
Earl of Donoughmore	<i>War Office</i>	Earl of Hardwicke.
Duke of Marlborough	<i>Colonial Office</i>	Earl of Onslow.
Marquess of Bath	<i>India Office</i>	Duke of Marlborough.
Andrew Bonar Law	<i>Board of Trade</i>	Earl Percy.
A. F. Jeffreys	<i>Local Government Board</i>	Andrew Bonar Law.
Sir William R. Anson, Bt.	<i>Board of Education</i>	John Grant Lawson.
W. Bromley-Davenport	<i>Financial Sec. War Office</i>	Sir William R. Anson, Bt.

Law Officers :—

Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, K.C.	<i>Attorney-General</i>	Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, K.C.
Sir Edward Henry Carson, K.C.	<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Sir Edward Henry Carson, K.C.
	<i>Scottish Law Officers :—</i>	
Charles Scott Dickson, K.C.	<i>Lord Advocate</i>	Andrew Graham Murray, K.C.
James Avon Clyde, K.C.	<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Charles Scott Dickson, K.C.

IRELAND.

Earl of Dudley	<i>Lord Lieutenant</i>	Earl of Dudley.
John Atkinson, K.C.	<i>Attorney-General</i>	John Atkinson, K.C.
James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C.	<i>Solicitor-General</i>	James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C.

<i>Prime Minister</i>	Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C.	unpaid
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i>	Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G.	£10,000
<i>Lord President of the Council</i>	Viscount Wolverhampton G.C.S.I.	2,000
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i>	Earl of Crewe, K.G.	unpaid
<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>	The Prime Minister	5,000
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	Reginald McKenna, K.C.	4,500
<i>Secretaries of State:—</i>		
<i>Home Affairs</i>	Herbert John Gladstone	5,000
<i>Foreign Affairs</i>	Sir Edward Grey, Bart.	5,000
<i>Colonies</i>	Earl of Crewe, K.G.	5,000
<i>War</i>	Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C.	5,000
<i>India</i>	Viscount Morley of Blackburn, C.M.	5,000
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	David Lloyd George	5,000
<i>Secretary for Scotland</i>	Lord Pentland	2,000
<i>Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland</i>	Augustine Birrell, K.C.	4,425
<i>Postmaster-General</i>	Sydney Buxton	2,500
<i>Presidents of Committees of the Council:—</i>		
<i>Board of Trade</i>	Winston Spencer Churchill	2,000
<i>Local Government Board</i>	John Burns	2,000
<i>Board of Agriculture</i>	Earl Carrington, K.G.	2,000
<i>Board of Education</i>	Walter Runciman	2,000
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	Herbert Samuel	2,000
<i>First Commissioner of Works</i>	Lewis Vernon Harcourt	2,000
THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.		
<i>Admiralty:—</i>		
<i>First Lord</i>	(In the Cabinet)	4,500
<i>First Sea Lord</i>	Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., A.D.C.	1,500
<i>Second Sea Lord</i>	Vice-Adm. Sir Francis C. B. Bridgeman, K.C.B.	1,500
<i>Third Sea Lord and Comptroller</i>	Rear-Admiral Sir J. Rushworth Jellicoe, K.C.V.O.	1,750
<i>Fourth Sea Lord</i>	Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Leigh Winsloe, K.C.B.	1,500
<i>Civil Lord</i>	George Lambert	1,000
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary</i>	Thomas James Macnamara	2,000
<i>Army Council:—</i>		
<i>Secretary of State for War</i>	(In the Cabinet)	5,000
<i>First Military Member—Chief of the General Staff</i>	General Sir William G. Nicholson, G.C.B.	3,000
<i>Second Military Member—Adjutant-General</i>	General Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, K.C.B.	3,000
<i>Third Military Member—Quarter-Master-General</i>	Major-General Sir Herbert S. G. Miles, K.C.B. ...	2,000
<i>Fourth Military Member—Master-General of the Ordnance</i>	Major-General Sir Charles F. Hadden, K.C.B. ...	2,000
<i>Civil Member—Parliamentary Under-Secretary</i>	Lord Lucas	1,500
<i>Finance Member—Financial Secretary</i>	Francis Dyke Acland	1,500
<i>Parliamentary Under Secretaries:—</i>		
<i>Home Office</i>	C. F. G. Masterman	1,500
<i>Foreign Office</i>	Thomas McKinnon Wood	1,500
<i>War Office</i>	(See Army Council)	1,500
<i>Colonial Office</i>	Lt.-Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O.	1,500
<i>India Office</i>	Master of Elibank	1,500
<i>Board of Trade</i>	H. J. Tennant	1,200
<i>Local Government Board</i>	J. Herbert Lewis	1,200
<i>Board of Education</i>	C. P. Trevelyan	1,200
<i>Treasury:—</i>		
<i>Junior Lords</i>	{ Capt. Cecil William Norton; John Henry Whitley; John W. Gulland, each £1,000; Oswald Partington	unpaid
<i>Financial Secretary</i>	Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse	2,000
<i>Patronage Secretary</i>	Joseph Albert Pease	2,000
<i>Paymaster-General</i>	Richard Knight Causton	unpaid
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Sir William Snowden Robson, K.C. ... (and fees)	7,000
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, K.C. (and fees)	6,000
SCOTLAND.		
<i>Lord Advocate</i>	Alexander Ure, K.C.	£5,000
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Arthur Dewar, K.C.	2,000
IRELAND.		
<i>Lord Lieutenant</i>	Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.	£20,000
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Sir Samuel Walker, Bart.	8,000
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Richard Robert Cherry, K.C.	5,000
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Redmond Barry	2,000

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W.

The management of all maritime affairs, the government of the Royal Navy, jurisdiction in maritime cases, and the appointment and commissioning of Naval Officers, was in early times the province of the "Lord High Admiral," the ninth Great Officer of State. The judicial functions of the office have long been vested in other hands, and the office itself has been "in commission" since 1708 (except for a short time in 1827, when the Duke of Clarence was Lord High Admiral), the duties being performed by Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom. These Commissioners, or "Lords of the Admiralty" as they are more generally called, consist of a Political "First Lord" (who, by virtue of the importance of his office, is a Cabinet Minister), a "First Sea Lord," "Second Sea Lord," "Third Sea Lord and Controller," and a "Fourth Sea Lord," now always selected from Officers of the Service, with a Political "Civil Lord." There is also a "Parliamentary and Financial Secretary" and a non-political Permanent Secretary. The net amount provided in the Navy Estimates 1909-10, for administration, is £38,200.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS—	
First Lord, The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P.	£4,500
Private Secs., Capt. C. E. Madden, C.V.O., R.N., £2,000; + V. W. Baddeley, £250; R. Skinner £250	
First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., L.D. (a Peer)	£1,500*
+ Private Sec., W. F. Nicholson	£200
Second Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Francis C. Bridgeman, K.C.B., C.V.O.	£1,500*
+ Private Secs., J. S. Barnes, £200; and R. C. Richards	£200
Third Sea Lord & Controller, Rear-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, C.V.O., C.B.	£1,750*
+ Private Sec., E. Lee	£200
Fourth Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.	£1,500*
+ Private Sec., C. R. Briggstocke	£200
Civil Lord, George Lambert, M.P.	£1,000
+ Private Secretary, M. L. Taylor	£200
Parliamentary and Financial Sec., T. J. Macnamara, L.L.D., M.P.	£2,000
+ Private Secretary, L. G. Brock	£250
Permanent Secretary, Sir John Thomas, K.C.B.	£2,500
+ Private Secretary, E. Masterton-Smith	£200
Assistant Secretary, W. Graham Greene, C.B.	£1,200

(Also see NAVAL DEPARTMENT, pp. 209-211.)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, Board of, 4 Whitehall Place; 3 St. James's Square, and 3 Delahay Street, S.W.

The Board of Agriculture was established by the Act of 1889, when there were transferred to it the duties of the Privy Council in connection with Diseases of Animals, and the functions of the Land Commissioners for England. Technically, the membership of the Board is analogous to that of the Local Government "Board," and "Board" of Education, but in effect the establishment consists of a President, Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, &c., and its main functions are to prevent the production or spread of certain diseases among animals, to deal with insect and fungus pests, to collect and distribute information relating to agriculture, horticulture and forestry in Great Britain, to administer the Grant voted by Parliament to the Board for Agricultural Education in England and Wales, to collect and publish agricultural statistics, to administer the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in Great Britain so far as the latter relate to agricultural produce, to control the redemption of tithe rent charge and the enclosure of common land, to enforce the copyhold land to administer the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts and the Acts relating to the improvement of land by private owners, and to administer the Acts relating to Sea, Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries as regards England and Wales. The Board also publish a monthly "Journal" price 4d. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903 certain powers and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Trade with respect to fisheries were transferred to this Department, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The Board also control the Ordnance Survey of the U.K. which is the subject of a separate Vote. By an Order in Council of 28 March, 1903, the supervision of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew was

* In addition to naval half-pay.

† The allowance made to those gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries.

transferred to the Board. The cost of administration in the financial year 1909-10 was estimated at £73,100.
President, Rt. Hon. the Earl Carrington, K.E. £2,000
Private Secs., E. B. Shine, £300; R. Winfrey, M.P., £200; and C. W. B. Prescott
Secretary, Sir Thomas Henry Elliott, K.C.B. £2,500
Private Secretary, W. R. Gilbert £200
Assistant Secretaries, Arthur W. Anstruther, C.B.; W. E. Archer; Robt. H. Rew; and T. H. Middleton £800 to £1,000

Small Holdings Commissioners, E. J. Cheney and T. Baines £1,000 to £1,500
Assist. do., S. Mager, J. Owen £500 to £800
Legal Adviser, James William Clark, K.C. £800 to £1,000
Assist. Legal Adviser, F. A. Jones £600 to £800
Assist. Commissioners or Inspectors, T. R. C. Dill; G. P. Leach paid by fees
Technical Advisers in Botany, Lt. Col. D. Prain, C.I.E., &c. Chief Agricultural Analyst, Prof. Sir E. T. Thorpe, C.B., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Chief Veterinary Officer, S. Stockman, M.R.C.V.S. £800 to £1,000
Assistant do., J. McI. McCall, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.V.S. £600 to £750

Superintending Inspectors, A. E. Brooke-Hunt; E. G. Haygarth Brown; Lt. Col. Sir Edward H. St. L. Clark, Bart.; C. E. Fryer, I.S.O.; F. A. Foulford; F. T. Kenyon £500 to £700
General Inspectors, F. W. Carter, W. S. Douglas; R. P. Foulford; A. K. Kemble; Capt. G. R. Spencer; and R. H. Sutton £400 to £500
Inspectors, J. Cornelius; J. Evans; F. France-Hayhurst; E. Garney; G. C. Gough; W. H. F. Landon; F. S. Lawrie; A. H. Lees; A. T. Masterman; A. W. Monro; E. W. Moss-Bundell; W. L. Newton; E. B. Ship; F. T. Wilson £400 to £500
Supt. Veterinary Inspector, W. W. Smart, I.S.O., M.R.C.V.S. £500 to £600
Veterinary Inspectors, A. H. Berry, F.R.C.V.S.; J. R. Jackson, M.R.C.V.S.; J. W. T. Moore, F.R.C.V.S.; F. W. H. Smith, M.R.C.V.S., £400 to £500; T. H. Brown, M.R.C.V.S.; E. R. Edwards, F.R.C.V.S.; M. M. Munro, M.R.C.V.S.; E. Peasey, F.R.C.V.S.; W. R. Revill, M.R.C.V.S.; W. Vessey, M.R.C.V.S.; J. Brand, F.R.C.V.S. £300 to £400
Chief Clerk, T. F. Husband £500 to £700
Heads of Branches, Commander W. H. Chamberlain, R.N.; F. L. C. Ploud; R. H. Hooker; G. W. Lloyd; R. E. Martyr; A. G. L. Rogers; R. J. Thompson £500 to £700
Accountant, G. Macey £500 to £700
Establishment Clerk, B. C. Goulden £400 to £500
Assists. to Heads of Branches, A. E. Balleine; J. N. Carey; A. T. A. Dobson; H. V. Hyde; H. C. Long; F. W. Millard; C. W. Sablin; H. D. Vigor; E. B. Wilson; W. S. Cool; S. Samson; H. L. French; and H. G. Richardson £150 to £350
Staff Officers, F. Hovenden, £500 to £600; J. S. Bowles; J. E. Bury; H. Chambers; W. J. B. Davies; S. A. Gilbert; H. H. Judson; P. J. Langley; S. A. Payne; C. R. T. Williams £250 to £350
and Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), H. P. Atwater; A. E. Ball; A. J. Rumbold £250 to £350
Superintending Surveyor, W. Webb £400 to £500
Principal Surveyor, C. H. J. Clayton £350

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Head Office.

Director, Lt. Col. D. Prain, C.I.E., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Director, A. W. Hill £500 to £700

Executive Office.

Curator of Gardens, W. Watson, A.L.S. £300 to £400
Assist. do., W. J. Boar £200 to £250

Herbarium and Library.

Keeper, Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S. £200 to £300
Assistant Keepers, G. Massee, F.L.S.; C. H. Wright, J.N.E. Brown £300 to £400

Museums.

Keeper, J. M. Hillier £300 to £400

Tool Laboratory.

Assistant, L. A. Boodle, F.L.S. £300 to £400

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col. S. C. N. Grant, C.M.G., R.E.
Executive Officer, Lt. Col. A. D. Moeres, R.E.
Assist. to Executive Officer, Capt. J. E. Craster, R.E.
Publication Branch, Major W. C. Hodley, R.E.; Major F. M. Close, R.E.

Map Branch, Capt. J. E. E. Crafter.
Engineering Branch, Capt. A. J. Savage, R.E.
Topographical Branch, Capt. W. J. Johnston, R.E.
Stores and Buildings Branch, Maj. F. M. Closs, R.E.;
 Capt. and Qr.-Mr. H. Cripps, R.E.

Survey Divisions.
Division Officers (Gt. Britain), Capt. A. J. Wolfe, R.E.,
Carlisle; Capt. L. J. N. Neville, R.E., *Redhill*; Capt.
 W. H. Kelly, R.E., *Redland, Bristol*; Capt. C. E.
 Reid, R.E., *Shrewsbury*; Capt. E. N. Mozley, R.E.,
 York; Capt. C. J. Heath, R.E., *Edinburgh*.
Division Officers (Ireland), Lt.-Col. C. C. J. Pery, R.E.,
 Capt. A. J. Woodroffe, R.E., *Lieut. F. E. Leigh, R.E.,*
Dublin; Capt. J. P. Galbraith, R.E., *Belfast*; Capt.
 G. A. P. Brown, R.E., *Cork*; Capt. L. St. V. Rose,
 R.E., *Ennis*.

ARMS, COLLEGE OF, or HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Patience's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.
 Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garret, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, Knt., C.V.O., F.S.A.
Clarendon, George Edward Cokeayne, M.A., F.S.A.
Norroy, William Henry Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.

Chester, Henry Murray Lane.
Lincolncaster, Edward Bellasis.
Somersey, Henry Farnham Burke, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Richmond, Charles Harold Athill, F.S.A.
Windoor, Wm. Alex. Lindsay, K.C., M.A., F.S.A.
 York, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS

Rouge Dragon, Everard Groun, F.S.A.
Portcullis, Thomas Morgan Joseph-Watkin.
Portcullis, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane.
Bluemantle, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
 Earl Marshal's Sec., William H. Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A.
 Registrar, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., F.S.A.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, Charles Archer Cook £1,500
Private Sec., E. Macpherson £1,000
Commissioners, Arthur Francis Leach, £1,200; and
 E. J. Soares, M.P. unpf.
Secretary, Henry W. T. Bowyear £1,000
Assistant Commissioners and Principal Clerks, F. T. C. Henry; H. P. Morris; J. F. Mills; G. C. Bower; C. G. Drinan; H. Hodgkin; G. W. Wallace £675 to £950
Assist. Commrs. (temp. employ.), A. C. Kay; G. G. Phillimore £500 to £700
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., E. Gilbert £550 to £700

Assist. do., C. T. Radcliffe £300 to £450
1st Class Clerks, G. E. Bone; A. K. Kennedy-Purvis; C. F. Ritchie; E. Macpherson £450 to £600
2nd Class Clerks, W. Enderby; G. B. Rooks; H. D. S. Leake; A. E. McLaren; R. E. Ford; C. Hope-Wallace; P. B. Jackson £265 to £400
Lth. and Clk. to Sec., J. J. B. Petherbridge.
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, F. F. Davy.
ad Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), J. Ford; A. L. Guest; J. W. Joyce; C. Cooper; A. Boulwood; C. N. Francis; F. H. Lewis; A. S. Haubury; G. Thomas; H. P. Brown; A. E. Large; H. B. Denham; S. Hart £277 to £350

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1885 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service.

1st Commissioner, Lord Francis Hervey £1,500
Commissioner, Stanley M. Leathes £1,200
Sec. and Registrar, J. L. Le B. Hammond £500 to £600
Assist. Sec., S. Caplan Paul £750
Senior Clerks, W. D. Dade and H. Fincham, I.S.O. £500 to £700
Senior Examiner, D. B. Mair £700 to £900
Staff Officer, J. C. Henwood, I.S.O. £350 to £450

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Colonies, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £53,500 for 1909-1910.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crewe, K.G. £5,000
Priv. Sec., Lionel Earle, C.M.G. £300
Assist. do., H. C. W. Verney, £150; A. J. Harding, £200; G. Cunningham unpf.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, W. C. Bottomley £150
Parliamentary, Lt.-Col. J. E. B. Seely, M.S.O., M.P. £150

Private Secretary, R. V. Vernon £1,500
Asst. Secs., G. C. N. Nicholson and Geoffrey Barlow, M.P. unpf.
Assist. Und.-Sec., Sir C. Prestwood Lucas, K.C.M.G., G.N. £1,500

Do. do. (Legal) Hugh Bertram Cox, C.B. £1,200
Do. do. Hartmann Wolfgang Just, C.B., C.M.G. £1,200
Do. do. George V. Fiddes, C.B., C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £1,200
Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael & St. George, The Duke of Argyll, K.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Chas. Alex. Harris, C.B., C.M.G. £1,150
Principal Clerks, Geo. Wm. Johnson, C.M.G.; H. J. Read, C.M.G.; Charles Strachey; H. O. M. Lambert; A. E. Collins; W. D. Ellis; G. E. A. Grindle £850 to £1,000

Legal Assistant, John Shuckburgh Risley £750
1st Class Clerks, J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten; E. H. Marsh, C.M.G.; C. T. Davis; F. G. A. Butler; W. A. Robinson; A. Fiddian; H. E. Dale; E. R. Darnley; R. E. Stubbs (acting) £600 to £800
2nd Class Clerks, R. Geikie; R. V. Vernon; W. C. Bottomley; A. J. Harding; H. R. Cowell; R. H. Griffin; E. J. Harding; A. B. Keith; H. F. Batterbee; J. R. W. Robinson; J. Anderson; D. L. H. Baynes; A. Gray; A. C. C. Parkinson; R. C. Woodhead £200 to £500
Accountant, A. H. H. Engelbach, I.S.O. £600 to £700
Assist. Accountant, W. H. Eggett £300 to £450
Librarian, C. Achley, I.S.O. £500 to £600
Chief Registrar, W. R. Westbrook £300 to £450
Dep. to do., M. J. Drayson £300 to £450
Supl. of Printing, E. D. Rockett £300 to £450
Asst. to do., A. H. Bridgman £200 to £300
Clerk for Legal Instruments, C. H. Niblett £375 to £450
and Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), W. Scott; T. Wilson; W. E. Hobson; J. A. Smith; E. E. Wilkinson £250 to £350

Medical Adviser, Sir Patrick Manson, M.D., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.

Emigrants' Information Office, —£1,700.

31 Broadway, S.W. (10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)

Pres., Committee of Management, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Chairman, do., F. G. A. Butler.

Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones.
Editor of Publications, Walter B. Paton, M.A.

Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Whitehall Gardens, S.W. (Stock Transfer Office,
Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.).

Crown Agents, R. L. Antrobus, C.B.; Maj. M. A. Cameron, C.M.G.; late R.E.; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.
Secretary, P. H. Eschschel.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. G. Antrobus.

Imperial Institute.

South Kensington, S.W.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (see page 404), and by the Imperial Institute Transfer Act of 1902 is under the management of the Colonial Office, assisted by a Managing Committee on which the Colonial Office, Indian Office, and Board of Trade are represented.

Committee of Management, Sir A. E. Bateman, C.M.G.; C. Alexander Harris, C.B., C.M.G.; Col. Duncan G. Pitcher.

Director, Wyndham R. Dunstan, LL.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Major E. J. Lugard, D.S.O.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Supt. of Laboratories, T. A. Henry, D.Sc.

Technical Supt., H. Brown.

Principal Assistant, E. Goulding, D.Sc.

Special Assistants, H. H. Robinson, M.A.; J. W. Evans, D.Sc.; B. E. Long, B.A.

Senior Assistants, T. Crook, A.R.C.S.I.; A. E. Andrews; S. J. Johnstone; R. G. Pelly, A.R.C.; S. J. M. Auld, Ph.D., D.Sc.; F. W. Barwick; S. S. Pickles, D.Sc.

EXHIBITION GALLERIES.

Technical Supts. of Indian and Colonial Collections, W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.; S. E. Chandler, D.Sc.; H. Spooner; A. B. Jackson.

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF, Buckingham Gate, S. W.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since been born Duke of Cornwall, the revenues of the Duchy accruing to the Duke. The internal government of the Duchy was amended by the Acts of 1263 and 1293, and certain peculiar juridical powers abolished. The accounts of the Duchy will be found on page 465.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, The Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.

Keeper of Privy Seal, The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, G.C.V.O.

Attorney-General, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C.

Receiver-General, The Lord Revelstoke.

Auditor, Sir Lesley Charles Probyn, K.C.V.O.

Sec. and Keeper of Records, Walter Peacock.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, BOARD OF, E.C.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1723 and 1841. In 1890 the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1900.

Chairman, Laurence N. Guillemand, C.B. £2,000

Private Sec., Harry W. Trotter.

Dep. Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B. £1,500

Commissioners, Richard F. Crawford; Robert Henderson, C.B., each £1,200; James B. Meers, C.B. £1,400

Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, L. W. Jennings.

SECRETARIES' OFFICE.

Secretaries, William G. Lewis, I.S.O.; James P. Byrne, I.S.O. £1,200

Assist. Secs., Jeffrey Browning; E. C. Cunningham £850 to £1,000

Committee Clerks, A. J. Dyke; E. A. Harris; E. T. A. Kennedy; J. L. Mackie; W. H. Pascoe; W. Young £700 to £800

Assistant Committee Clerks, C. Atkinson; C. J. T. D. Grylls; J. Johnson; S. Lupton; A. Saker; H. W. Trotter £500 to £600

Principal Clerk, A. E. Montague £420 to £500

Inspector of Railway accounts, A. B. Samson £550

Clerks, 1st Class, C. A. Barrett; W. Christian; J. Cook; E. M. Craven; F. M. Duddy; E. H. Hodgson; L. W. Jennings; A. R. Potts; T. W. H. Wilson £320 to £400

Minor Staff Officers, James Gilbert; J. E. Newell £250 to £400

Clerks, and Class (Upper Section), W. B. Amery; E. S. Birt; S. M. Capon; H. E. Cottell; G. Forbes; J. B. Hardie; H. M. Howgrave-Graham; J. S. Sutton; J. W. Train; A. Turk £200 to £350

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer, Thomas H. Dickson, M.A., M.B. £800

SOLEITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor, Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore £1,800

Assistant Solicitor, George H. Dennis £800

CHIEF SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Chief Surveyor-General, Lewis S. Blomfield £1,000 to £1,100

Surveyors-General, A. Richardson, £900; A. Galloway £600; H. M. Tosh; J. Ritchie £400

Inspecting Surveyors, J. J. Foley; W. C. Woolfin, £470

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXCISE.

Chief Inspector, Sir Arthur J. Tedder £1,000 to £1,100

Assistant Chief Inspector, W. Galloway £900

Superintending Inspectors, J. S. Cox; H. E. H. H. D. West; H. Pochin, £800; W. H. Cogan, £700

Inspectors, 1st Class, P. J. Boyle; D. J. Loughname; C. H. Madin; J. Stephenson; J. Orhard; D. McSweeney; E. Wates; T. Loughlin; D. Lehane; J. N. Stickland; J. T. Samuel; J. King; J. Langan £550 to £600

Inspectors, and Class, J. Wilson; P. Miller; A. A. Allam; T. R. Phillips; W. G. Mathews; J. M. Anderson; J. Chalmers; G. Murphy; T. B. Caswell; F. Keast; J. Kyle; A. W. Stubbs; J. O'Connor £450

Preventive Inspector, A. W. Cope £450

ACCOUNTANT AND CONTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, Frederick W. A. Clarke £1,000

Assistant Sec., G. H. E. Wright £700 to £800

Upper Staff Officers, J. A. Hewson; W. H. Clark (allowance to senior, £40) £550 to £650

Principal Clerks, E. C. Bray; H. G. Pratt; H. R. Poole; K. Elrick; E. Adams £420 to £500

Clerks, 1st Class, J. P. Renowden; J. H. Paterson; C. E. Slight; H. McClure; J. H. Avison; J. H. Profit; W. J. T. Bartlett £320 to £400

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Principal, Herbert V. Reade £800 to £1,000

Deputy Principal, S. Bonman £650 to £750

Senior Clerks, J. B. Boyle; A. Hamilton; F. Lynch; J. F. A. Salin; E. C. Simmons; C. L. Jones; J. E. Hagger; A. Barker (allowance to 2 £50) £420 to £500

Junior Clerks (Upper Section), J. C. O'Reilly; E. Marshall; R. F. Whittle; W. Wootton; T. F. Saunders; E. S. Dampier; W. Adair; T. G. F. Clancy.

LONG ROOM.

Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping, Robert Robinson, I.S.O. £1,100

Asst. Collector, £600 to £700

Senior Principal Clerks, A. H. Le Chêne, £470 to £600;

L. H. Snew, £470 to £550

Principal Clerks, R. E. B. Saunders; J. T. Stephens; W. Harman; A. W. Brookes £420 to £500

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Office Inspector, Harry Mann (and allowance £100) £600 to £650

Inspectors, Captain J. I. Graham, R.N.; T. Pearce; C. J. Hassell; R. King; J. Phelan £600 to £650

Assistant Inspector, J. A. Hawkins (and allowance £50) £450 to £550

Surveyors, 1st Class, A. B. Chaloner; J. T. Sheaton; C. T. Sage; L. Lewis; W. Hogg; J. J. Keane; J. H. Kiddle; C. B. Tankard; J. M. Ennis £400 to £550

2nd Class, W. T. Swanson; J. Finley; H. S. Campbell; J. Maguire; P. J. Farrell; W. Medcalf; A. W. Tucker; T. R. Thomas; J. McKenna; W. A. Monk; J. O'G. Quinn; D. Doyle; J. T. Moore; C. Evans; H. J. Moore; W. Urion; J. McClatchey £420 to £480

3rd Class, J. J. O'Reilly; P. Monaghan; J. Hallinan; C. Beagley; H. E. Bramwell; H. Richards; H. P.

Knight, M. Devereux; J. P. Tonkin; G. W. Jackson; W. McCann; P. J. Duly; F. K. Booth; J. E. Kennedy; E. H. Flecker; W. Nugent; E. H. Goodman. £350 to £420

Laboratory.

See Government Laboratories.

DURHAM COUNTY PALATINE OF.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities, and Guford, King of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of palatine privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until arrogated by the Crown in 1236. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Temporal Chancellor, John Scott Fox, *k.c.*

Attorney-General, Edward Tindal Atkinson, *k.c.*

Solicitor-General, Herbert F. Manley, *k.c.*

Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.

Steward & Clerk of Halmote, F. A. Manley.

Deputy do. and Clerk, G. Young Hall.

Mining Surveyor, Sir Lindsay Wood, *bt.*

Receivers, Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co.

ECCLIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1856, its constitution being amended in 1860 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The 4 Archbishops, the 34 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Home Secretary; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; a Judge of the Admiralty Division; Earls Brownlow and Cawdor, Earl of Portsmouth; Viscount Halifax; Viscount St. Aldwyn; Lord Burghclere; Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, *k.c.*, *m.p.*, J. G. Talbot, *m.p.*, and Hy. Hobhouse; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, *b.c.l.*, James Tomkinson, *m.p.*, and Arthur Henry Aylmer Morton.

Church Estates Commissioners and Trustees. Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, *b.c.l.*; Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, *k.c.*, *m.p.*, and James Tomkinson, *m.p.*

Auditor. Francis Phillips, *c.b.*

Secretary and Financial Adviser. Robert Carr Selfe.

Assistant Secretaries. J. F. Pelham; S. E. Downing.

Accountant and Actuary. J. A. Archer.

Principal Clerks. G. Dickens; G. H. Wheeler.

Assistant Accountant. R. F. Messor.

1st Class Clerks, Senior Div. G. Hogg; G. A. Andrews; H. A. Grogan; S. S. Brister; J. F. Wisdoma.

1st Class Clerks, Junior Div. J. Kershaw; A. E. Palmer; W. Telfer; E. J. Davies; S. Mills; A. N. Allan; W. H. Mouncey.

Solicitors. Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Architects. Messrs. Caroe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Surveyors. Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster.

Legal Department.

Registrar, Steward of the Manors, and Clerk of the Halmote Court of Durham. F. A. Manley.

Asst. Registrar and Asst. Steward of the Manors. H. De Boek Porter.

Senior Legal Asst., F. G. Turner (Church Building).

Junior Legal Assistants. E. A. Mears; H. T. H. Bond; W. T. T. Channell.

EDUCATION, BOARD OF, Whitehall, S.W.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Grants towards Elementary Education in 1900-1901 were estimated at £11,162,405; towards Secondary Education, £791,800; other aided schools and classes, £537,505; Training of Teachers, £555,000; cost of administration, £204,693; and of Inspection and Examination, £244,280.

THE BOARD.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, *m.p.*, *President*, £2,000; The Lord President of the Council; the Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Private Secs. to President. H. G. Maurice, £300; C. E. Mallet, *m.p.*, *unp.*; A. D. Sanderson, *unp.*

Permanent Secretary. Sir Robert L. Morant, *k.c.b.*, £1,800

Private Sec., £150

Parliamentary Secretary. C. P. Trevelyan, *m.p.*, £1,200

Private Sec., C. E. Sykes, £150

Welsh Dept., Permanent Sec., A. T. Davies, £1,200

Chief Inspector. O. Edwards, £1,200

Accountant Gen. and Chief Clerk. E. B. Phipps, £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy do., G. E. P. Murray, £700 to £850

Architect. G. F. N. Clay, £500 to £600

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer. G. Newman, *m.d.*, £1,200

Medical Officers. Miss J. M. Campbell, *m.d.*, £600; R. H. Crowley, *m.d.*, £700 to £800; A. Eichholz, *m.d.*, £400 to £500

Chief Inspector of Physical Exercises. Col. G. M. Fox, fees

Women Inspectors.

Chief Woman Inspector. Hon. Maude Lawrence, £400 to £500

Women Inspectors. Misses G. H. Borthwick, E. F. Boulton, C. L. Callis, L. N. A. Carson, A. H. Derry, I. A. Dickson, A. M. Ferguson, A. F. Harrington, K. M. Heale, E. E. Ketter, E. P. McManis, K. Manley, A. E. Metcalfe, M. M. Morris, E. A. Munday, M. Nicholson, J. H. Noble, L. M. Rendell, H. Sillitoe, E. A. Spruille, L. E. Walter, and Mrs. M. Withial, £200 to £400

Legal Department.

Principal Assist. Sec. (Advising Counsel). H. M. Lind-sell, *c.b.*, £1,500

Legal Assistant. C. Schuster, £1,000

Asst. Sec., G. B. M. Coore, £850 to £1,000

Senior Examiners. H. J. Shummonds; T. E. Wells, £650 to £800

Junior Examiners. A. T. Baines; W. R. Barker; W. W. Folkard; W. G. B. Ritchie; G. H. V. Sutherland; D. A. F. Vesey; R. T. Warner, £250 to £600

Elementary Education Branch.

Principal Asst. Secretary. L. A. Selby Bigge, *c.b.*, £1,200

Assistant Secretaries. A. Cardew; C. L. Kingsford; T. R. Walron, £850 to £1,000

Senior Examiners. W. R. Davies, *c.b.*; G. S. Richardson; W. F. Sheppard; H. St. J. Thackeray, £650 to £800

Junior do., W. H. Fawkes; J. C. M. Garnett; A. S. Gage; R. E. S. Hart; E. L. Heath; A. Maxwell-Lyte; C. W. Maudslay; L. J. Morison; H. M. Paul; H. B. Wallis; G. M. Young; R. F. Young, £250 to £600

INSPECTORS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector. E. G. A. Holmes, £1,000

Divisional Inspectors. O. Airey; H. F. Diven; C. H. B. Elliott; E. M. Field; H. E. B. Harrison; J. C. Iles; E. M. Kenney-Herbert; A. W. Newton; M. Pole, £500

Inspectors. R. J. Alexander; E. F. D. Bloom; C. Boutflower; J. H. Brown; E. H. Burrows; A. F. Butler; F. W. Cape; E. H. Carter; A. Cartwright; A. H. Cherrill; H. W. Cloughton; C. G. Colson; B. S. Cornish; H. Cowie; F. H. B. Dale; E. F. Davidson; J. H. Davies; H. J. Dean; F. B. Deane, £250 to £500

Also Inspector of Training Colleges.

de Scausmarrs; A. Elchholz; H. Firth; J. Fbster; R. M. Fowler; F. A. S. Freshland; A. P. Graves; F. T. Gresh; F. H. Grenfell; G. H. B. Grindrod; J. E. Hales; J. Hall; H. Bartley; H. A. Hinton; J. Hodges; G. S. Hodson; H. Holman; F. T. Howard; J. H. Hudson; H. W. Irvine; E. Joad; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; A. T. Kerlake; J. F. Leat; F. B. Lott; F. S. Martin; J. Mackley; L. T. Monro; A. M. Moore; R. D. M. Oliver; J. Owen; A. F. Page; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; C. D. Pawle; C. J. Phillips; H. H. Quilter; H. M. Richards; E. E. Roberts; G. R. R. Routh; J. B. Russell; W. K. Spencer; E. C. Streetfield; A. J. Swinhurne; G. R. Theobald; F. W. Thompson; A. L. Thornton; J. Tullard; H. Tunaley; G. Turner; E. G. Usher; F. W. Vevsey; A. Wallis; H. Ward; A. Watkins; C. T. Whitwell; J. Wilson; S. R. Wilson; W. J. G. Winn; E. N. Wix; L. S. Wood; E. Wyn-Williams; W. B. S. Yarde; W. H. Young £400 to £800

Sub-Inspectors, G. H. Acton; T. Archard; E. G. Baker; W. Balance; R. B. Barclay; E. Barrack-Cahill; A. Bartlett; C. G. Bator; C. Beck; G. W. Beer; S. Biddle; W. Bond; J. Boulby; W. Bright; T. B. Brindle; J. H. Brown; J. L. Brown; W. H. Bulley; W. W. Burley; W. Burton; S. Bush; R. P. Butler; W. Butler; T. Butt; S. Carrodus; E. Catherall; E. H. Chadwick; J. H. Cooke; H. Coombes; F. Cornes; E. Corris; W. H. Couch; C. H. Cowling; W. R. Crompton; J. Cunningham; R. J. Denison; J. C. R. Day; C. H. Dennis; J. Dickenson; W. H. Dolman; A. H. Dunn; J. J. Edwards; S. Ellicock; W. T. Eltringham; W. C. England; H. Ensor; J. L. Fawcett; E. D. Fear; J. Fishwick; J. H. Ford; F. C. R. Frost; C. Garland; A. W. Geffcken; T. G. Germann; S. Gill; T. W. Goodyear; J. H. E. Greet; E. Grimes; W. H. Hale; J. T. Hallam; W. J. Hands; R. M. Harboure; F. E. Harding; G. A. Harrison; T. Harrison; T. C. Hartley; F. Harvey; E. H. Hicks; J. E. Holden; F. Hole; G. Horsfall; T. Howlett; C. W. S. Hudson; T. Hunt; W. H. Jalland; B. Johnson; G. Johnson; R. Keate; A. Key; M. H. Langley; J. Lovett; P. Lucas; J. M. Lucas; E. J. Maggs; J. Marsh; H. Martin; R. Matta; F. Millard; P. M. Morgan; W. Morris; S. Norris; F. Northrop; J. H. Park; F. W. Parkes; J. Parsons; J. Payne; T. W. Pearce; A. Perotval; G. R. Purdie; R. Ramshaw; W. Reep; J. Reeves; J. B. Rennie; J. A. Richardson; J. R. Riddell; A. Ridge; E. Ridout; W. H. Roberts; A. H. Sadd; W. Sadler; W. H. J. Salt; W. Scott; G. Sedgwick; G. Shaw; J. E. Singleton; J. Sinks; G. F. Smith; L. C. F. Smith; T. Southwick; W. F. Spikes; J. Stacey; J. J. Steele; C. H. Stevens; J. H. Trench; J. Thomas; R. E. Thomas; J. W. Thorpe; W. Turner; W. B. Urwin; T. H. Vennables; G. Wade; G. H. Wadsworth; F. A. Wamsley; F. J. Webb; G. Webster; G. H. Wheeler; F. Whiteley; R. Whittaker; A. J. Whitworth; H. Wilkinson; H. G. Wilson; W. Winter £395 to £500

Secondary Schools Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, The Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B. £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, J. W. Mackall; R. E. Michelson; J. C. G. Sykes, C.B. £850 to £1,000
Senior Examiners, E. E. Freshill; A. R. Guest; J. F. Talbot £650 to £800
Junior Examiners, T. E. Ainger; H. G. Burdett; R. R. Campbell; R. H. Carr; D. DuB. Davidson; F. C. Greene; E. St. C. Harnett; W. M. T. Lawrence; H. E. Mann; C. J. Maslin; R. L. Megarry £500 to £600

Inspectors of Secondary Schools.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher £1,200
Staff Inspectors, J. W. Headlam; R. P. Scott; P. Spencer; F. B. Stead £800 to £900
Inspectors, E. M. Battiscombe; F. G. L. Bertram; J. J. R. Bridge; A. Dufon; S. F. Dufon; E. R. Edwards; A. L. Felkin; R. H. Ferard; W. B. Hards; L. S. Lloyd; D. A. Macnaughton; H. J. B. Murray; W. W. Phillips; H. L. Piggoth; T. A. Stephens; W. R. Swain; C. E. Theodinus; F. E. A. Treves; E. E. Urwick; H. W. T. Wager; F. W. Westaway; R. W. White Thomson; G. W. Young £400 to £800

* Also Inspector of Training Colleges.

Technological Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, E. G. Ogilvie, C.B. £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, H. W. Simpkinson, C.B. £200 to £1,200; E. K. Chambers; £1,000 to £1,200; C. A. Buckmaster £850 to £1,000
Senior Examiners, H. A. Bowler; A. E. Cooper; W. C. Eaton; H. Graves £650 to £800
Junior Examiners, A. C. Curtis; H. A. S. Ferris; W. L. Galbraith; A. L. Hetherington; E. J. Howarth; H. B. Jenkins; H. A. Kemsley; A. H. Slagwick £450 to £500

Inspectors of Technical Institutes and Evening Schools.

Chief Inspector, F. Pullinger £1,000
Divisional Inspectors, E. J. Ball; H. H. Hoffer; J. P. Laws; T. B. Shaw £800 to £900
Inspectors, A. Abbott; G. A. Baxandall; H. E. Boothroyd; J. Brill; C. H. Cresser; T. S. Dymond; W. B. D. Edwards; M. A. Fenton; P. L. Gray; A. Harris; J. W. Hartley; J. E. W. E. Hennessey; H. T. Holmes; P. H. B. Ingles; J. Leicester; G. McFarlane; W. W. F. Pullen; A. E. H. Tutton £400 to £800

(All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the inspection of Evening Schools.)

Inspectors of Schools of Art.

Chief Inspector, S. J. Cartledge £300 to £500
Inspectors, H. Allport; R. H. H. Bruce; J. Lattimer; F. Suddards £400 to £800

Universities Branch.

(With Training of Teachers.)

Acting Principal Asst. Secretary, H. F. Heath.
Asst. Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor £850 to £1,000
Senior Examiner, E. H. Pelham £650 to £800
Junior Examiners, J. A. N. Barlow; F. E. Douglas; A. H. Kidd; M. H. H. Macartney; A. P. Oppé £500 to £600

Inspectors of Training Colleges.

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, P. A. Barnett £800 to £900
Inspectors, A. H. H. Elliot; H. E. H. Harrison; A. W. Newton, £900; T. H. B. Dale; H. Gordon £400 to £800
Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges, H. Tunley £400 to £800
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell £600

Special Inquiries and Reports.

Director, H. F. Heath £650 to £800
Asst. do., H. W. P. L. Jameson (Senior Examiner) £650 to £800
Librarian, A. E. Twentynian £300 to £500
Junior Examiners, A. R. Ainsworth; W. W. Hornoll; W. P. Sedgwick £250 to £500

Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, A. T. Davies £1,200
Senior Examiners, J. L. Casson; J. G. Milne £650 to £800
Junior Examiners, S. H. Hobhouse; T. G. Roberts £250 to £500
Higher Division Clerk, A. E. Thomas £250 to £500
Chief Inspector, O. Edwards £1,200
Inspectors, J. Bancroft; W. Edwards; R. E. Hughes; E. E. Jones; H. Price; L. J. Roberts; B. B. Skirrow; W. Williams £600 to £800
Junior Inspectors, W. C. R. Johns; G. F. Williams £200 to £400
Sub-Inspectors, J. Bowen; E. Copus; J. Evans; S. Holliday; J. E. Hooson; D. James; T. H. Johnson; G. Jones; G. W. Matthews; E. Morris; R. Riddet; A. Taylor; D. Thomas; J. E. Wakeford; J. B. Williams £395 to £500

Junior Inspectors.

J. G. Saltmarsh, £300 to £500; H. R. V. Ball; L. D. Cane; W. J. Carter; R. H. Charles; E. Glasgow; W. E. Grimshaw; J. F. M. Haslam; C. B. Hunt; W. C. R. Johns; A. M. Morley; W. M. Page; J. G. Saltmarsh; J. A. Shawyer; G. P. Williams £200 to £400

† Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.
 ‡ Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.

General Staff.

Clerk in Charge of the Accounts, E. Harris, I.S.O.

Assistants to do, C. McEnroe, £400 to £550
Trathian, allowance £50 to £200
First Class Clerks, A. M. Gilbert; E. E. Trathan

Staff Clerks, H. J. Ayliffe; J. T. Ball; F. Barber;
H. H. Bate; W. Binks; W. H. Bray; F. Brou-
wich; A. Burch; A. Cohen; W. H. R. Dahm; F. G.
Emier; H. W. Etheridge; F. G. Farnas; F. W.
Garden; A. E. Garrard; A. J. Gibbard; P. F. Hubert;
H. W. C. T. Jubb; A. J. Josland; W. J. Kemp;
W. W. Kennerley; H. W. King; E. Kirk; W. R. J.
McLean; A. H. Mar; A. Maslen; W. C. Maynard;
J. W. Minister; W. J. Moulton; W. J. Payne;
A. J. Pitman; W. W. Poole; J. B. Poore; G.
Stringer; G. E. Stubbs; H. N. E. West; E. Wilkin-
son; A. Woodgate

Minor Staff Clerks, F. J. Baldwin; W. C. Barber;
L. J. Bayley; W. W. Buckley; W. F. Courridge;
C. Crossland; F. J. Cullington; H. J. Davies;
R. H. Davies; T. Davies; H. E. Down; J. F. E.
Egbers; C. K. Eley; W. J. Fisher; J. F. Freeh;
A. V. Fullerton; F. J. Gardner; G. Green; G. W.
Gribbin; W. H. Hare; W. A. Harvey; P. V. Haynes;
W. T. J. Hickman; J. S. Jackson; W. G. Lambert;
W. H. R. Light; J. P. Lloyd; W. Lowry; A. E.
Marshall; F. G. Martyn; B. G. Mason; J. A.
Mauger; P. G. Millard; W. R. Mills; R. E. Nichol;
P. Nixon; A. T. Paul; J. L. Ribbons; J. Rickard;
W. E. Shoemack; A. T. Shorey; J. H. Smith; S. W.
Steele; H. J. Stone; H. Tipper; W. R. Tompkins;
W. B. Trethowan; M. R. Vicarjee; J. R. Warburton;
C. A. West; E. G. Westell; T. W. W. Whetnall;
C. J. Wiley; W. Wright

Consultative Committee.

Chairman, The Right Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland.
Sec., A. H. Wood (Senior Examiner) £50 to £800

Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, S.W.

Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D.
Asst. Secretary, A. C. Richmond
Keepers, A. B. Skinner, F.S.A., £700 to £800; H. M.
Cundall, I.S.O., F.S.A., £500 to £700; G. H. Palmer,
I.S.O., W. W. Watts, F.S.A., £500 to £650; A. F.
Kendrick, I.S.O. £400 to £500
Secretary of Circulation Collections, J. Bailey, £500
Asst. Keepers, T. C. Grove; T. A. Leifeldt; R. C.
Martin; H. P. Mitchell; E. F. Strange; P. G. Tren-
dell; C. H. Wyde, M.R.S. £300 to £500

Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W.

Director, W. I. Last, A.M.C.E., £700 to £900
Keepers, S. Wood, B.Sc., £600 to £700; T. P. Parkin-
son, A.R.C.S. £550 to £650
Asst. Keepers, H. W. Dickinson; L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc.
£300 to £500

Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington, S.W.

Director, Sir J. N. Lockyer, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £766
Chief Assistant, W. J. S. Lockyer, Ph.D. £330 to £450

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W.

Principal and Headmaster, A. Spencer, A.R.C.E., £900
Registrar and Deputy Headmaster, C. D. Fitzroy
£400 to £500

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology.

Director of Survey and Museum, J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S.
£650 to £1,000

; Acting Heads of Sections, extra £50 to £500.

Assistants to Director, J. Horne, LL.D., F.R.S.; A.
Strahan, F.R.S. £650 to £750
District Geologists, G. Barrow; C. T. Clough; L. W.
Hinxman; F. L. Kitchen; G. W. Lamplugh, F.R.S.;
C. Reid, F.R.S. £500 to £600
Petrographer, J. S. Flett £500 to £600

MUSEUM.

Curator and Librarian, J. A. Howe, B.Sc. £300 to £500
Asst. Librarian, C. V. Crook, B.A. £120 to £300
Asst. Curator, W. F. P. McIntook, B.Sc. £120 to £300

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General was appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 § 3 (1866), in place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, whose duties were handed over to him. The main functions of the office are: (1) In regard to the Exchequer.—The examination of the daily accounts of revenue and other public moneys paid into the Banks of England and Ireland to the account of His Majesty's Exchequer; the examination of the quarterly accounts of the Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund, in order that the Banks may be authorised to make advances in the case of any deficiency; and also the grant of credits for issues from the Exchequer, not exceeding the amounts sanctioned by Parliament. (2) In regard to the Audit of the Public Accounts of the United Kingdom.—To ascertain that money expended has been applied to the purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended; to provide that the expenditure is supported by proof of payment, and generally to verify the correctness of the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon.

The Accounts of certain Crown Colonies and Protectorates are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £64,400 in 1900-10.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, Sir John Arrow
Kempe, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, W. T. Restall, £100
Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, Henry James Gib-
son, C.B. £1,500
Principal Clerks, T. J. Purchas; H. J. Bidwell, M.V.O.;
William M. Martin; C. W. A. Trollope; G. T. Van-
derzee; M. S. Kelly, (3 to £1,000) £775 to £900
Senior Clerks, E. W. Ray; Arthur R. Barrett; A. H.
Britton; E. J. W. Cox; W. H. Gallier; S. Waine;
A. E. Stephenson; John Tenney; W. Portesque
Barratt; B. Horner; J. A. Barnes; T. J. Bradley;
A. T. V. Robinson; F. N. Dixon; H. N. Bunbury;
F. Wood; F. N. Warman; F. C. Goldby; H. Collett
£500 to £700

Chief Examiners, J. R. Sowden; E. Merrick; W. W.
Hunter; J. S. Lee; C. Monk; J. D. Rees; W.
E. Jeffery; J. J. Garnham; W. T. Rostall; J.
Houldsworth; W. Anderson; M. Cleary; T. B.
Pearson; P. A. N. Nicholls; W. A. Woods; T. C.
Evans; H. N. Horton; B. H. Cox; J. L. Rawcliffe;
W. D. Buthurst; C. H. Stoodley; G. Burley; H. J.
Frieze; W. E. McKown; C. F. Davis; R. J. Watson;
P. W. Reynolds; E. J. Batho; W. S. Hunt; W.
Cartwright; F. B. Montague; C. H. Cope; A. W.
Hargreaves £350 to £500
 There are also 122 *Examiners* (of these 120 are on the Home Establishment and 2 are serving as Local Auditors or Assistant Auditors in the Colonies, in addition to 8 Local Auditors or Assistant Auditors who are not on the general Establishment of the Department) £700 to £350

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

(Office hours 11 to 6.)

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Office had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), three Assistant Under-Secretaries, a Librarian, a Head of the Treaty Department, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in deter-

mining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £56,571 in 1909-10.

<i>Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P.	£5,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , W. G. Tyrrell, C.B.	£2,500
<i>Asst. do.</i> , Viscount Cranley; Charles Henry Lyell, M.P.	400
<i>Private Writer</i> , C. H. Montgomery.	£300

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

<i>Permanent</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.	£2,500
<i>Permanent Sec.</i> , Viscount Erington, M.V.O.	£1,500
<i>Parliamentary Sec.</i> , T. M. Kinross, M.P.	£1,500
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Hon. Eric Drummond	£150
<i>Asst. Under-Secs.</i> , Sir Francis Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£1,500
Louis Mallet, C.B.	£1,200
Walter Langley, C.B.	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Legal Adviser</i> , Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.	£1,200

<i>Assistant Legal Adviser</i> , C. J. B. Hurst, C.B.	£750
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , Arthur Larcom, C.B.; W. C. Cartwright, C.M.G.; Richard P. Maxwell, C.B.; Algernon Law, C.B.; Eyre A. Crowe, C.B.; William Goe. Tyrrell, C.B.; Beilby F. Alston; Marquess of Dufferin and Ava	each £500 to £1,000

<i>Asst. Clerks</i> , J. A. C. Tillyer; Harry R. Brooke; Hon. W. A. F. Brakine, M.V.O.; Gerald S. Spicer, C.B.; Somers Cosks, C.M.G.; G. R. Clerk, C.M.G.; R. A. C. Sperling; E. G. Lister; R. H. Greg, each £700 to £800	
<i>Junior Clerks (1st Class)</i> , C. H. Montgomery; Hon. J. E. Drummond; Hon. R. A. H. Collier; G. S. H. Pearson; Hon. C. H. Tufton; Viscount Erington, M.V.O.; Aldwyn Peckers; J. D. Gregory; E. H. J. Leslie; S. P. Cockbill; G. H. Villiers; M. W. Lampton, M.V.O.; J. M. Addison; W. A. Stewart; L. Olliphant; G. R. Warner; E. F. Gye; W. H. M. Selby; C. J. F. Dornier; O. G. Sargent; G. H. Lockock; Earl of Drogheda; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell; H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen; H. J. Seymour; C. W. Orde, each £500 to £550	

<i>Chief Clerk, Financial Dept.</i> , W. C. Cartwright, C.M.G.	£800 to £1,000
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<i>Asst. Financial Dept.</i> , Hanson Worry Fraser, I.S.O.	£550 to £750
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<i>Clerk in Financial Dept.</i> , Frederick E. Ellis	£500 to £550
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<i>Staff Officers</i> , Walter R. Wallis; Harry L. Sherwood, O. V. Blake	£300 to £500
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<i>Librarian</i> , &c., R. W. Brant	£500 to £1,000
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<i>Asst. Librarian's Dept.</i> , G. J. de Bernhardt	£550 to £650
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<i>Staff Officers</i> , Nicholas A. Ball; G. E. P. Hertislet, each £300 to £500; G. Badrick; Edward Parkes	each £300 to £450
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<i>Treaty Dept. Supt.</i> , W. R. D. Maycock, C.M.G.	£600 to £1,000
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<i>Asst. in do.</i> , E. G. Wetherall	£450 to £750
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<i>Staff Officer</i> , Hugh Ritchie	£300 to £450
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<i>Registry: Registrar</i> , W. L. Berrow	£350 to £450
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<i>Staff Officers</i> , John Gritton; H. A. Slade; D. A. Leak	each £300 to £400
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<i>Deputy Marshal of the Ceremonies</i> , R. Follett Synges, C.M.G.	£350
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<i>Oriental Translator</i> , Prof. Charles Wallis, M.A.	£400
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<i>and Division Clerks</i> , Frank Gritton; J. H. Mears; H. W. McQuown (Higher Grade), £250 to £350;	
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W. H. Robinson; P. C. Rice; W. E. Fuller; C. S. Nicoll; H. O. Baker; H. S. Martin (Minor Staff Officer); Leslie G. Brown; W. Weighell; J. W. Field; R. C. Dickie; H. H. Quarumby; R. Bloore;	
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F. H. Comfort; W. M. Charles Wallis; W. L. M. J. P. French; G. Shaw; E. G. Adams; L. A. H. Parish; J. W. Stafford; A. E. Airey; S. Springer;	
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O. Monk; F. J. Vance; F. K. Milson; W. J. Worth; O. J. Hubbard; R. C. Thomson; W. T. Harrower; L. R. Sherwood; V. A. Greener; J. L. Butler; J. S. Grant; R. F. Jarrett, each £20 to £300	
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<i>King's Foreign Service Messengers</i> , F. E. Baker, £400; Guy Ewan; Hon. Fredk. G. Curzon; Brian Molloy;	
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H. G. Watkins; Major P. W. North, each £50	
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<i>Home Service Messengers</i> , Murdoch Mackenzie, £225; Edmund W. Newberry; E. G. Pearson; A. E. Morbey; J. C. Veasey; John Wright; Jarvis Wright;	
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M. E. Ling, each £130 to £200	
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FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY,

Central Office, 28 Abingdon Street, S.W.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1845 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the central office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. The administrative expenses of the Registry were estimated at £9,397 in 1909-1910.

<i>Chief Registrar</i> , J. D. Stuart Sim	£1,500
<i>Asst. Registrar</i> , T. Hall Hall	£800
<i>Do.</i> , G. Dudley Barlow	£700
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , G. Brown, I.S.O.	£500
<i>Statistical Clerk</i> , W. H. Tozer	£400
<i>Actuarial Clerk</i> , A. M. Leveaux	£400
<i>and Divn. Clerks (Higher Grade)</i> , G. T. Knecht; E. Bennett; T. Jordan	£250 to £350

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

Somerset House, W.C.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Craven in 1522, but the Statutes concerning such registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 83. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the above Act of 1874, which rendered registration compulsory in England and Wales. The expenses of the Office were estimated at £52,383 in 1909-1910.

<i>Registrar-General</i> , Bernard Mallet	£1,200
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , A. C. Waters, I.S.O.	£900
<i>Sup. of Statistics</i> , T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D.	£800 to £900

<i>Do. Accounts and Stores</i> , A. J. Mundy	£700 to £800
<i>Do. of Records</i> , A. R. Bellingham	£700 to £800
<i>Asst. Superintendents</i> , F. B. H. Thorne, I.S.O.; Bellingham; W. J. Ingoldby	£500 to £600
<i>Inspectors of Registration</i> , G. Mickelwood; J. H. Shoveller; F. Page; F. Bendle	£400 to £600
<i>Staff Clerks</i> , T. T. S. de Jastrzebski; F. Finch; C. W. Danby	£350 to £450

GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES,

23 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C., and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.

<i>Principal</i> , Professor James Johnstone Dobbie, M.Sc., L.L.D., F.R.S.	£1,500
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<i>Deputy Principal (Inland Revenue Branch)</i> , H. Wilson Davis, F.R.C.	£700 to £800
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<i>Superintendents</i> , E. Grant Hooper, F.R.C.; Charles Proctor, F.R.C.; J. Connah, M.C.	£500 to £650
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<i>1st Class Analysts</i> , James Woodward, M.Sc.; E. Jones, M.Sc.; J. H. Robbins, M.Sc.; T. J. Cheater, M.Sc.; G. Stubbs, F.C.S.; C. Simmonds, M.Sc.; D. A. Gracey, F.R.C.	£400 to £550
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<i>and Clerks</i> , J. F. Halpin, F.R.C.; W. Williamson, F.C.S.; J. Holmes, F.C.S.; A. E. Middleton, F.C.S.; R. Rodger, F.C.S.; J. Fox, M.Sc.; A. Morris, M.Sc.; F. T. Bowles; G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, M.Sc.; P. J. Sageman; A. G. Francis, M.Sc.	£260 to £350
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HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1722, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1802 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for

* At the Customs Branch.

the interval well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. The administrative expenses of the Home Office were estimated at £24,907 in 1908-9.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon.
Herbert John Gladstone, M.P. £500
Private Sec., M. L. Waller. £50
Asst. Sec., H. L. Boyd, Esq. £500; **R. V. Harcourt, M.P.** £500

UNDER-SECRETARIES

Permanent, Sir Edward Thring, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., S. W. Harris. £1,500
Parliamentary, C. F. G. Masterman, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., A. L. Dixon. £150
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Hy. Hardinge S. Canynghame, K.C.B. (Legal). £1,500
Ernest Robertson Hay Blackwell. £1,000
William P. Byrne, Esq. £1,500
Principal Clerks, Harry B. Simpson, C.B., Malcolm Dehlingue. £1,500
Senior Clerks, A. J. Polders, G. A. Atken. £900 to £1,000
Elliot, R. R. Banastun. £700 to £800
Junior Clerks, Robert F. Reynard, Esq., S. W. Harris; T. E. Bettany (also in receipt of allowance of £250 for acting as Senior Clerk); A. L. Dixon; A. Maxwell; J. F. Henderson; J. F. Moyle; G. W. Christall; W. T. Kennedy; H. B. Butler, Hon. H. R. C. Balfour; C. G. Markreiter. £500 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, George H. Tripp. £800
Assistant do., S. M. Grinwald, Esq. £500
Clerk for Statist. Returns, W. J. Farrant. £500
Supt. of Registry, E. E. B. Boehmer. £500
Asst. do., C. A. Bradford. £350
Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas. £300 to £450
Clerk for Mining Statistics, W. W. Ware. £350
Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade), A. H. Egge; W. C. Platt; T. P. Ryan; P. S. Bradley; A. Williams. £500 to £550
Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W. Penock. £550 to £550
Second Assistant Supt. of the Registry, A. Locke. £550 to £550
Official Analysts, William Henry Wilcox, M.D.; F. G. Hopkins, M.D., D.Sc.

Factory Department, Home Office.

H.M. Chief Inspector, B. Arthur Whitelegge, M.A., D.Sc. £1,500
Dep. Chief Inspectors, Whitwell, S. H. Knyvett, Esq., Esq. £900 to £900; **H. M. Robinson** £750 to £850
H.M. Superintending Inspectors, A. P. Vaughan, Esq., Home Office; A. Lewis, Bristol; J. A. Redgrave, Esq., Birmingham; J. A. Hine, Leeds; G. Bellhouse, Manchester; R. E. Graves, Esq., Glasgow. £600 to £550
Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, M.D., Esq.; E. L. Collis, M.D. £500 to £500
Electrical Inspector, G. S. Bam, M.B., D.Sc. £500 to £700
Inspector for Dangerous Trades, W. S. Smith. £500 to £700

H.M. Inspectors (Class Ia), W. Williams, Home Office; J. T. Birtwistle (Inspector of Textile Particulars), Blackburn; J. H. Walmsley, Leeds; J. E. Ashworth, Manchester; J. H. Rogers, Birmingham; O. A. Shinner, Bristol; C. F. Wright, Home Office; J. Jackson, Liverpool; D. Walmsley, Manchester; H. J. Wilson, Glasgow; R. H. Garvie, Wolverhampton; W. H. Seal, Home Office; J. E. Harston, Home Office; G. A. Taylor, Bradford; S. Shuter, Stoke-on-Trent; J. M. Arbuckle, Sheffield; A. Newlands, Dundee; E. F. May, Dublin; S. Eratt, Belfast; T. O. Edwards, Cardiff; Joseph Law, Blackburn. (Class Ib), G. Sedgwick, Leicester; C. R. Pendock, Bristol; F. J. Parkes, Derby; J. E. Crabtree, Manchester; J. Hilditch, Swansea; T. C. Butler, Huddersfield; John Law, Glasgow; H. Verney, Manchester; H. Nichol, Lincoln; W. B. Brien, Edinburgh; E. V. Cook, Manchester; J. Rellett, Northampton; A. Wolfe, Southampton; W. J. B. Davis, Home Office; H. J. Peacock, Wolverhampton; W. J. Neely, Farnsworth; W. B. Lander, Newcastle-on-Tyne; T. C. Taylor, Norwich; A. F. J. Danolly, Stockton-on-Tees; W. D. Kirkwood, Aberdeen; L. F. Evans, Plymouth; T. Brown, Kilmarnock; W. H. Bowerley, Worcester; J. Owner, Hull; H. E. Brothers, Londonderry; D. F. Young, Glasgow; R. Baskock, Nottingham; J. B. Warren, Manchester; J. L. Edwards, Wrexham; C. F. R. Johnston, Sheffield;

E. F. Boggis-Rolfe, Ipswich; E. A. R. Warner, Birmingham; E. L. Allhusen, Cork; H. W. Younger, Halifax; W. F. E. Seymour, Preston; L. W. Hall, Home Office; G. S. Taylor, Leeds; W. F. Ireland, Manchester. £300 to £450; 20 to £550
55 Inspectors (Class II). £200 to £300
Assistant Inspectors of Textile Particulars, H. Taylor; E. J. Holmes; J. T. Ashton; T. McC. Birtwistle. £150 to £250
H.M. Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, Home Office. £400 to £550
H. M. Senior Lady Inspectors, Miss M. M. Paterson (with allowance of £50), Home Office; Miss R. E. Scutler, Manchester; Miss A. Tracey, Home Office; Miss E. Sadler, Birmingham; Miss Martindale, Belfast; Miss M. M. Vines, Glasgow. £300 to £400
H.M. Lady Inspectors, Miss E. J. Slocock, Home Office; Miss I. Whitworth, Manchester; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, Birmingham; Miss F. N. F. Lovibond, Manchester; Miss A. J. Perry, Home Office; Miss H. C. Escreet, Home Office; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, Manchester; Miss P. I. Taylor, Home Office; Miss A. M. Ahrons, Home Office; Miss A. M. Young, Belfast. £200 to £300
51 Inspectors' Assistants. £120 to £150; 24 to £200

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Insp. (Chief), Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key. £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, Capt. A. P. H. Desborough, M.A. £700 to £800; **Major T. H. Crozier; Capt. H. Coningham.** £500 to £700
Chemical Advisers, Messrs. P. V. and F. H. Dupre.

Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Chief Inspector, R. A. S. Redmayne, M.Sc., M.C. £1,300
Inspectors, Henry Hall, Esq., Llanelli, Llanes, Esq.; J. M. Ronaldson, Athole Gardens, Glasgow, Esq.; J. S. Martin, Esq., Durham Park, Bristol; J. B. Atkinson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Esq.; W. N. Atkinson, Superintendent Inspector S. H. Hales District, Bridgend, Esq.; J. Gerard, Hunsley, Manchester, Esq.; R. D. Bain, Durham; W. H. Pickering, Leicester; F. A. Gray, Peagarth; R. McLaren, 77 Clontarf Road, Edinburgh; H. Johnstone, Stafford; W. Walker, Derby. £600 to £800
Electrical Inspector, Robert Nelson. £500 to £700
Assistant Inspectors, W. H. Hopplewhite, St. Ann's Hill, Nottingham; J. Mellors, Wakefield; W. Saint, Cardiff; Thomas H. Mottram, 6 Kelds-side Gardens, A. Glasgow; Henry R. Hewitt, Derby; G. J. Williams, Court Head, Bangor, Esq.; W. Leck, Clontarf Moor; O. R. Jones, Chester; J. Dyer Lewis, Swansea (Acting Inspector), Esq.; A. Pearson, Ruthven, Glasgow; D. H. F. Mathews, Hoole, Chester, Esq.; George E. Harrison, Swinton, Manchester; Fredk. N. White, Swansea; C. L. Robinson, Newport (Mon.); A. D. Nicholson, 2 Graingerville, Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. J. Trump, Penarth, Cardiff; H. Walker, Durham; R. G. M. Prichard, Edinburgh; H. A. Abbott, Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. H. Wynne, Newcastle-under-Lyme; J. Masterton, Edinburgh; J. M. Carey, Bridgend; T. G. Davies, Bristol; J. R. Royston, Prestwich, near Manchester; J. R. Fokson, Stafford; G. J. Tuckie, Leeds; G. Poole, Doncaster, Esq.; £300 to £400; W. J. Charlton, Durham. £300

Under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D., D.P.M. £700

Under the Aliens Act.

W. Haldane Porter. £600

Under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspector, Geo. D. Thane, junr., M.B., D.S. £255

Assistant do., Sir J. A. Russell, M.D. £357

Of Anatomy, Home Office, S.W.

Metropolis, Sir Wm. H. Bennett, M.C., F.R.C.S. £100
Provinces, Thomas Pickering Pick, F.R.C.S. £100
Edinburgh, Sir Jas. Alexander Russell, M.D. £100

Inspectors of Coal & Boro' Constabulary.

Capt. H. D. Terry; Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden. £1,000

Reformatory and Industrial Schools,

Home Office, Charles Street, S.W.

Chief Inspector, T. D. M. T. Robertson, Esq.

£800 to £1,000

Inspectors, Hon. N. C. Walsh; T. J. M. More	£400 to £600
Assistant Inspectors, J. C. Pearson (Technical), £350	
to £450; J. H. Melville; E. W. Taunton £250 to £400	
Lady Assistant Inspector, Mrs. H. A. Harrison	£200 to £400
Chief Clerk, T. B. Hildesley	£400 to 500

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W.

Chairman, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B.	£2,800
Private Secretary, W. Scott Westland	£500
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, H. B. Donkin, M.P.; F. J. Dryhurst; and Capt. C. F. de la Bardsley-Wilnot	£1,000
Secy. & Insp., Basil Home Thomson	£700 to £800
Inspectors, B. H. Thomson; Major E. W. Briscoe; J. R. Farewell, £700 to £800; Herbert Smalley, M.D. (Medical Inspector), £600; Rev. C. B. Simpson, M.A. (Chaplain Inspector), £600 to £700; Miss Mary L. Gordon (Lady Inspector), £300 to £400	
Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, J. Juleif	£300 to £400

Asst. do., E. Brine	£500 to £600
Asst. Sec., C. H. Arnold	£500 to £600
Surveyor, Major H. S. Rogers, R.E.	£700 to £800
Asst. do., Lieut.-Col. J. Winn, R.E.	£600
1st Class Clerks, H. R. Bennett; W. Scott Westland; A. T. Turpin	£350 to £500

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose president was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, Right Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.	£5,000
Private Sec., F. H. Lucas	£300
Asst. Private Sec., Hon. G. Brett	£400
Asst. Private Secretary and Private Writer, F. H. Dumbell	£150
Political A.D.C.	£300

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Richmond Thackeray Ritchie, K.C.B.	£2,000
Private Sec., L. D. Wakely	£150
Parliamentary, The Master of Elibank, M.P.	£1,500
Private Sec., E. A. Gowers	£150
Asst. Under-Sec., Coln. G. Campbell	£1,200

COUNCIL.

Vice-President, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart. Members, Sir James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.; Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Hugh Shickspare Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Theodore Morison; Gen. Sir Chas. C. Egerton, G.C.B., M.S.O., each £1,200; Sir J. J. D. La Poudre, K.C.S.I.; Sayid Husan Begram, K.C.S.I.; Krishna Gobinda Gupta, C.S.I.; Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I.; Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.; Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., each £1,000	
Clerk of the Council, Coln. George Campbell	
Reading Clerk to Council, S. F. Stewart	£50
Res. Clerks, H. Peel and G. E. Young, each £50	

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES.

Financial, Lionel Abrahamson, C.B.	£1,200
Assistant do., Francis W. Newnham	£800 to £1,000
Military, Lt.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	£1,200
Assistant do., James H. Seabrooke	£1,100
Revenue and Statistics, Sir Thomas W. Holderness, K.C.S.I.	£1,200
Assistant do., Francis C. Drake	£800 to £1,000
Political and Secret, F. A. Hirtzel, C.B.	£1,200
Assistant do., John Stewart	£800 to £1,000
Public Works, Frank C. Thompson	£1,200
Assistant do., Hermann A. Haines	£800 to £1,000
Judicial and Public, Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	£1,200
Assistant do., Patrick H. C. Herbert	£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, W. Robinson; M. C. C. Seton; J. Stantall; E. J. Turner; J. E. Shuckburgh; F. H. Lucas; W. H. Strain; L. B. Wallis	£600 to £800
Junior Clerks, P. H. Dumbell; C. E. Baines; S. F. Stewart; H. J. Tozer; E. A. Gowers; H. Peel; C. H. Kisch; J. C. Walton, F. W. H. Smith	£200 to £600

Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department, H. A. Kirk, C.B., C.I.E.	£1,200
Clerk, C. E. J. Twissday	£320 to £700
Clerk specially attached to Political and Secret Department, F. T. C. Hastings	£700 to £800
Staff Clerks, H. W. Garrett; E. S. Hopkins; G. Ashton	£350 to £500

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General, Walter Badcock	£1,200
Deputy do., R. G. Jaquet	£800 to £1,000
Asst. do.	£850
Senior Clerks, I. H. Humphrys; W. S. Durrant; F. Perrott; A. W. Housley; J. Johnson; S. G. Smith; J. H. F. Reed	£700 to £800
Junior Clerks, G. H. Stoker; R. Mowbray; A. J. Pattle; T. R. Ellenor; S. Turner; W. Kelley	£150 to £500
Staff Clerks, E. Owen; J. J. Wootton; H. R. White; H. Med. Ellercamp; A. C. Wallace; F. G. Hill; H. J. Riley	£350 to £500

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, William G. Butler	£1,200
Deputy do., Henry J. W. Fry	£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, George H. Collier; R. R. Rowlett; F. T. Eades	£700 to £800
Junior Clerks, J. P. Forsyth; A. C. McDonald; W. F. West; S. K. Brown	£150 to £500
Staff Clerk, G. J. R. Fox	£350 to £500
Surveyor of Shipping, Capt. T. G. Segrave	
BRANCH AT STORE DEPOT, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.	
Superintendent, Capt. G. T. Wingfield, R.N.	£800 to £1,000

Deputy do., William E. Phelps	£600 to £800
Assistant to Superintendent, B. H. G. Street	£450
Surveyors, 1st Grade, J. Byatt; W. M. Bolen; H. B. Walker; W. A. Wickham	£400 to £500
Inspector of Machinery, J. Hitchcock	£400 to £500
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, F. E. Benest	£300 to £500
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. D. Elcum, M.D., M.R.C.S.	£100
Examiner, Medical Stores, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reid, I.M.S. (ret'd.), M.B., C.M.	£300

REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster	£1,000
Assistant, H. Mitchell	£450 to £700
Staff Clerks, M. S. Hall; E. C. Winchester; T. C. Fenton; C. T. Thompson	£350 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, A. Breerton, C.S.I.	£1,000
Deputy do., William James Maitland, C.I.E.	£700
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas	£600
Asst. do., A. G. Ellis	£500
Educational Adviser to Indian Students, T. W. Arnold	£600
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Major-Gen. Sir John Steevens, K.C.B.	£500
Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden	£250 to £450
MEDICAL BOARD, for the Examination of Officers. (Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.)	
President, Surg-Gen. A. M. Bramfoot, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret'd.)	£800
Member, Lieut.-Col. Sir R. H. Charles, K.C.V.O., M.D., I.M.S. (ret'd.)	£500
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, S. G. Sale	£1,200
Asst. Solicitor, W. H. Treasure	£600 to £800
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Wynn, A.R.I.B.A.	£300 to £400
Ordinance Consulting Officer, Col. R. C. O. Stuary, R.A.	£1,000
Consulting Engineer, Sir Alex. M. Rendel, K.C.I.E.	
Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India,	

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor, H. W. Harding	£1,200
Assistant to Auditor, S. H. Everett	£800 to £1,200
Senior Clerks, H. D. Poulton; J. A. Cooper	£250 to £700
Junior Clerks, W. A. Sturdy; E. L. Ball; A. Jackson	£150 to £300

Staff Clerks, A. H. J. Neatham, £350 to £500; C. S. Body; A. F. T. Campbell £300 to £400
[The business of the Troopship Service is conducted by Vice-Admiral R. L. Groome, c.v.o., r.s., Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.]

INLAND REVENUE, Somerset House, W.C.

"Inland Revenue" is derived from Death Duties, Stamps, and Taxes, and is partly collected by the Post Office. The principal share, however, is collected by the Board of Inland Revenue, established in 1849, and consisting of a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and two Commissioners, with Joint Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, and a staff of officials. The estimated cost of the Department in 1909-10 was £1,243,200 (the establishment charges of the Chief Office being £303,936), and the amounts collected under the various heads above specified reached a total of £98,979,000 in the financial year 1908-9.

Chairman, Sir Robert Chambers, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, N. F. W. Fisher £100
Deputy Chairman, E. E. Nott Bower, C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, S. P. Vivian £50
Commissioners, J. R. Crowley; H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O. each £1,200

Special Commissioners of Income Tax.

49 Wellington Street (corner of Russell Street), Strand, W.C.
Commissioners, Walter Gyles, £1,000; H. W. Page-Phillips; A. Grasemann; G. F. Howe; C. H. Rickman each £800

Secretaries' Department.

Joint Secretaries, F. Atterbury; J. E. Chapman £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, P. Williamson; P. Thompson; J. Jacob £850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, H. A. A. Cruso; W. J. Braithwaite; R. P. Moore £725 to £800
Principal Clerks, F. A. Barrett; E. N. V. Hopkins; W. H. Moonan; N. F. W. Fisher; E. R. Harrison; E. H. Lambert £600 to £700
First Division Clerks, H. Thorp; S. Minnis; W. R. H. Morrison; S. P. Vivian; J. G. Phillimore; L. E. Jones; G. B. Canny; F. A. Snee; W. H. Williams; W. V. Bradford £150 to £500
Chief Estimator of Assessments, E. O. H. Possey £500
Inspector of Foreign Directors, E. E. Darke £550
Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims, G. Wells; H. V. Osmond; J. T. Sargent each £550
Deputy Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims and Minor Staff Officers, W. H. Wright; H. Davis; W. J. Back; J. W. Scott; J. Mullineux; J. A. Thompson; M. J. Cahill; R. H. Lindam; E. C. Dodwell, £400 to £500; T. E. Swain, £300 to £450; W. A. Collins; M. O'Connor; F. Minter; J. Stansfeld; W. B. Johnston; W. N. Kennedy; J. J. Chanan; A. Rassen; J. Dillon; A. R. Reeves; H. O. Goater; J. Gilbert; A. J. Strahan; W. S. Stroud; W. A. Jenner; B. A. Henderson; C. W. J. Morgan; W. T. Dickinson; W. A. Gunner; A. R. Clark; G. H. Whybrow £300 to £400

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Department.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., Alfred Stair £1,200
Deputy Accountant, H. C. Strutt £725 to £800
Accountants and Cashier, W. C. Homersham; E. S. Chapman; J. E. Howe £575 to £700
Senior Clerks, J. Talbot; E. J. Henry; A. Brown; V. de M. Alexandre; H. T. Watson; H. W. Maw; F. G. Mann; G. T. Nicholls £440 to £550
Minor Staff Officers, W. P. Reynolds, £300 to £450; J. Radford; B. Bramble; F. W. Hunt; J. Trinker; G. D. Lees; G. H. Bennell; W. Haynes £300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Department—Taxes.

Chief Inspector, Sir J. E. Thrift £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Inspectors, E. H. Bowers; T. Collins; J. W. Stanley; A. A. Stephens; B. Corke; E. Elwood; E. S. London; J. A. McQuade; C. A. Armfield; F. Brisley; W. Williams; A. Binns £800, rising after 3 years to £850

Inspectors, Surceptors attached to Chief Office, W. J. Kirkpatrick; J. Stevens; A. J. Lohian (Edinburgh); E. B. Tompson; A. B. Shaw; C. H. Ross; J. W. Sawrey; C. J. H. Revell (Edinburgh); J. C. Price; E. Clark; P. O. Hillman; E. J. Sumner; W. Sharland (Ireland); J. Southwell; T. MacMahon; W.

Webb; J. J. Farrell; W. Melver; C. G. Spry; A. G. Hodgson; R. W. Harris; A. K. Turner; J. W. Mitchell; R. W. Osler; H. G. Butler; F. Hole; H. S. Pimp; A. Simmers; W. P. Osborne; J. C. Stamp; D. Dunham; H. B. Simpson; D. H. R. Adamson; J. A. Hill; S. W. Bensted.

Estate Duty Office.

Secretary, Alfred W. Soward £1,200
Assist. Secs., A. W. Norman; L. S. Lloyd £850 to £1,000

Legal Adviser, G. B. Rosher £1,000
Chief Clerks, W. Filmer Vaughan; G. E. Dreaper; R. J. Dale; A. F. Powell; A. W. Smyth; G. H. Heath; E. Heard; J. W. Jackson; F. H. Duffield; C. A. Addison; A. J. Bird £725 to £800
Principal Clerks, W. Winter; E. Rosenfeld; T. Robinson; H. Catling; F. H. Mainwaring; E. C. Saunders; R. D. Etheridge; J. C. Correll; C. E. Fletcher; H. H. Clare; L. W. Browne; G. D. Caulender £600 to £700

Assist. Principal Clerks, J. C. Denmead (actuary); J. H. Taylor; J. W. Brown; J. Gaskill; C. H. Lyon; A. Hewitt; J. R. Redhead; H. Dearden; J. H. P. Gilbertson; J. R. D. Latham; J. H. Gwynon; H. L. Brannall; C. F. Elliott; M. W. Watson; T. Melvor; H. J. R. Herford £580

First Class Clerks, J. H. A. Roay; W. D. Fish; P. J. Roper; S. T. Minipris; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Prentice; T. W. McCormick; H. D. Scott; W. L. Gane; W. E. Lockwood; H. P. Dunning; W. V. Palmer; J. Dales; W. J. Todhunter; A. E. Hodgson; H. W. O'Brien; E. H. L. Jones; E. McGowan; A. B. Durrant; H. P. C. Skingley; H. J. Wolfe; G. S. White; T. W. G. Wratislaw; F. E. Jeram; C. J. H. Hutchings; L. H. C. Watson; J. F. Rhodes; J. Buckley; A. J. Doyle; G. H. Barnes; E. R. Rider; R. W. Ingram; R. R. Ricketts; L. Stack; H. P. Brown; F. H. Gorte; T. C. S. Smith; T. A. England; A. W. Cooper; J. H. Eley; A. E. Whitaker; A. Veasey; J. W. Lumb; H. G. Bell; W. E. Willan; C. D. Knox; A. H. Troughton; F. C. Lambert; E. P. Clark; A. H. Pareze; A. Robinson; R. Dymond; J. B. Birch; H. L. White; H. McLaughlin; W. Addison; C. Beatty; G. L. Price; J. F. Tarrant; H. C. Sward.

Marked thus * are on Service Scale, rising to £500, others with personal salaries.

Second Class Clerks, C. W. L. Tytheridge; P. T. Brown; J. H. Robinson; E. O'Brien; E. W. Ruddy; E. M. K. T. Maclure; J. J. Wolfe; E. L. Cope; E. P. Mordale; A. Hardwick; H. J. Harrison; E. W. Duxbury; A. P. Best; H. B. D. Sward; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; R. H. Barnes; E. V. Cole; E. M. Miller; S. E. Ryle; C. O. Vernele; C. H. Smith; E. T. Hopkins; J. B. Isherwood; G. E. Eaton; J. McK. Hendrie; F. H. Fortescue; F. R. Lovett; W. G. Birt; H. S. Hunter; S. T. Lock; J. J. Tinsley; J. R. Burchall; A. E. Sansom; H. E. Murchison; E. L. Holland; A. J. H. Green; L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; D. R. Kent; C. S. Thompson; G. K. Brunner; I. E. Biss; C. J. A. G. Owen; E. Collins; P. H. G. O'Flynn; K. J. Milne; H. R. Bussell; H. Priest; G. D. Florendine; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; G. F. Broughton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; E. G. Moir; S. A. Sydney-Turner; C. B. Coward; H. P. Hamilton; F. C. Greene; W. J. Duggan; E. V. Hall; H. Greer; J. W. Fox; J. C. Canter; A. S. Jamouneau; H. H. Ryder; J. J. Conner; A. J. Dedman; W. Neylan; W. S. Durrant; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; E. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; G. W. Young; E. S. Kemp; H. J. B. Synthe; E. T. Dixie; E. T. Fox; E. L. Green; E. A. Gray; H. F. Studds; J. O'Connell; C. R. Batts; G. J. Thurston; F. Crutenden; F. J. Phillips; G. G. E. Gosling; C. A. Birchnell; H. J. Oliver; F. J. Bennett; A. W. Ramsey; H. Porteous; H. F. Parkes; T. S. Travers; C. Jones; F. H. Penke; A. T. Nichols; J. Ratcliffe; H. F. Williams; J. H. Burgess; R. E. Coleman; T. Lawton; G. H. Richmond £200 to £350

Marked thus * are on Service Scale, £150 to £300, £300 to £500.

Minor Staff Officers, A. H. Locke; T. F. Callum, £400 to £500; G. A. Allin £300 to £400

Edinburgh Branch Office.*See Scottish Section.***Dublin Branch Office.***See Irish Section.*

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar, F. Atterbury.
Assistant Controllers, H. Birtles; W. Brown

Assistant Registrar, G. J. Sargent £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, G. W. Cornelius; A. P. Theobald;
J. F. Oakeshott; D. H. Blythe; S. Johnson; A. E.
Taylor £540 to £660
Senior Clerks, W. Battersby; L. H. Clark; D. W. B.
Swain; C. S. Villiers; W. Lee; E. B. Bishop; H.
W. Longley; H. J. Gardham £700 to £800
1st Class Clerks, T. W. Beckwith; G. Martin; C. H.
Bokenham £370 to £400
Minor Staff Officers, H. H. Swain; J. Pittman;
H. F. Chittcock; A. J. Gayford; J. D. Rowe; H. E.
Hawker; E. Chapman; H. A. Hodge; A. E. Hole;
F. N. Whitte £300 to £400

Stamping Department.

Inspector, S. J. Bennett £750 to £850
Assistant Inspector, G. W. Stanger £500 to £550
Chief Superintendent, J. S. Seward £420 to £480
Superintendents, 1st Class, W. Rose; C. Laker; G.
Shipway; F. G. Pearce £260 to £350

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Sir Francis Charles Gore £2,000
Assistant Solicitors, J. Edwin Piper; John Allen
Slater each £1,000
Chief Clerk and Clerks performing the duties of Chief
Clerk, Frederick W. Kingdon; A. Holt Freeth;
T. C. Bates; J. J. Hovey (various personal salaries).

Medical Officer.

G. A. Hamerton, M.D., F.R.C.S. £400

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

Lancaster was erected into a "Palatine" Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 merged into the Crown through the accession of Henry IV. Its revenues have always been kept separate, though vested in the Sovereign and his heirs. The Judicature Act has left only the Chancery Court of the Duchy, but while the Chancellor is a Political Officer of the Government, and may or may not be learned in the law, a lawyer is appointed Vice-Chancellor. The accounts of the Duchy for the year 1907-8 will be found on p. 455.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., Louis F. Fergusson.

Vice-Chancellor, O. L. Lofth-Claire.

Attorney-Gen., Robert Alfred McCall, k.c.

Receiver-Gen., Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Mac-

naghten Probyn, q.c., k.c.

Auditor, Henry Sydney Seymour.

Chief of Council & Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith.

Solicitor, Reginald C. Hart-Dyke.

Assistant Solicitor, Douglas Hounstoun.

Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., J. Leonard

Bolden.

Cronker, A. M. M. Forbes.

Chief Clerk, H. E. Mitchell.

Registrar, Preston Dist., Alexander Pearce.

Do. Liverpool Dist., F. Willis Taylor.

Do. Manchester Dist., Hubert Winstanley.

LAW OFFICERS,

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

Attorney-General, Sir William Snowden Robson, k.c.,

M.P.

Solicitor-General, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, k.c., M.P.

Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD;

Whitehall, S.W.

The Local Government Board was created by the Local Government Board Act 1871, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

and a Political President. The functions of the Board and of various Local Bodies were dealt with on p. 177 of the 1905 issue. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £254,294 in 1909-10.

President, Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P. £2,000

Private Secretary, W. T. Jerrod £300

Assist. Private Sec., H. J. Conyns £200

Parliamentary Sec., J. H. Lewis, M.P. £1,200

Private Sec., R. J. Simpson £250

Permanent Sec., Sir S. B. Provis, k.c.b. £2,500

Private Sec., C. F. A. Hore £250

Legal Adviser, A. D. Adrian, C.B., k.c. £1,500

Assist. Secs., H. C. Monro, c.b.; T. Pitts, c.b.; J.

Lithiby, c.b.; N. T. Kershaw, c.b.; J. S. Davy, c.b.

(and Chief General Inspector) £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Clerks, H. C. H. Houndie, i.s.o.; W. W.

Conolly, i.s.o.; D. Dolton, i.s.o.; J. E. E. E. E.

G. P. Beckley; G. E. Wainwright; E. A. Browne;

H. Pullen; A. J. A. Ball; C. Knight £600 to £900

1st Class Clerks, W. W. Armstrong; W. H. Dunsday;

A. E. Wood; A. Chapman; P. Handford; H. O.

Stutchbury; R. C. Maxwell; E. T. Owen; A. B.

MacLachlan; F. Taylor; H. A. Leggett; E. H.

Rhodes; A. W. Symonds £500 to £700

2nd Class Clerks, E. Geer; W. H. Green; C. B. Hicks;

W. R. Woollven; G. Biddell; W. T. Jerrod; C. B. R.

Ellis; R. J. Simpson; W. R. Frazer; C. F. A. Hore;

C. E. Roysds; G. R. Snowden; H. J. Conyns; W. A.

Ross; A. E. Barnes; E. R. Forber; A. E. Greene;

R. H. H. Kennedy; I. G. Gibbon; L. I. Turner;

F. Slater; W. Sutherland; H. W. S. Francis; F. H.

Schofield; E. H. Phillips; J. N. Beckett; E. J. G.

Titterton; G. M. Hodgson; R. B. Cross

Clerk of Accounts, J. W. Colton £350 to £500

Supt. of Deposit, Reference, and Binding Department,

A. J. Mason, i.s.o. £400 to £500

Supt. Index Depart., R. W. Dingle £400 to £500

Supt. of Registry, J. W. Coles £400 to £500

Statistical Assistant, G. W. B. McLeod £400 to £500

Staff Clerks, A. A. Kent; T. Lawrence; T. R. Johnson;

J. W. Davidson; F. H. O. Jerram; F. J. Welch; A.

O. Hobbs; J. W. Trickey; F. C. Allworth; L. J.

Harding; W. E. Cope; M. Wicks; A. Newton;

E. Ivier; J. W. Graves £300 to £400

Clerk, B. M. Wilson £300 to £350

Other Staff Posts, and Higher Grade and Dir. W. G.

Allen; H. J. Andrews; J. B. Avery; C. J. Bayley;

L. F. Bradford; T. E. Cartwright; A. J. Eves; W. G.

Finch; A. G. R. Giller; E. F. Gits; W. G. W.

Goodworth; J. Hopworth; G. H. Kennedy; E.

S. Knowles; E. Laws; A. W. Lloyd; S. S. Look-

hart; T. R. Luke; T. Malley; A. A. Mulloy; T.

F. Noakes; T. Philpot; B. E. Pinder; L. W. Shu-

brook; W. J. Sutton; W. Wilkins; W. M. Wilson;

J. Young £250 to £350

Second Division Clerks [174] £70 to £300

Assistant Clerks [51], £55 to £150; Typists [30]

Architect, B. T. Kitchen £500 to £900

Assistant Architect, H. J. Pearson £250 to £450

Do., A. H. Worsley; W. H. Collin £250 to £350

Parliamentary Agent and Legal Assistant, Herbert E.

Boye £900

Legal Assistant, J. W. Bailes £600

General Inspector, P. H. Bagden £600

Do., Baldwin Fleming; E. B. Wethered; N. Herbert;

G. A. F. Hervey; E. D. Court; Hon. G. Walsh;

A. B. Lowry; H. R. Williams; J. S. Oxley; J. W.

Thompson; W. P. Elias; C. F. Roundell; R. H. A. G.

Duff £600 to £900

Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes, A. H.

Downes, M.P., £900; A. Fuller £800

Inspector of Local Loans and Local Acts, F. J. Willis

Insp. under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn £600

Assist. Gen. Inspectors, W. D. Bushell; H. K. Nisbet;

W. J. T. Turton, each £900; Miss Ina Stansfeld

Senior Insp. of Boarded-out Children, Miss M. H.

Mason £400

Inspectors do., Miss B. Evans and Miss M. O. Power

Inspector of Audits E. P. Burd £900 to £1,000

District Auditors (Metropolis), T. B. Cockerton; H.

D. Gordon; A. C. Roberts £800 to £1,000

Do. (County Council Districts), A. W. Dolby; W. D.

Easterby; S. D. Jerrold; H. W. Oliver; J. O'Neill; L. H. Wraith £700 to £850
Do. (*Provincial Districts*); F. M. Adams; A. E. P. Barton; J. A. B. Bruce; H. F. Buckland; A. W. Chamberlain; J. A. Cole; A. H. D. Cunyngname; M. W. Dixon; E. G. Easton; R. M. Estcourt; J. M. Evans; H. B. Farquhar; G. L. Gibson; W. Griffith; N. M. Griffiths; P. J. Hibbert; E. W. Hicks; C. A. Howell; W. M. Hunt; J. E. Pugh-Jones; C. F. Jordison; J. A. Lander; H. Locke; H. Lyon; E. S. Mills; J. Orchard; R. T. L. Parr; M. D. Property; H. McC. Rich; H. D. Roberts; H. V. C. Roe; D. H. Bogels Rolfe; N. C. Sinner; R. Stevens; F. L. Stevens; A. Q. Twiss; H. H. Walrand; E. H. V. Weigall; F. M. Wheatley; H. C. M. White; W. S. Wilkinson; H. D. Wraith; W. Young £500 to £850

Assistant Auditors, J. E. Aldridge; W. L. Brect; J. F. S. Croggon; J. W. Crowe; W. W. Dolby; J. H. Easton; A. E. Ellis; H. W. W. Grain; H. C. Hamilton; G. St. J. Hibbert; J. E. Hughes; J. Keogh; C. V. W. Lucas; H. S. Millett; F. H. Mowatt; B. O'Gorman; C. W. Paddon; W. Robbs; R. G. Woodsyatt £300 to £450

Chief Engineering Inspector, G. Waller Willcocks, M.I.C.E. £1,200

Deputy do., H. H. Law, M.I.C.E. £900

and do., H. P. Boulhais, M.I.C.E. £900

Engineering Inspectors, F. H. Tulloch, M.I.C.E.; R. H. Bicknell, M.I.C.E.; W. O. E. Meade King, M.I.C.E.; W. A. Druet; A. S. S. Fawcett, M.I.C.E.; M. E. North, M.I.C.E.; A. A. G. Mallet, M.I.C.E.; Maj. C. E. Norton, R.E.; Maj. J. Stewart, R.E.; H. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E.; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E.; E. Dudley; H. S. Bidwell, M.I.C.E.; A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E.; D.S.C.; A. G. Drury, M.I.C.E.; A. A. Reed, M.I.C.E. £600 to £800

Med. Officer, A. Newsholme, R.N.R.C. £1,200 to £1,500

and Assist. Med. Officer, Robt. Bruce Low, M.D. £900

Asst. Insp. of Medical Inspector for Gen. Sanitary Purposes, H. Franklin Parsons, M.D. £1,000 to £1,200

Medical Inspectors, R. D. R. Sweeting, M.D.; T. Thomson, C.M.G., M.D.; S. A. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S.; W. W. E. Fletcher, M.D.; H. T. Bulstrode, M.D.; R. J. Rooce, M.D.; G. S. Buchanan, M.D.; S. W. Wheaton, M.D.; F. St. George Mivart, M.D.; L. W. Darra Mair, M.D.; R. W. Johnstone, M.D.; E. P. Manby, M.D.; R. A. Farrar, M.D.; J. S. Low, M.D. (*Temporary*) £500 to £800
Asst. Inspector (non-professionally), C. J. Huddart £400 to £600

Inspectors of Foods, G. S. Buchanan, M.D. (*Principal*); A. W. J. MacFadden, M.B.; F. J. H. Contts, M.D.; J. M. Hamill, M.D. £500 to £800

Assistant Inspectors of Foods, G. C. Hancock, M.B.S.C.; G. W. Menier-Williams, Ph.D. £400 to £600

Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Gelf Linaph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. £500 to £800

Assistant Bacteriologist, H. S. Franklin, R.N.R.C. £300 to £450

Chief Inspn. Alkali, &c., Works, R. F. Carpenter, £800

Inspectors, E. G. Ballard; E. Jackson; A. C. Fryer, M.B.; F. N. Sutton; E. M. Fletcher £400 to £600

Resident Inspector, H. Porter £500 to £600

Sub-Inspectors, J. W. Young; T. L. Bailey; R. D. Littlefield £300 to £400

METROPOLIS WATER ACTS.

Water Examiner, C. Perrin, M.I.N.S.T.C. £850

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Hereditary Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Cholmondeley.

Secretary, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. £200

Clerk, W. B. Paley £100

Resident Supt. House of Lords, J. K. Williams £300

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

63 Victoria Street, S.W.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and the control is now vested in a Director and Committee

appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The work of the office includes the collection and discussion of meteorological observations from all oceans, the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which forecasts and storm warnings are based, and other work incidental thereto. The administrative expenses are met by a Government grant, which amounts to £25,000 annually. *Director and Chairman of Committee*, W. N. Shaw, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Marine Superintendent, Comm. M. W. Campbell

Hepworth, C.B., R.N.R.

Supt. of Statistics, R. G. K. Lempfort, M.A.

Supt. of Instruments, R. H. Curtis.

Chief Clerk, John A. Curtis.

1st Class Clerks, W. Allingham; T. D. Bell; F. J. Brodie; J. E. Cullum (*Valencia Observatory*); C. Harding; H. Harries.

MINT, THE ROYAL, Tower Hill, E.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1820, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I., and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814-23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1859. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £155,997 for 1909-1910.

Master and Worker, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Deputy Master and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Rt. Hon.

William Grey Ellison-Macartney £1,500

Chief Clerk, E. L. D. Matthews £500 to £700

Sec. Clerk & Reg. D. S. Scurfield £300 to £400

Staff Clerk, C. T. Folkard £200 to £300

Superintendent, Operative Department, Edward Rigg, L.S.O., M.A. £700 to £900

Assistant do., T. R. Sacheverell; W. J. Hoeking £350 to £500

Chemist and Assayer, T. K. Rose, D.S.C. £700 to £900

Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, M.Sc.; J. Phelps, M.A. £350 to £550

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim £1,100

Superintendent, D. J. K. Collyer £550 to £750

Melbourne, Victoria.

Deputy Master, E. S. Wardell £1,100

Superintendent, M. L. Bagge £800 to £900

Perth, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £1,100

Superintendent, A. Ventris £700 to £800

Ottawa, Canada.

Deputy Master, J. Bonar, LL.D. £900 to £1,100

Superintendent, A. H. W. Cleave £650 to £800

MUSEUM, THE BRITISH,

Bloomsbury, W.C.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1857, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Act of 1842, which secures a copy of every publication for the Library. Rules, &c., affecting the public dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £179,228 (including Natural History Museum) in 1909-10, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

Director and Principal Librarian, Frederic George

Kenyon, F.R.A., LLitt. £1,500

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Dryhurst £600 to £700

Assistant, 1st Class, E. B. Nicholson, B.A. £300 to £500

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. P. Cooke, £400 to £500

Keeper of Printed Books, George K. Fortescue, LL.D. £700 to £800

Assistant Keepers, Arthur W. Kaye Miller, M.A.; George F. Barwick, B.A.; A. W. Pollard, M.A. £500 to £600

Superintendent of Reading Room, G. F. Burrick, B.A.

Assistants, 1st Class, Henry M. Mayhew; Cyril J. Davenport, V.D., F.S.A.; W. Barclay Squire, M.A.,

F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; J. A. J. de Villiers; L. H. E. Taylor; Robert F. Sharp, B.A.; R. A. Streetfield, B.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A.; H. Symons, B.A. £300 to £500
 Assistants, and Class, P. Wilson, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, B.A.; W. A. Marsden, B.A.; H. Thomas, B.Litt.; J. J. K. Eddle, B.A.; J. V. Scholander, M.A.; P. W. Jekyll, B.A.; A. Forbes Johnson, B.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. J. Ellis, B.A. £150 to £300

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, G. F. Warner, B.Litt. £700 to £800
 Assistant Keepers of MSS., 1. H. Jayes; J. P. Gibson, M.A. £500 to £650
 Assistants, 1st Class, Henry John Ellis; John A. Herbert, B.A.; A. Hughes-Hughes; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A. £300 to £500
 Assistants, and Class, H. Idris Bell, M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A. £150 to £300
 Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. £700 to £800
 Assistant, 1st Class, Rev. G. Margolouth, M.A. £300 to £500

Assistants, and Class, Lionel Giles, M.A.; Edward Edwards, M.A. £150 to £300
 Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Sidney Colvin, B.Litt. £700 to £800
 Asst. do., R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. £500 to £650
 Assistant, 1st Class, Campbell Dodgson, M.A. £300 to £500

Assistant, and Class, A. Mayer Hind, M.A. £150 to £300
 Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Ernest A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D. £700 to £800
 Assistants, 1st Class, L. W. King, M.A., F.S.A.; H. R. Hall, M.A. £300 to £500
 Assistants, and Class, P. D. Scott-Moncrieff, M.A.; P. S. P. Hancock, M.A. £500 to £650
 Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A. £700 to £800
 Assistant, 1st Class, H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. £300 to £500

Assistants, and Class, F. H. Marshall, M.A.; E. J. Fordyke, B.A. £150 to £300
 Keeper of British and Continental Antiquities and Ethnography, C. H. Read, Litt.D., F.S.A. £700 to £800
 Assistant do., O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.S.A. £500 to £650
 Assistants, 1st Class, R. L. Hobson, B.A.; R. A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A. £300 to £500
 Assistant, and Class, T. A. Joyce, M.A. £150 to £300
 Keeper of Coins and Medals, H. A. Grueber, F.S.A. £700 to £800

Asst. Keeper, W. W. Wroth. £500 to £650
 Assistant, 1st Class, G. F. Hill, M.A. £300 to £500
 Assistants, and Class, John Allan, M.A.; G. C. Brooke, B.A. £150 to £300
 Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 99 Gt. Russell Street.

MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY, Cromwell Road, S.W.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington in 1881, the new museum being opened in the same year. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £60,543 in 1909-10.

Director, L. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S. £1,200
 Assistant Secretary, Charles E. Fagan. £700
 Assistant, 1st Class, Basil H. Soulsby, B.A., F.S.A. £300 to £500
 Clerks, W. H. R. Holl; W. J. Anderson. £150 to £350
 Assistant, 1st Class (Library), B. B. Woodward. £500
 Keeper of Zoology, Dr. Sidney F. Harmer, M.A., F.R.S. £800

Assistant Keepers, Edgar A. Smith, I.S.O.; Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe; Charles Owen Waterhouse. £500 to £650

Assistants, 1st Class, George A. Boulenger, F.R.S.; Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; Fras. Jeffrey Bell, M.A.; W. R. Ogilvie Grant; Sir George Francis Hampson, Bart.; Charles J. Gahan, M.A.; Randolph Kirkpatrick; Francis A. Hewan, B.A.; Dr. W. T. Calman; Ernest E. Austen; C. T. Reagon, M.A. £300 to £500
 Assistants, and Class, G. J. Arrow; A. S. Hirst; J. G. Dollman, B.A.; W. P. Pyersart; G. Meade-Waldo, B.A. £150 to £300
 Keeper of Geology, Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S. £700 to £800

Assistant do., Dr. F. A. Pether, F.R.S. £500 to £650
 Assistants, 1st Class, R. B. Newton; Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S.; G. C. Crick. £500 to £650
 Assistant, and Class, W. D. Lang, B.A. £150 to £300
 Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr. George T. Prior, M.A. £700 to £800

Assistants, 1st Class, L. J. Spencer, M.A.; Dr. G. F. H. Smith, M.A. £300 to £500
 Keeper of Botany, Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S. £700 to £800
 Assistants, 1st Class, A. Gepp, M.A.; E. G. Baker. £300 to £500

Assistant, and Class, H. F. Wernham, B.A. £150 to £300

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE, 19 Old Jewry, E.C.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 21 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £500,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1823 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38 Vic., c. 48), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £13,528 in 1909-10.

Comptroller-General, Sir George Hervey, K.C.B. £1,500
 Private Secretary, J. J. Broe. £700
 Assistant Comptroller, W. G. Turpin. £200 to £1,000
 Actuary, James Blakey, I.S.O. £250
 Chief Clerk, A. T. King, I.S.O. £100
 Principal Clerks, J. Blakey; F. M. Ashley; C. von Berg; H. Manwaring. £50 to £100
 Assistant do., T. Goward; £50 to £50; G. F. Ansell; E. R. Kennedy; H. Weatherill; W. F. Donist. £350 to £450
 Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, S.W.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £37,000 in 1824 for the purchase of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1858, 1896 and 1897.

Director, Sir Charles Holroyd. £1,000
 Keeper and Secretary, Hawes Turner. £750

NATIONAL GALLERY, BRITISH ART (The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£20,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection.
 Director, Sir Charles Holroyd. (see above)
 Keeper, D. S. MacColl. £250 to £500

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, Teddington, Middlesex.

The National Physical Laboratory, founded in 1889 for standardising and verifying instruments for testing materials and for the determination of physical constants, is controlled by a Board representing the Royal Society and the great Technical Societies. In addition to capital sums, an annual grant of £8,000 is contributed by H. M. Treasury; and subscriptions from the Technical Societies and other sources amount to about £1,000 a year. The Laboratory comprises four main departments: the Observatory Department, formerly Kew Observatory, is at Richmond, while at Teddington the work is organised under the departments of Physics, Engineering and Metallurgy. The Physics Department comprises Thermometric, Electrical, Metrological, and Optical Divisions. In addition, an Observatory has recently been opened at Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire, for research on Terrestrial Magnetism, Seismology, &c.

Chairman, The President of the Royal Society.
 Do. of Executive Committee, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.
 Director, R. T. Glazebrook, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Supt. Observatory Dept., Richmond, Charles Chree, L.D., F.R.S.

Assistant Accountants, E. W. Measor; H. D. Lewis; H. Dunsbury; R. M. Rogers; J. Ennis; J. T. Jones; F. Rendell; H. H. Batten; Ernest Williams; W. F. Mitchell; F. J. Pearson; A. G. Gapes £440 to £540
Examiners, W. A. Colford; C. R. Wickins; H. A. L. Chetwynd; W. A. Shepherd; T. Barratt; J. Matthews; E. W. A. Clason-Thur; B. M. Wyhe; A. E. Hewitt; R. Hill; F. C. Cook; T. E. Horton; A. E. Bradley; A. E. Modien; T. H. Cochrane; G. W. Nye; W. Goldard; H. Kemp; J. R. Armstrong; J. O. W. Goldard; H. Kemp; J. R. Armstrong; J. O. W. Goldard; A. L. Tyler; A. L. Wilson; A. W. Cross; G. Slater; W. G. Hunter; C. D. Upton; F. Cook; J. Potbury; J. P. Cackett; C. G. Burn; H. Lane; W. A. Barton; W. A. Mattinson; A. Matthews; G. T. Plozman; F. W. S. Gordon £360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss A. Sadler £280 to £400
Assist. Supts., Miss K. R. Barrett; Miss J. N. Nind (allowance of £30 to senior) £210 to £250

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, A. E. Eames £800 to £1,000
Deputy Controller, J. Newlands, C.M. £700 to £800
Assist. Controllers, J. Willshire; F. P. Diddon £525 to £600 (one to receive an allowance of £50)
Do., C. C. Goodway £400 to £500

Controller's Office.

Principal Clerks, V. M. Dunford; £400 to £500
Clerks (1st Class), A. W. Edwards; T. Mackenzie; L. E. B. Halerow; M. W. Irvine £310 to £400
Subordinate Clerks, A. S. Coates; £250 to £500; *G. S. Faunce; *A. L. Steel; F. Preston; R. Donaldson; J. V. Gane; A. Morgan; J. W. Francis; W. J. Warrington; F. N. Drutt; H. R. Tester; C. Hilton £350 to £415

* Rise to £450.

Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), W. H. Hyett; A. Tarley £350 to £415
Chief Supervisor (Female Staff), S. S. Dowday £130 to £300

Intelligence Department.

Superintendent, J. H. Coudrey £310 to £450

Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj. W. A. J. O'Meara, C.M.G., R.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, J. W. Woods; A. J. Stubbs, M.I.C.E. £700 to £900
Electrician, H. R. Kempe, M.I.C.E. £575 to £750
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Guntton £550 to £750
Staff Engineers (1st Class), T. H. Stockwell; H. Hartnell; W. Brown; A. L. De Lattre; A. W. Martin; J. E. Taylor; T. F. Purves; J. E. Eldridge; J. M. G. Tremaine £420 to £550
Consulting Engineer, Sir John Gray, C.B. £400
Staff Engineers (2nd Class), W. P. Murray; A. Booth; M. Ramsay; W. H. Powell; F. L. Henley; R. Waring; J. Martin; E. Turner; E. J. Ivison; D. H. Kennedy; E. W. Rees; C. C. Vyle; H. Wilson; E. Luck; W. J. Bailey; W. M. Batchelor; R. A. Weaver £200 to £400
Accountant, Edwin Williams £550 to £650
Principal Clerks, J. G. Dulladay; W. S. Mountain £420 to £500

Clerks (1st Class), H. G. Fisher; W. H. Kerr; H. J. Hoggarth; M. F. G. Boddington £320 to £400
Submarine Superintendent, (Woolwich) W. R. Culley, I.S.O., £500 to £700; (Dover) F. Pollard £400 to £500
Assistant do. (Woolwich) J. Bourdeaux £310 to £450;
Superintending Engineers, D. M. Stewart; G. M. Carr; G. W. Hook; W. Slingo; F. Trenain; A. Moir; E. Culley; J. W. Groves; W. Noble; J. Sheridan; F. H. Machugh; L. Probert; J. McL. Robb; R. McIlroy; J. F. Lamb £450 to £700
Assistant do., R. Johnson; W. McNair; T. Jenkins; A. Langdon; J. H. Fossett; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; J. Sinnott; S. A. Pollock; T. E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; E. H. Shaughnessy; E. Gomersall; C. Crompton; W. M. Evans; A. T. Kinsey; R. G. Masrnoon; J. H. Stanhope; H. V. Cornish £330 to £400

Factories.

Controller of Factories, W. G. Hinton £650 to £800
Superintendents, W. Milner; G. F. Mansbridge £470 to £550

Asst. Superintendents, J. J. Clementson; H. Moore £350 to £450
1st Class Clerks, W. B. Watkins; A. Bell; H. J. Langton £310 to £400

London Postal Service Department.**CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.**

Controller, Robert Bruce £1,000 to £1,200
Vice-Controller, T. Briggs £800 to £900
Assist. Controllers, J. W. Crawford; A. E. Adeney; F. Bray; J. Greer, C.M.G. £700 to £800
Chief Supts., H. Filmer; W. Howson; A. H. Reddrop; H. C. Somers; H. Norris; C. A. Comber; W. T. Wheeler; H. F. Foster; W. T. B. Young £500 to £600

Principal Clerks, J. A. Walker; A. L. Couratin; C. A. Wheeler; W. V. Inman; C. J. Bunley; W. C. Waller; J. Elder; L. B. Nicholson; J. G. Turner £400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, J. R. Edsall; J. Thomas; E. A. B. Browne; E. F. Bolton; H. L. Jones; D. Scott; F. Hudson; G. F. Dancaster; D. E. Ayling; C. H. Cooke; C. E. Hamer; J. W. Campion; W. Winter; H. G. Carter; H. Mould; W. Fugh; T. A. Varley; W. M. Beattie £310 to £400

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents, F. G. Whitaker; W. W. Robinson; E. Cane; C. Still; J. G. Oakley; J. A. Hyde; E. T. Woolley; W. W. Pym £450 to £550
Assistant Superintendents (1st Class), *J. S. D. Ford; *W. E. Gould; *G. Hine; *J. G. Elford; *S. W. Lloyd; *C. S. Rogers; *J. Gould; *C. Dashedfield; *J. J. Fox; *P. Hale; *R. Griffin; *J. H. Hayes; *H. G. Dickinson; *W. T. Kemp; *T. P. Pickard; *H. A. Cockshott; *J. F. Williams; *J. W. Blackwell; W. D. Smith; C. A. Woodbridge £300 to £405
 * On old scale, £300 to £450.

Metropolitan District Offices.**West Central, New Oxford Street.**

Postmaster, D. H. Rooney £600
Assist. Postmaster, A. G. Atterbury £400 to £500
Assist. Superintendent (1st Class), H. Johnson £300 to £405

Western, 3 Vere Street.

Postmaster, W. D. Wheldon £600
Assist. Postmaster, A. H. Mann £400 to £500
Assist. Superintendent (1st Class), S. J. Collis £300 to £405

Paddington, 29 London Street.

Postmaster, E. F. Page £650
Assist. Postmaster, C. Esley £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Martin £310 to £400
Assistant Superintendent (1st Class), A. T. Jones £300 to £405

Eastern, 295 Whitechapel Road.

Postmaster, J. K. Gibson £650
Assist. Postmaster, H. Turrell £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. W. F. Rolph £310 to £400
Assist. Superintendent (1st Class), I. T. Mitchell £310 to £405

South-Western, Howick Place, Victoria Street.

Postmaster, J. E. P. O'M. Carow £700
Assist. Postmaster, T. James £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, F. W. D'Evelyn £310 to £400
Assist. Superintendents (1st Class), J. J. Foster; W. B. D. Poulton £300 to £405
P.M. House of Commons, J. Lincoln £300 to £405

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.

Assist. Postmaster, H. T. Woods £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, F. Harding £310 to £400

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street.

Postmaster, H. Naylor £650
Assist. Postmaster, A. R. Broad £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. Fryer £310 to £400
Assistant Superintendent (1st Class), J. Clark £300 to £405

Norwood, 32 Westow Street.

Assist. Postmaster, J. W. Aston £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, L. T. Churley £310 to £400

Northern, 46 Essex Road.

Postmaster, H. E. Anderson £600
Assist. Postmaster, B. S. Hurman £400 to £500
Assist. Superintendent (1st Class), H. A. Tann £300 to £405

North-Western, 28 Eversholt Street.

Postmaster, R. Pascall	£600
Asst. Postmaster, R. H. W. Batley	£400 to £500
Assistant Superintendent (1st Class), J. Bailey	£300 to £400

London Telephone Service.

General Manager, G. F. Preston	£700 to £900
Principal Clerk, A. L. E. Berlyn	£400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, P. W. Coleman	£300 to £400
Asst. Superintendent (Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddiard	£200 to £250
Female Superintendent (Operating Staff), Miss A. A. Hepp	£200 to £300

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Arthur Huclin Wilson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	£1,000 to £1,200
2nd do., John Sinclair, M.D.	£450 to £650
Female do., Miss M. L. C. Madghon, M.B.	£350 to £550
Asst. do., Miss C. A. King, M.B.	£200 to £300
1st Assistant, G. C. W. Wright, M.B.	£300 to £400
2nd Assistants, H. E. Hewitt, M.B.; H. H. Bashford, M.D.	£200 to £300

Money Order Department.

Controller, F. Wickham	£200 to £1,000
Asst. do., H. Pearson	£600 to £700
Principal Clerks, R. J. Sanderson; J. A. Griffin	£500 to £550
Asst. Principal Clerks, F. J. White; W. J. Parker	£400 to £450
1st Class Clerks, *H. Taylor; F. R. Frost; H. Walker; C. H. Browne; A. W. Cheffins; E. J. McCormick	* £430. £300 to £400

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss R. Loch	£350 to £450
Deputy Supt., Miss S. A. M. Hawkins	£270 to £330
Assistant Superintendents	
(Old Money Order Branch Establishment)	
Misses M. H. Renwick; M. M. Billing	£220 to £250
(Old Postal Order Branch Establishment)	
Miss A. Lacey	£220 to £250

(Combined Establishment.)

Misses B. M. Golden; J. A. Duncan	£220 to £250
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Returned Letter Office.

Controller, John R. Burr	£550 to £700
Principal Clerks, H. F. McConnell; H. J. Draper	£440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, S. R. Hart; J. W. Schofield; R. E. Brooks; W. G. Green; A. C. Chalk; N. L. Hubert; R. W. Crawford	£310 to £400

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, Henry Davies, i.s.o.	£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Controllers, J. H. R. West, i.s.o.; H. E. Charlton; C. C. Sutcliffe; G. A. F. Rogers	(one to £500) £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, E. H. Daniell; W. G. Trinder; W. A. E. Batchelor; Wm. Johnson; P. E. Walker; R. H. J. Walliker; C. F. Nash; G. L. Brooks; H. T. J. A. Rickard; E. Macdonald; A. G. Duffield; J. Kenneth; J. W. Page; J. Polham; R. Remington; A. G. Gurr; W. J. Durrell; A. L. Fieldson; H. S. Compton	£450 to £550, ten to £600
Superintendents, M. Wheeler; F. J. Venables; W. A. Millington; R. H. A. Edwards; J. P. Lee; A. H. Bowie; C. R. Undrell; J. P. Sutton; L. A. Rainbach; C. J. Donaldson; T. Lyon; W. C. Bellamy; J. P. White; W. L. Moran, £440 to £490; Wm. Smith; T. Lenn; H. Whitham; A. Emmett; T. W. Williams; H. Rand; W. S. Bond; C. H. Drake; W. T. Newman; J. R. Smith; H. Weedon; C. G. Hawkes; L. L. N. C. Rumsey; P. T. Cavanagh; E. Bennett; J. Johnson; W. J. Orams; B. L. Gardiner; H. K. Bennett; C. E. Bate; A. Horn; C. E. Banks; T. S. Hutchings; W. S. Barrett; A. Hamstock; A. A. Stoneham; G. E. Hulso; C. H. Boyle; H. L. Drew; H. Ganson; W. Plinn; J. W. Askew; H. A. Greig; F. Middleton; H. Joy; F. W. Nunneley; F. J. Brett; P. V. Turpin; E. Moore; A. H. Taylor; T. M. Plucknett; J. M. Linsdell; C. F. Constant; C. W. M. Paterson; H. F. Cornwell; J. Adderley; F. Atwell; R. J. Entwistle; J. W. Tasker; D. H. McCabe; T. E. Oliver	£325 to £450

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss M. C. Smith, i.s.o.	£350 to £500
(Personal allowance £100)	

Deputy Supts., Misses R. K. Corbould; F. Jacques; R. G. Edkins; J. R. Hume

Asst. do., Misses A. E. Sharrock (at maximum of late class of Senior Asst. Supts., viz., £500); A. M. Haynes; M. M. J. Latham; M. M. Haynes; K. Eyre; H. G. Young; E. E. Wyndham; K. A. Bumpas; L. A. Sweet; F. S. MacKinn; M. Phelan; A. R. Paterson; J. Buchanan	£270 to £330, one to £350
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Solicitor's Department.

The Solicitor, Sir Robert Hunter, c.b.	£1,500 to £2,000
Asst. do., Robert Noyes	£600 to £900
Principal Clerks (solicitors), Samuel Budd; Edward Arnold	£500 to £600
Prof. Assistants (solicitors), H. Opie Smith; J. Okell; D. Aikenhead Stroud; H. E. Gallaher; S. Johnson	
Other Assistants to Solicitor, W. McIntyre; E. J. Armstrong; W. C. E. Brignall; P. W. McIntyre; E. Edwards; H. Beagley; H. Hellwig.	

Stores Department.

Controller, G. Morgan	£200 to £1,000
Assistant do., H. Ogden; W. H. Allen	(with allowance of £50 to senior) £600 to £700
Staff Officers, J. F. Aldridge; G. W. F. Ford; W. J. Etheridge; F. W. Curtis; A. Garner	£500 to £600
Deputy Staff Officers, A. C. Day; J. M. Edwards; H. Sparks; T. E. Rowland; A. A. Parsons; H. A. Cheel	£400 to £475
1st Class Clerks, C. Ward; M. Dalton; J. H. G. Taylor; R. J. Fewings; C. J. Gates; E. Banwell; W. M. Cook; P. H. Horner; L. W. Wright; C. Wheeler; J. H. Reeves; G. M. Hewson; T. Wewill	£320 to £400; Provincial, £280 to £370

Surveyors' Establishment (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, W. S. Rushton, i.s.o.; P. P. V. Turner; R. O. N. Deane; W. A. D. Evanson; T. E. Barnard; D. W. C. Markham; M. J. Melrose; G. A. Whiteman; F. E. Adams; J. L. McDonald; W. Castell; H. S. Wooster; W. Dickinson; H. W. Austin; F. Pullen; W. Brown; T. Kelly	£600 to £900
Asst. Surveyors, 1st Class, R. D. Shawfield; J. J. Thompson; T. R. Ling; J. S. Harvey; D. A. Macphail; G. L. Hawling; F. W. Oakley; J. F. Horn; G. E. M. Forrest; F. W. L. Fowke; W. M. Simpson; A. S. Ayton; W. Benson; E. W. Wedlake; P. C. Luke; G. N. Merrell; J. G. Mellersh; G. Wallace	£425 to £525
Asst. Surveyors, 2nd Class, J. G. Chichester; Daniel J. Moore; P. P. Richardson; E. F. A. Breckhardt; G. P. B. Halliwell; C. White; R. M. Longland; J. G. Madden; R. Ramsay; F. L. Freeling; F. Makepeace; F. W. Rhodes; R. F. Bradford; H. V. Orr; J. H. Irish; W. S. Harrison; D. Dunlop; E. J. Gayes; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; T. J. Hubbard; H. E. J. Fay; J. G. Lathwaite; G. P. Cooper; H. H. Meares; C. H. G. Baillie; J. S. Meals; H. F. Verham; A. J. Wallace; W. E. Ord; T. P. Hobbins; N. S. Harvey; J. T. Fosell; F. N. Woodburn; J. C. Johnston; A. G. Spafford; C. C. Hall; H. C. A. White; T. E. Gardiner; R. J. R. Menham; C. A. Jackson; T. W. McConnell; D. K. Hopkyns; J. J. Deans; E. F. Nunn; F. H. Kempe; J. W. Jay; L. A. Jones; A. H. Barry; D. J. Lidbury; S. H. G. Dainton; W. R. Storr; E. T. Crutcheley	£250 to £400

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The origin of the Privy Council is somewhat obscure. At the present time it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 250. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the Judicial Committee of the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is the Fourth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Viscount Wolverhampton, c.s.c.	£2,000
Private Sec., H. J. Stanley	£300
Clerk of the Council, Sir Almeric W. Fitzroy, c.s.c.	£1,500
Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, J. C. Ledlie, b.c.l.	£1,200
Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay	£600 to £800
Staff Clerk, H. E. Moon, i.s.o.	£300 to £400

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD, Old Jewry, E.C.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1837 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. The total amount thus borrowed in 1908-9 amounted to £2,714,068.

Chairman, Hon. Herbert C. Gibbs	unp.
Deputy-Chairman, E. Norman	unp.
Secretary, R. Philpot, C.B.	£1,500
Chief Clerk, B. Allen, L.S.O.	£600 to £800
Solicitor, Chas. H. Davis	£1,200 to £1,500
Chief Clerk to do., C. L. Nicholson	£1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk (in charge of accounts), F. W. B. Godrich	£500 to £600

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignitaries, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants to meet benefactions awarded to benefices not exceeding £300 in net annual value. The total amount distributed in 1908 was about £31,530. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu.

Chief Clerk, Wm. Lipscomb.

Senior Clerks, George Simpson; Henry Groves; John P. Sainsford; V. Genville Brothcroft; R. G. Rowland.

Junior Clerks (Upper Division), E. Jump; M. Rogers; W. Russell; D. Smeaton; W. Holford; W. J. P.

Smith; A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight.

Solicitor, F. G. Hughes.

Asst. Solicitor, W. G. Hannah.

Architect, Alfred Hugh Hughes.

Auditor, H. C. Garland, 33 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC,

Chancery Lane, W.C.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £24,800 in 1908-9. (For hours see p. 400.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.

Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400

Assistant Keeper and Secretary, S. R. Scargill-Bird, £800

Assistant Keepers, John E. E. Sharp; G. F. Handcock;

A. A. Roberts; R. F. Isaacson; G. J. Morris; H.

Rodney £500 to £700

Clerks, F. G. Atkinson; E. Salisbury; K. H. Brodie;

H. Hall; J. G. Black; C. G. Crump; A. St. J. Story;

Mackenzie; B. G. Fowler; J. C. Lyle; M. S.

Ginsbury; C. Johnson; A. E. Stamp; H. E. Head-

lam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff;

A. F. Bland; M. C. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson;

J. J. O'Reilly £150 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD,

Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.

Judge, John Roskill, K.C.

Registrar, Sir William Henry Talbot (Town Clerk).

Deputy Registrar, Harry Elcott.

Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.

Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

STATIONERY OFFICE,

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1782, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c., contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The administrative expenses were estimated at £39,660 for 1909-10.

Controller, Rowland Bailey, M.V.O. £1,200 to £1,500

Private Secy, W. R. Coddington.

Asst. Controller, P. W. Newbold.

Superintendent of Demands, R. Barton £700 to £900

Accountant, W. F. Gorin £500 to £600

Supt. of Paper, W. G. Wightman £500 to £600

Clerk of Publications, A. J. Ellis £450 to £600

Supt. of Stores, I. A. H. Watson £450 to £600

Clerk in Charge, Dublin, F. Hayward £642

Do., Edinburgh, C. H. Balmain £350 to £450

Assistants to Heads of Branches, L. W. Hill (Dublin);

H. E. Pitman; A. L. Scroech; G. H. Thwaites;

H. M. Welch; G. H. Wright £300 to £400

Clerk (Old Estab.), J. Lotts £300 to £400

Minor Staff Officers, E. W. E. Liddington; W. R.

Coddington; G. Melsau, £250 to £350; J. Boyd; E. H.

Chapman; H. A. White £500 to £600

Technical Assist. to Supt. of Paper, G. E. Whiles and

E. J. Stallybrass £200 to £350

Supt. of Printing, T. D. Dutton £500 to £650

Assist. do., W. G. Bishop £350 to £440

Technical Assist. to Supt. of Demands, C. W. Howard,

£450; J. C. Rowden £300

Examiners of Printers' Accounts, J. E. C. Bateman;

A. J. Biggs; G. W. Riley £275 to £375

Asst. to Supt. of Printing, J. Paterson £200 to £300

Asst. Examiner of Printing and Binding, J. E. H.

Wilson (Dublin) £200 to £300

Supt. of Binding, F. J. Williamson £450 to £600

Assist. do., J. R. Crane £300

Exam. of Binders' Accts., G. D. Rose £300

THAMES CONSERVANCY,

Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1287, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.

Chairman, Lord Desborough, M.C.V.O.

Secretary,

TRADE BOARD OF,

Whitehall Gardens and Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II. in 1666, and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1786. The duties of this Committee (which, unlike the other Council Committees, has a president of its own) are to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures, the non-legal machinery of Bankruptcy, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Railway, Tramway, Water and Gas Companies, Electric Lighting, Harbours and Light-houses, and Merchant Shipping, acting under the latter heading as Auditor of the Trinity House accounts. The administrative expenses were £39,700 in 1909-10.

President, Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P. £2,000

Private Secs., E. H. Marsh, M.C., and J. A. Webster,

£500; Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest (unpaid).

Permanent Sec., Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B. £2,000

Private Sec., E. R. Eddison and W. W. Marsh.

Parliamentary Sec., H. J. Tennant, M.P. £1,200

Private Sec., E. W. Rowntree £1,000

Four Assistant Secretaries (£1,000 to £1,200 and

£1,200 to £1,500).

Harbour Department, Hon. H. W. Pelham, C.B.

Marine Department, Sir Walter J. Howell, K.C.B.

Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department, G.

R. Askwith.

Railway Department, W. F. Marwood.

* With extra £50.

† With extra £25.

Superintendent of London Traffic Branch, Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G. £1,200
Accountant-General, G. S. Fry £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Comptroller-General (Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Dept.), G. J. Stanley, C.M.G. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Assistant Secretary Marine Dept., R. C. Heron-Maxwell £950
Principal Clerks, Gurnham Roper; E. G. Moggridge; H. Fountain; C. Hipwood; H. F. Carill; O. Jones; W. H. Clark, C.M.G.; H. Boot £700 to £900
Clerks, G. E. Barag, £550 to £650; D. Todd; R. W. Rowntree; J. G. Bell; J. J. Willis; J. A. Webster; C. H. Grimshaw; G. C. L. Maund; R. W. Matthew; T. Lodge; C. J. O. Sanders; W. Carter; E. J. Elliot; T. W. Phillips; E. R. Eddison; U. Wolf; A. R. Thomson; C. Boyd; S. G. Tallents; and R. Brinsley-Richards £200 to £500
Director of Statistics in Labour Dept., F. H. McLeod £700 to £900

Accountants, A. Barnes; E. C. Stoneham £650 to £800
Chief Staff Officers, F. Barley (Commercial Intelligence) and R. Leach £500 to £600
Senior Staff Officers, A. A. Wotzol; F. Hooper; P. L. Ashby; W. H. Dawson £400 to £500
Staff Clerks, W. F. P. Soggin; E. J. Shekton £450 to £550
£550; E. Broom; G. E. Norman; £300 to £450; J. L. Boddall; H. C. Honey; H. G. A. Mayhew; G. B. Shepherd; A. C. W. Gay; A. S. Lake; J. Keeling £300 to £400
and Class Staff Officers, F. W. Perrett; R. Henshall; A. W. Basham; S. W. Clark; T. G. Gibson £350 to £400

Assistant Staff Officers, J. M. Bryce; G. W. Belis; H. G. Wickham; F. H. Taylor £200 to £350
Chief Labour Correspondent, C. J. Drummond £500
Investigators and Labour Correspondents, Miss Clara W. Collet; J. J. Dent; £450; I. H. Mitchell; D. C. Cummings £300 to £400
Supt. of Registry, Thomas Anderson, I.S.O. £500
Staff Clerk for Light Railway Orders, P. H. Thomas, I.S.O. £350 to £500
Librarian, R. J. Lester, I.S.O. £350 to £500
Translator, W. J. Gleny £400
Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work, S. G. Spencer £300 to £450
Clerk in Charge of Electric Lighting Acts, M. J. Collins £300 to £400
Staff Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans, R. S. Lendrum £350

Minor Staff Officer, H. J. Wilson £250 to £350
Assistant Clerks (1st Class), A. Hill, I.S.O., £450; J. Quick; T. Thorpe; F. A. Fahy; P. J. Descours; J. G. Hargreaves; W. Greig £300 to £400
Second Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), G. W. Irons; E. Andrews; L. Goldie; A. C. W. Gay; C. Thornton; H. T. Perry; H. Yates; W. Stanley; E. J. Dos Santos; R. Salgent; H. R. Bamford; A. D. Samuel; W. H. Thomas; H. Cook; T. W. Hodges; J. Nicholls; E. C. Page; R. F. G. Heatly; A. C. Mackay; C. Jones; W. F. Stone; P. L. Ellercamp; W. J. Smith; W. Smith; E. Burton; H. W. Dalmon; F. P. Holmes; H. Townsend; F. W. Emier; C. A. Carter; W. E. Wilson; J. U. Smith; J. T. Fratten; A. E. Tyler, £250 to £350; and 77 Second Div. Clerks.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, 75 Basinghall St. Director of Commercial Intelligence, T. Worthington £700 to £900

EXHIBITIONS BRANCH, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W. Director, U. F. Wintour.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION, 68 Victoria Street, S.W. Director, H. Fountain.
Assistant Director, H. W. Macrosty £500 to £600
Supt. of Staff, J. W. Verdier £400 to £500
LABOUR EXCHANGES, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. Director, W. H. Beveridge.
General Manager, C. F. Key.

LEGAL BRANCH.—£22,150.
Solicitor, R. E. Cunliffe £1,800
Assistant Solicitor, Edmund Potter £1,000
Principal Clerks, Edwin Gillet; G. C. Vaux.
Clerk in Charge of Bankruptcy Sub-Dept., W. T. Kaye.

PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Professional Member of Marine Dept. (7 Whitehall Gardens), Capt. A. J. G. Chalmers £800 to £1,000
Harbour Department, Commander George C. Frederick, R.N. £1,000
Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus, Commander William Francis Edgar Freeland, R.N. £600
Assistant, Commander J. D. Daintree, R.N. £350 to £400

Office of Inspectors of Railways,
8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

Chief Inspecting Officer, Lieut.-Col. Horatio Arthur Yorke, C.B., R.E. £2,400
Inspecting Officers, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Von Donop, R.E.; Major J. W. Pringle, R.E.; Lt.-Col. E. Druitt, R.N. £800 to £1,000
Assistant do., J. P. Scott Main; J. H. Armytage £500 to £700
Electric Adviser, A. P. Trotter £800 to £1,000
Electrician and Assistant to do., J. Rennie £300 to £450

Bankruptcy Department,

Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.

Insp.-Gen. in Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis £1,000 to £1,200
Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane £500
Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. A. Clarke £700 to £800
Chief Auditor, J. R. J. Johnston £600 to £700
Auditor, J. F. Bird £500 to £600
Junior Inspector, A. A. Taylor £500 to £600
Examiners, W. C. Taylor; A. Mills; H. V. Bates; H. C. Watson £400 to £500
Junior do., W. G. Knight; W. A. Clark; C. C. Stouhouse; W. J. Walker; T. S. Hutchinson, £300 to £400; A. H. S. Miller £300 to £350
Staff Clerks, F. W. Pote; D. Orr; E. Carwithen and Division Clerks (Higher Grade), H. I. R. Audain; H. Bennell; F. L. Bamford; J. Lennox; N. Stanger; D. Hughes; T. J. Dale; A. Rowley £250 to £350

RECEIVERS.

Birmingham, &c., A. S. Cully £1,100
Asst., G. H. Acheson £400
Bradford and Halifax, W. Durranee £800 to £900
Brighton, &c., E. W. J. Savill £800
Bristol, F. L. Clark £500 to £600
Cambridge, H. W. Cox £500
Carmarthen, H. W. Thomas £500
Dersbury and Huddersfield, C. Wollett £450 to £500
Hanley, &c., F. T. Halcomb £500
Hull, &c., C. H. King £500
Ipwich, F. Messent £500
Liverpool, E. D. Symonds £800 to £1,000
London and N. Suburban, G. Mercer £1,000
Asst., F. T. Garton £350
London and S. Suburban, H. Llewellyn Howell £300
Asst., J. B. Knight £400
Manchester, J. G. Gibson £800 to £1,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne, T. Gourlay £600 to £700
Northampton, A. Ewan £1,000
North Glamorgan-shire, Ellis Owen £600
Nottingham, E. W. Humphreys £250 to £300
Shrewsbury, F. Cariss £425
Southampton, T. Easton £500 to £600
Swansea, H. Rees £400 to £600

Companies Department, 27 Great George Street.

Comptroller, G. Stapleton Barnes, C.B. £1,400
Chief Clerk, H. A. Payne £500 to £700
Examiner, C. Wright £400 to £500
Assistant Examiners, R. F. Price; W. W. Coombs £250 to £350
and Division Clerk (Higher Grade), M. H. Truelove £250 to £350

Companies (Winding-Up), 33 Carey Street, W.C.

Senior Official Receiver, H. de Vaux Brougham
Senior Asst. do., Henry Edward Burgess
Asst. do., W. J. Warley; H. M. Winears each

General Register and Record Office of Shipping

and Seamen, Tower Hill, E.—£12,239.
Registrar-General, Henry Noel de Merindol Malan £700 to £900

Staff Clerks, C. H. Jones (Assist. Registrar-General);
 G. A. Hooke £400 to £600
Clerks, A. Clatworthy; J. B. Gaunt; S. Keth; H. Nicoll £35 to £400
and Division Clerks (Higher Grade), A. L. Thayer; W. Avery; W. H. Lee £250 to £350
Staff Clerks, C. L. Compton; R. Crane; Among Staff
Clerks, J. C. Randall; E. H. Atkins each £250
Officers appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.
Referes, Augustus G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S.; C. V. Boys, F.R.S.; J. S. Haldane, F.R.S.
Chief Gas Economist, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.

Standards Department, 7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.
Deputy Warden of the Standards, Maj. P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S. £800
Superintending Clerk, G. W. Seilar £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, H. B. C. Darling £300 to £400

Marine Consultative Branch,

54 Victoria Street, S.W.

Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector Chain Cables and Anchor Proving Establishments, A. Borth £600 to £800
Assistants to do., E. Carlton; C. W. Roberts; H. G. Dixon; H. J. Vose.
Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. D. Archer £600 to £700
Assistants to do., A. J. Daniel; A. E. Lavers; F. W. Parlett.
Princ. Surveyor Tonnage, J. T. Wilkins £520 to £600
Assistants to do., E. W. Colvill; C. R. Godfree; C. Pauds; F. W. Daniel.

Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, S.W.
Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, J. M. Harvey £520 to £600
Nautical Assistant, D. Fulton £200 to £300

Marine Survey Staff, 79 Mark Lane, E.C.

Principal Officer for London District, J. B. Park £650
Chief Examiner of Engineers, W. T. Seaton £500 to £600

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" with certain intervals since 1522. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is, *ex officio*, Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Patronage Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—

The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C., M.P.
(Prime Minister) £5,000
Private Secs. to Prime Minister, V. Nash, C.B. £500;
 R. S. Meiklejohn, £300; M. Sturgis, £200; and
 Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P. n.p.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., W. H. Clark, C.M.G., £300; John Rowland, £250; M. H. Sands, £200; and H. D. MacLaren, M.P. n.p.

JUNIOR LORDS—

Capt. Cecil William Norton, M.P. £1,000
John Henry Whitley, M.P. £1,000
J. W. Guillard, M.P. £1,000
O. Partington, M.P. n.p.

JOINT SECRETARIES—

Financial, Rt. Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., B. P. Blackett £150
Patronage, Rt. Hon. Joseph Albert Pense, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., R. H. Davies, £300; F. R. L. Renbold £100

Permanent Secretary and Auditor of the Civil List, Sir George Herbert Murray, G.C.B. £2,500
Private Sec., G. C. Upcott £150
Assistant Secretary, Sir T. L. Heath, K.C.B. £1,500
Principal Clerks, J. W. Gawston; E. G. Harman; J. S. Bradbury, C.B.; R. F. Wilkins; M. G. Ramsay, C.B.; G. L. Barstow each £1,000 to £1,200
1st Class Clerks, C. L. Davies; M. P. Headlam; H. Higgs, C.B.; R. S. Meiklejohn; S. Arncliffe-Smith; L. C. Bromley; N. E. Behrens; E. W. H. Millar £700 to £900

and Class Clerks, G. C. Upcott; R. G. Hawtrey; C. D. Robertson; B. P. Blackett; C. L. Stocks; O. E. Niemeyer; A. W. Hurst; F. Phillips; J. H. McCraig; R. A. Cross; F. W. Leith Ross £200 to £300
Parliamentary Clerk, M. F. Headlam.

Assistant, E. Tigar, I.S.O. £450
Treasury Officers of Accounts (vacancy) £850 to £1,000; and J. S. Bradbury, C.B. £600 to £900
Assistant Accountant, E. W. Davies £400 to £600
Auditors of Sheriffs' Accounts, B. J. Bridgeman, M.P.; and G. W. Couch £200 to £400
Superintendent of Registry, A. J. Hiscock £500
Asst. Supt. do., R. J. Luff £400
Chief Bookkeeper, C. Waters £500
Statistical Clerk, J. Fry £400
and Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, H. T. Holmes; T. Sibley £250 to £350

Department of Solicitor to the Treasury and King's Proctor,

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

Treasury Solicitor, J. P. Mellor, C.B. £2,000
Assistant Solicitors, A. H. Dennis, £1,500; H. E. F. Comyn £1,200
Assistants, W. Brown, £1,000; W. de G. Lamotte £800 to £900

Chief Clerks and 1st Class Clerk, H. M. Warne; C. H. E. Fletcher; R. H. Gardner; C. Owen £550 to £750
Staff Clerk, W. J. Adley, I.S.O. £300 to £400
Assistant Chief Clerks, H. A. Weeks; G. C. Crispin; and one vacancy £350 to £550
Professional Clerks, A. E. Wade; J. H. Crawley; A. F. Gilchrist; A. W. Brown; C. M. Loese; J. C. P. Kinsman.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Burnet.
Deputy do., C. H. Hunt.
Clerks, W. J. Hagon; W. J. Smith.

Law Courts Branch.

Principal, A. T. Hare £1,200
Assistant for Chancery and Charity Business, J. Rye £400 to £700
Assistant for Common Law and Admiralty Business, R. M. Greenwood £400 to £700
Professional Clerks, E. M. Reid; H. C. Talbot; H. G. de Hamel.

King's Proctor's Office,

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.

King's Proctor, J. P. Mellor, C.B.
Assistant King's Proctor, W. Brown.
Principal Clerk, C. E. Stredwick.
Clerks, W. G. Chapman (Professional); E. S. Osborne.

Parliamentary Counsel,

First Counsel, Sir Arthur T. Thring, K.C.B. £2,500
Second do., F. F. Liddell £1,800 to £2,000
Clerks, Frederick Wm. Gardner, I.S.O.; Albert Prince Bishop; Edward Gardner £100 to £400

Rating of Government Property.—Office, £2,223.
Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F. J. Bacon £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant, F. C. Ruddle £600 to £800
Clerk, W. T. Chard £200 to £400
and Div. Clerk, Upper Grade, W. A. Walker £350

Fines and Penalties, 30 Abingdon Street, S.W.
Receiver, Thomas Edward Kebbel, M.A.

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the institution its first charter in 1534, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to this Corporation. Until 1854 all light dues were collected by Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren. The present duties of the Elder Brethren have reference to Pilotage, Lighthouses, Beacons, &c., and attendance at the Admiralty Court to act as assessors, also to advise the Board of Trade in nautical matters. There are 13 Acting Elder Brethren, of whom 2 are elected from the Royal Navy and 11 from the Merchant Service; there are also 11 Honorary Elder Brethren. The income of the Corporation derived from light dues levied on shipping entering and leaving British ports amounts to £300,000 per annum, which is expended in the maintenance of the Lighthouse and coast-marking system of England and Wales, under the financial control of the Board of Trade. The Corporation also administers certain charitable trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of decayed master mariners and their widows, the accounts in respect of which are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

ELDER BRETHREN.

H.M. The King; Admiral H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (Master); Capt. Sir G. R. Vyyan, K.C.M.G., R.N. (Deputy Master); Capt. A. E. Barlow; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; Rear-Adm. H. B. Stewart; The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell; Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; Capt. A. S. Thompson, C.B.; Capt. A. W. Clarke; Capt. R. Hoare; Capt. H. A. Blake; Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Capt. L. H. Crawford, C.B.; Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; The Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G.; Vice-Adm. H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, K.G.; The Earl Spencer, K.G.; Capt. O. P. Marshall; Capt. T. Golding; Capt. J. G. H. Flint; Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.G., M.P.

Secretary, Arthur Owen.

Principals, H. G. Willitt; H. A. Merson.

Senior Clerks, E. G. Weller; W. K. Bowen; M. K. Smith; W. L. Vetch.

Engineer-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Matthews, M.N.S.T.C.E.

Principal Pilotage Clerk, A. T. H. Scott.

Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE, 9 Serle Street, W.C.

Trustee Savings Banks first made the subject of legislation in 1866, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1867. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in 1908 to £54,475,702 (cash and stock), held on behalf of 1,782,326 depositors—an increase during the year of 5,538 depositors.

Chairman, Sir Albert K. Rollit, B.C.L.

Vice-Chairman, Thomas A. Welton, F.R.C.A.

Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

WALLACE COLLECTION,

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1867, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £7,414 in 1909-10.

Keeper & Secretary, Claude Phillips. £500

Inspector of Armouries, Guy F. Laking, M.V.O., F.R.S. hon.

Clerk, S. J. Camp. £100 to £300

WAR OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

A Secretary of State for War was first appointed in 1794, the control of the Land Forces of the Crown having been previously exercised by a Secretary at War, who was responsible to Parliament through the Home Secretary. In 1801 the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1824 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for that purpose. In 1904 an Army Council was

created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief.

Army Council.

Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., M.P. £5,000
 Chief of the General Staff (First Military Member), Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B. £3,000
 Adjutant-General to the Forces (Second Military Member), Gen. Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, K.C.B., D.S.O. £3,000
 Quarter-Master-General to the Forces (Third Military Member), Lt.-Gen. Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B., C.B. £2,500
 Master-General of the Ordnance (Fourth Military Member), Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B. £2,000
 Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Civil Member), The Lord Lucas £1,500
 Financial Secretary (Finance Member), F. Dyke Acland, M.P. £1,500
 Secretary, Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (Permanent Under-Secretary of State) £2,000
 Military Secretary to the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Selection Board, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, K.C.B. £1,500
 Asst. Mil. Sec., Lt.-Col. A. Crawford, R.A. £650
 Private Secs. to Sec. of State, A. E. Widdows, B.A., £250 (extra); and Hon. Maj. G. McMeeking, C.B., M.P. £250
 Assistant Private Sec., F. C. Bovenschen, B.A., £50 (extra)
 Private Secs. to Secretary, G. K. King, B.A., £100 (extra); E. B. Charteris and F. J. Stanley-Cary, un-

Clerical Establishment of the War Office.

Secretary, Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £2,000
 Assistant Secretary, R. H. Brade, C.B. £1,200

DEPARTMENT OF THE SEC. OF THE WAR OFFICE.

Principals, B. B. Cubitt, B.A.; H. H. Fawcett, £250 to £1,000; A. C. Podley, I.S.O. (acting) £250
 Assistant Principals, A. C. Strange (Principal Old Estab.); L. D. Holland, B.A.; E. V. Fleming, B.A.; C. F. Watherston, B.A. (Assistant Actuary); B. E. Holloway, B.A.; H. J. Creed, B.A.
 £700 to £900 and £600 to £800
 Clerks, B. S. Boniter, B.A.; F. C. Bovenschen, B.A.; H. T. Foyster, B.A.; G. F. Hills, B.A.; J. Houlihan, B.A.; G. K. King, B.A.; K. Lyon, B.A.; H. W. Mogridge, B.A.; L. G. S. Reynolds; A. E. Widdows, B.A. £150 to £500
 Chief Examiners, L. L. Duncan, M.V.O.; F.S.A.; W. T. H. Harris; P. Taylor. £450 to £500
 Librarians: Gen. Staff, F. J. Hudleston £400 to £600
 Parliamentary & Reference, A. D. L. Cary. £250

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Financial Secretary, Charles Harris, B.A. £2,250 to £2,500
 Private Sec., B. R. T. Grindle, M.A. (extra) £700
 Director of Contracts, H. D. De la Bère, C.B. £2,500
 Director of Army Accounts, J. A. Flynn, B.A. £2,000
 Director of Financial Services, W. D. Barry, M.A. £2,200
 Principals, G. P. Wight; J. M. Bull, B.A.; J. G. Ashley, M.A. (Actuary); W. A. Bland; J. A. Curcoran; H. W. W. McAnally, B.A.; N. F. B. Osborn, M.A.; S. Dannreuther, B.A. £850 to £1,000
 Assistant Principals, A. F. Major (Principal Old Estab.); J. B. Crossland, B.A.; B. M. Draper, B.A.; A. E. Turner, B.A.; R. J. G. C. Paterson, M.A.; E. J. Riley (acting); C. M. Wynne (acting). £700 to £900 and £600 to £800
 Clerks, H. Birkhead, B.A.; S. T. Clark, M.A.; H. C. Gordon, B.A.; B. R. T. Grindle, M.A.; C. N. Knight, B.A.; C. Vere. £150 to £500
 Chief Examiners, H. O. Williams, I.S.O.; H. A. Venables; W. Evans; J. W. Hickey; R. de M. Rudall, I.S.O.; R. J. Coles. £450 to £500
 Cashier, E. G. Landy. £350 to £450
 Asst. do., W. H. Bratlie. £215 to £350

* For other Private Secs. see Military Administration, pp. 223-225.

Staff Clerks, &c.

*Staff Clerks,** A. A. Barge; H. J. Barlow; C. F. Brown; J. F. Brown; A. D. L. Cary; F. W. Dunn; E. G. Easton; E. T. Gann; W. H. Glas-son; H. J. Green; W. C. Grose; R. G. Landy; A. Martinelli; W. H. Nicoll; T. E. Robinson; J. A. Rochford; G. T. Rogers; H. Rolfe; J. S. Thwaites; W. Trahan; W. G. West. £350 to £450
*Minor Staff Clerks,** H. A. Barlow; J. P. Hesse £300 to £400

*Supplementary Clerks,** J. I. Farrant; J. J. Macken £350 and *Div. Clerks, Higher Grade,** W. B. Aberj; J. Anderson; E. E. H. Atkin; E. P. Barham; E. C. E. Beavan; A. C. Beckwith; R. S. K. Bluntish; H. Boulton; T. Brice; H. Candler; W. G. Cool; W. Cottingham; I. C. Coulton; R. D. Courtney; W. J. Cousins; G. F. Culpin; A. P. Cun-ningham; E. H. Dallimore; E. E. F. Davies; F. G. Dickinson; J. Dixon, R.A.; A. W. Dollard; R. Evans; J. T. Fes; H. Flinter; W. W. Furlong; A. Purse; A. F. A. Gilbertson; A. E. Gundry; J. E. Hammonds; T. Harris; S. L. Hooker; P. E. D. Taglis; H. W. Jones, *sen. pos.*; C. G. Le Sneur; H. J. Laggus; W. R. MacDonald, R.A.; J. S. Moon; E. R. J. Morgan; C. J. Munich; J. Naish; A. E. Nunney; H. W. Parritt; J. E. Perrott; J. S. Pettitt; R. S. Raby; A. J. Rothson; A. J. Smith, R.A.; W. E. Smith; J. W. J. Stevens; W. E. G. Stocker; O. H. Taylor; E. S. Thorn; J. Underlin; W. C. Wright £250 to £350

Minor Staff Clerk, H. C. Glayshear £200 to £250
 There are also 54 other Second Division Clerks at £70 to £300, and 46 Abstracter Clerks and Assistant Clerks of the Abstracter Class at £55 to £150.

(See also MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, pp. 223-225.)

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

Temporary Office, 83 Pall Mall, S.W.

The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom, now under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, have been collected on the public account since 1760, when King George III. surrendered them and received in return an addition to his Civil List.
Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington, K.C., G.C.M.G., M.P.; Sir Edward Stafford Howard, K.C.B.; George Granville Leveson Gower, each £1,200
Principal Clerks, Frederick Hellard, £700 to £1,000; Charles E. Howlett £700 to £900
Senior Clerks, Morton Evans; W. Dawson Angier £450 to £600

1st Class Clerks, D. R. Crawford Smith, J. R. Maple, £350 to £450; W. Fidler; H. C. Eyles; E. Blanford; J. Whyte £350 to £430
Receiver-General, J. Murray Duncan, I.S.O. £900
Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth Forster Brown £600 to £700

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Stuart Fletcher £450 to £600

OFFICE IN DUBLIN.

Superintendent, J. Harper Seafie, I.L.R. £420 to £650
1st Class Clerk, G. H. Burnett £350 to £430

LEGAL BRANCH.

First Legal Assistant, D.W. Westnacoott £600 to £750
Second do., F. J. Kent £300 to £450
Solicitor, Scotland, Thomas Carmichael, R.S.C.
Do. Ireland, Hallows & Hamilton, Dublin.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

New Forest, Alton Hall, Bere, Parkhurst & Woolmer—
Deputy Surveyor, Hon. Gerald William Lascelles.
Deen—Gaveller, Sir Edward Stafford Howard, K.C.B.
Do. Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown.
Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver, V. F. Lees.
Windsor—Ranger, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
Do. Deputy do., Captain Walter Campbell.
Do. Bailiff, S. Colard.
Do. Deputy Surveyor, Arthur J. Forrest.

NEW FOREST.

Official Verderer, Sir Robert Hobart, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.P.
Effective Verderers, The Earl of Northampton; G. E. Briscoe Eyre; J. Jeffreys; R. F. Compton; J. C. Time; R. Pulteney.
Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.

* In alphabetical order.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests.

First Commissioner, The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. £2,000

Private Secs., E. H. Bright; C. Hackney; W. Dudley Ward, M.P. £1,000

Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B., C.V.O. £1,500

Private Sec., H. Bird.

Secretariat.

Assistant Sec., W. J. Downer, I.S.O. £800 to £1,000

Principal Clerks, W. R. Kerr; A. I. Durrant, M.V.O. £700 to £900

1st Class Clerks, W. Topp; H. J. Hapgood, C.B. £550 to £650

and Class Clerks, E. H. Bright; J. Eggar; A. I. Fritchard; H. Bird; W. F. Schofield; E. C. Cleary £150 to £500

Supt. of Registry, E. W. Horton £300 to £400

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, H. Wordley £600 to £800

Deputy do., J. A. W. Buchanan £470 to £600

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Locke £420 to £550

Senior Clerk, H. E. Stead £450 to £550

Senior Examiner of Taxation Accounts, A. L. Edwards £500 to £700

Staff Clerks, J. W. Alcock; A. C. E. Hughes; E. T. Blakey; W. L. Wharlin £300 to £400

Architects and Surveyors' Division.

Principal Architects and Surveyors, Sir Henry Tanner, I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A., £1,500; W. T. Oldrieve, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.) (Edinburgh) £1,000

Architects and Surveyors, H. N. Hawks, I.S.O.; J. Rutherford; W. Pott, A.R.I.B.A.; C. J. W. Simpson (China and Japan); H. A. Collins, A.R.I.B.A.; G. J. T. Revell, A.R.I.B.A. £750 to £900

Clerk, 1st Class (Old Estab.), W. H. David £400

Engineering Division.

Chief Engineer, E. G. Rivers, I.S.O., M.I.C.E. £1,000

Supplies Division.

Controller of Supplies, J. H. Hillier £700 to £900

Deputy do., J. W. Curry £420 to £550

Staff Clerk, S. M. Fane £300 to £400

Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Major W. C. Hussey, late R.E. £650 to £800

Assist. Bailiff, Maj. E. D. Haggitt, late R.E. £300 to £400

Osborne.

House Committee, Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B., C.V.O. (Chairman); The Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty; Rowland Bailey, M.V.O.; Sir G. H. Murray, G.C.B.; Sir James Reid, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir F. Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.; Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B.

Consulting Staff, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B. (Chairman); Director-General Medical Department of the Navy; Deputy Director-General Medical Department of the Navy; Director-General Army Medical Service; Deputy Director-General Army Medical Service; Prof. Sir Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir William H. Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.; Lt.-Col. Sir Havelock Charles, K.C.V.O., M.D.; W. Watson Cheyne, C.B., F.R.C.S.; H. H. Clutton, F.R.C.S.; David Ferrier, M.D., F.R.S.; James F. Goodhart, M.D., F.R.C.P.; A. Pearce Gould, F.R.C.S.; Edgar Hoffmeister, M.B.

Sec., A. I. Durrant, M.V.O.

Lady Visitors, The Marchioness of Londonderry;

Mrs. Lewis Harcourt; Miss Ethel McCaul, R.C.

House Governor, Lt.-Col. C. R. Kilkelly, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Matron, Miss G. F. Haines.

Chaplain, Rev. Canon Clement Smith, M.V.O.

GREAT LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Lord High Chancellor, Right Hon. Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G., b. 1846 (1905)	£10,000
Private Secretary, A. G. C. Liddell, c.n.	£500
Attorney-General, Sir William Snowdon Robson, K.C., M.P., b. 1852 (1908)	£7,000 and fees (in 1904-5 £5,994)
Solicitor-General, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, K.C., M.P., b. 1859 (1908)	£6,000 and fees (in 1904-5 £3,749)

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate, Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P., b. 1853 (1909)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, Arthur Dewar, K.C., M.P., b. 1856 (1909)	£2,000

IRELAND.

Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bart., b. 1832 (1892-95 and 1905)	£8,000
Private Secretary, Pierce L. Nolan	£500
Attorney-General, Richard Robert Cherry, K.C., M.P., b. 1859 (1905)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, Edmund Barry, K.C., b. 1866 (1905)	£2,000

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Robert Threshie, Baron Loreburn, G.C.M.G.	£10,000
Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000). ..	
Apptd. Age & Jan.	1910.

Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten, G.C.M.G.	1887	79
Rt. Hon. Lord Alton	1905	65
Rt. Hon. Lord Collins	1907	67
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1907	59
And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.		

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,
Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

The Committee is composed of Members of the Privy Council qualified under 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 41; 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 86; 30 & 40 Vict. cap. 59; 50 & 52 Vict. cap. 70; 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 44 and 8 Edw. 7 cap. 52. The members usually attending are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (Macnaghten, Atkinson, Collins, Shaw); and such other members of the Privy Council as have held high judicial office.

Registrar, Charles J. Neale £1,200 |

Chief Clerk (vacant) £450 |

2nd Clerk (vacant) £450 |

3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys |

Registrar in Ecclesiastical and Maritime Causes, The Registrar of the Privy Council.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, b. 1838, apptd. 1907.

LORD JUSTICES (each £5,000).

Apptd. Age & Jan. 1910.

Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan Williams	1897	71
Rt. Hon. Sir John Fletcher Moulton	1906	65
Rt. Hon. Sir George Farwell	1906	64
Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. B. Buckley	1906	64
Rt. Hon. Sir W. R. R. Kennedy	1907	63

Officers of the MAST & OF THE ROLLS.—£1,225.

Secretary, W. H. Cozens-Hardy £500 |

Principal Clerk, William P. Mars £400 |

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Justices (each £5,000)—

Apptd. Age & Jan. 1910.

The Lord High Chancellor.	1905	63
Hon. Sir Matthew I. Joyce	1900	70
Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady	1902	58
Hon. Sir Thos. Rolfs Warrington	1904	58
Hon. Sir Ralph Neville	1906	62
Hon. Sir Robert John Parker	1906	52
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1908	53

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Rt. Hon. Lord Alington, G.C.B. (b. 1824, apptd. 1900) £8,000 |

Secretary, P. S. Grene £500 |

Clerk, D. H. Ockenden £400 |

Justices (each £5,000)—

Apptd. Age & Jan. 1910.

Hon. Sir William Grantham	1886	74
Hon. Sir John Compton Lawrence	1890	77
Hon. Sir Edward Ridley	1897	66
Hon. Sir Charles John Darling	1897	60
Hon. Sir A. Moseley Channell	1897	71
Hon. Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart.	1897	64
Hon. Sir Thomas F. Bucknill	1899	64
Hon. Sir Joseph Walton	1902	64
Hon. Sir Arthur Richard Jelf	1902	72
Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray	1904	67
Hon. Sir Alfred T. Lawrence	1904	64
Hon. Sir Henry Sutton	1905	54
Hon. Sir William Pickford	1907	61
Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge	1907	58
Hon. Sir John A. Hamilton	1909	50

Bankruptcy.

Justice, Hon. Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore.

Companies Winding-Up.

Justices, The Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady and The Hon. Sir Ralph Neville.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir John C. Bigham, b. 1840, apptd. 1909 £5,000 |

Justice, Hon. Sir Bagnave Deane, b. 1845, apptd. 1905 £5,000 |

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

Judges, Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

COURT OF ARCHES.

Judge, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L., b. 1852, apptd. 1903.

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords.—£850.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir K. M. Mackenzie, K.C.B., K.C. |

Chief Clerk, Adolphus Geo. Chas. Liddell, c.n. £600 |

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Kenneth A. Muir Mackenzie, K.C.B., K.C. £1,800 |

Private Sec. and Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Adolphus George C. Liddell, c.n. |

Sec. of Commissioners of the Peace, A. H. M. Butler £400 |

Clerk of the Chamber and Pursebearer, Edward Preston £350 |

Sergeant-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, G.E.V.O., K.C. |

Deputy do., Ronald Muir Mackenzie.

Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman £350 |

Chancery Courts.—£37,400.

Mr. Justice Joyce and Mr. Justice Eve.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, H. Temple Prior; E to K, Wm. O. Howlett; L to Z, Edw. L. A. Clarke; S to Z, Richard J. Villiers each £1,500 |

Mr. Justice Warrington and Mr. Justice Parker.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, Chas. Burney; E to K, Charles Hubbert; L to R, Richd. White; S to Z, Thos. A. Romer, each £1,500.

Mr. Justice Eady and Mr. Justice Neville.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, Spencer Whitehead; E to K, H. D. Hughes-Onslow; L to Z, Saml. A. M. Satow; S to Z, John Chas. Fox each £1,500 |

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£24,625.

Registrars, Charles Beal (Senior), £2,000; C. E. Farmer; W. E. Church, £1,800 to £2,000; R. F. K. Gresswell; Walter P. Leach; A. G. Theed; W. O. Goldschmidt; A. H. Borrie; F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge, £1,250 to £1,600.

Principal Clerks, H. S. Jolly; E. Hicks Beach; C. C. Forster Dickson; W. W. Melville; J. F. More; H. G. Garrett; W. T. D. Ritchie; R. N. R. Blaker; W. U. Timms, £350 to £400.

Assistant Clerks, J. H. Welbank; J. W. Collyer; W. S. Smith; T. Millican; J. S. Holland; J. E. Bartholomew; R. E. Whiteley; G. J. Plowman; R. H. French.

Appeal and Cause Clerks, W. Vere; H. B. Goddard.

Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, W. Hayes.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP).

Registrar's Chambers, Bankruptcy Buildings, Judges, Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady and Hon. Sir Ralph Neville.

Registrar, Henry John Hood.

Principal Clerk, T. Barnes.

Second Class Clerks, J. R. Bull; A. Tuttle.

Third do., M. Johnson; R. Y. Marvin; P. H. George; J. R. Geddes.

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

S. P. Butler; Sir H. W. Elphinstone, Bt.; P. S. Gregory; Arthur Underhill; J. Dixon; E. Hume.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

G. Murray; F. J. N. Pearson; A. J. Spencer; G. E. Morrison; A. Robinson; H. C. A. Bingley; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.—£5,100.

Henry Wm. Verez; Edward Pollock; M. J. Muir Mackenzie, each £1,500.

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Wm. Howard Winterbotham, £1,200.

Supreme Court Pay Office.—£23,441.

Asst. Paymaster (Vacant), £1,200.

Deputy do., J. A. Longley, £900.

Principal Clerk, J. Headland; H. N. Colville; J. H. Brewer; R. J. Bloxam; H. R. Leach, £800.

Stockbroker, William Mortimer, £700.

Central Office of the Supreme Court.—£42,479.

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

James R. Mellor (Senior Master of the Supreme Court, King's Remembrancer, and King's Coroner); Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.; Edward Wilberforce; Wm. Fred. Alphonse Archibald; T. Willes Chitty; Samuel H. Day (J.); G. A. Bonner, each £1,500.

Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert J. D. Coleridge; Egerton C. Baring Lawford, each £200 to £2,000.

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.*

Senior Chief Clerk, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75), £400.

Chief Clerk, W. G. Chapman, £200.

Clerks, A. G. K. R. E. Mackinnon; G. A. N. Kitson; R. Macgregor; F. E. P. Stringer; M. F. C. Willson; A. J. MacClymont; J. M. Borrer; F. R. Casserley; L. to Z. H. P. Cottam; W. F. Cooke; G. G. Lacey; T. F. Addison; S. A. Lynn; E. C. Anscoe; A. L. Woodcock; A. West, each £100 to £1,000.

LETTERS OF REQUEST TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

F. R. P. Stringer and M. F. C. Willson (Room 70).

SCHEMMS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.†

Chief Clerk, J. F. Townesend, £100.

(a) Mr. Mellor is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

(b) Mr. Day is the prescribed officer under the Municipal Elections Petitions Act.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

† Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 2.30.

The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; and class, £250 to £500; 2nd class, £200 to £300. † Commissioner for Oaths.

Clerks, W. H. Waugh; A. Brocklesby; P. A. Quin; P. J. Bowie; J. P. Lalor; W. P. Moore; C. G. Moule; H. Hibbin.

Exams, Exams, and Enrolment Department, (Including Affidavits) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.

Chief Clerk, J. E. Bentley, £1,000.

Affidavits and Enrolments.

Clerks, F. G. Woodall; F. Wortham; T. D. Salter; C. Clerk; W. S. N. Grant; J. O. Griffiths.

General Filing.

Clerks, G. W. Harrison; C. J. Timms; A. Finch; B. Darwall; A. T. Satterford.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, B. E. Hodgson; Philip Clark.

Election Petitions, B. E. Hodgson.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.

King's Remembrancer, Master Mellor, £300.

Clerks, Herbert A. Hance; J. Johnston.

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk, W. J. Weller.

Clerks, J. S. Hall; C. H. Barnes; A. J. Penny; G. W. Townesend; G. Meyer.

Book Shewer, C. Sloper.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—£925.

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of Crown Office, James Robert Mellor, £300.

Assistant Master, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge.

Chief Clerk, Frederick H. Short.

Clerks, E. H. D. Image; A. H. Gips; F. Hullah; J. C. Watson.

Associates and Court Order Department of the Crown Office.

Assistant Master of the Crown Office, Egerton C. B. Lawford.

Chief Clerk, Thomas W. Reed.

Clerks, L. Bolton; James Kenyon; Adolphus St. J. W. Whiford; H. M. W. Baynes; W. J. Field; A. O. Thomas; W. E. Davis; C. N. Monsell; H. Morrill.

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCANNERY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 75).

Assistant Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.

Book-keepers, G. Button; E. I. Talbot.

Assistants, C. W. Elsmore; C. W. Peachey.

(45 Writing Clerks.)

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.

Masters of the Supreme Court, Wm. Fred. Baker, £1,600 (c); Thos. Hy. Bolton; Hy. R. T. Alexander; Geo. A. Holme; Granville Smith; G. A. King; W. H. Macnamara (d); C. W. Rawlinson; F. F. Philpot; P. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam, each £5,500.

Clerks, C. W. Scott; J. R. Howes; W. J. Bammer; E. G. Box; J. W. Malvon; J. B. Dunning; H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; C. Atherton; J. Sworder; F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; W. R. Shaw; H. J. Howes; E. P. Roberts; A. F. Small; E. C. Moffrey; A. W. Pinder; F. H. Parker; F. G. Wortham; R. L. Alderson; A. W. Porter; R. G. Gurney.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir John C. Bigham.

Secretary, Hon. H. Gorell Barnes, £300.

Clerk, Arthur Dones, £400.

Judge, Hon. Sir Henry Bagnave Deane, £5,000.

Clerk, W. Mallett, £400.

King's Proctor, John Paget Mellor, C.B., £2,000.

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRAR, Somerset House.—£4,995.

Registrars, Robert Albion Fritchard, P.C.I. (Senior), £1,600; Alfred Musgrave; Walter A. Indervick; Oswald H. Hardy, M.A., B.C.L., £1,200 to £1,500.

Record Keeper, Rowland Hill, £600.

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Royal Courts of Justice.—£8,898.

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe, £1,500.

Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes, £1,200.

Marshal and Chief Clerk, R. Inledon, £700 to £800.

(c) Mr. Baker is Taxing Master for Ecclesiastical fees; (d) Mr. Macnamara is Registrar of the Railway Commission and Registrar to the Court under the Benefices Act, 1838.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

† Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2.

‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; and class, £250 to £500; 2nd class, £200 to £300.

Clerks, E. S. Davison; H. W. Lovell; F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Mackham; F. S. Thomson; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; C. Kent £500 to £600
 Writer, A. Day.
 Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.
 Shipkeeper, H. H. Scully.
 Messengers, H. Crease; E. Mott; D. Ruscoe.

Bankruptcy Department.

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. —£15,613.
 Judge, Hon. Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore£5,000
 Clerk in attendance, J. W. Bradford.
 Senior Registrar, Jas. Rigg Brougham£1,500
 Registrars, Harry Stanley Giffard; John E. Linklater; Herbert James Hope; Henry J. Hood£1,200 to £1,500

Chief Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), Samuel B. Stockton£500
 Tacking-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A.£500
 Senior Official Receiver, E. Leadam Hough£1,200
 Official Receivers, George Walter Chapman; Egerton S. Grey.
 Assistant do., W. P. Bowyer; D. Williams; W. G. Williams; Hon. W. J. H. Boyle.

Criminal Court of Appeal—Registrar's Office.

(Offices—Room 164, Royal Courts of Justice.)

Registrar, James R. Mellor (Senior Master of the Supreme Court).
 Assist. Registrar, L. W. Kershaw.
 Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.
 Clerks, A. H. Short; W. T. Ivimey, M.A.; C. M. D. Pigott, M.A.; R. F. C. O'Brien, M.A.; W. E. Stone; E. G. H. Evans.

Ecclesiastical Courts.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
 [Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874," and as such is also Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties.]

Court of Arches (Registry, & The Sanctuary).
 Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
 Registrar, Frederic Hulse Lee.
 Clerk and Record Keeper, Kenneth Munro.
 Court of Faculties (Registry and Office for Marriage Licences, &c., 23 Knightbridge Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2).

Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
 Registrar, William Price Moore.
 Deputy do., Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
 Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, B. B. Bull.
 Sealer, Edwin Pitt.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE for granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PREBENDIARS, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.

Vicar-General, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C.
 Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee.
 Deputy, F. H. Lee.
 Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, A. C. Cross.
 Assistant, H. S. Allain.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Chaplain Clerk and Registrar, H. W. Lee; & The Sanctuary, Westminster.
 Receiver, Sir J. W. B. Riddell, Bart.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S REGISTRY for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his Consistory Court, & Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.
 Judge, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee.
 Assistant-General, A. C. Cross.
 Record Keeper, H. E. Taylor.
 Assistant, F. J. Shepherd.

Lunacy Commission.

66 Victoria Street, S.W. —£16,384.
 Chairman, Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave.
 Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir John E. Dorington Bt. amp.

Commissioners (paid): Legal, Lionel Lancelot Shadwell; Arthur Hill Trevor; Simon John Fraser Macleod. Medical, Fredk. Needham, M.D.; Edward Marriott Cooke, M.D.; Sidney Coupland, M.D.each £1,500
 Secretary, Bernard T. Hodgson£800 to £1,000
 Chief Clerk, Charles Deans£500 to £650

Masters in Lunacy and Visitors of Lunatics,

Royal Courts of Justice. —£18,668.

Masters, Thomas Halhed Fischer, K.C.; Henry Studdy Theobald, K.C.each £2,000
 Chief Clerk, T. A. Southwell Keely£800
 Visitors, Ralph Charlton Palmer (Legal); Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; David Nicolson, C.B., M.D.each £1,500
 Secretary, O. E. Dickinson£300

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.

Whitehall, S.W.

Director, Sir Charles W. Mathews£2,500
 Assistant Director, Guy Stephenson£1,000 to £1,200
 Principal Assistant, F. J. Sims£800 to £900
 Chief Clerks, F. J. Williamson, S. Pearce, and W. Lewis£550 to £750
 1st Class Clerk, F. G. Frayling£500
 Assistant Chief Clerks, A. F. Rowe, H. S. Pearce, and A. S. Cohen£350 to £500
 Professional Clerks, D. H. Pryme, C. R. V. Wallace, W. Rooke Ley, L. Holmes, and W. J. Day.

LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; and 28 Portugal Street, W.C.

Registrar, Charles Fortescue Brickdale.
 Assist. Registrars, Hugh Pollock; C. T. Musgrave.
 Examiners of Titles, The Conveyancing Counsel to the Chancery Division (see p. 1); E. Hume; W. S. Eastwood; T. R. Colquhoun-Dill.
 Secretary, C. W. Henenge.
 Assistant Secretary, H. Mortimer Rowland.
 Clerk of Accounts, D'A. H. Little.

Registration of Title, Established 1862.

Chief Assistant, T. W. Whitmore-Jones.
 Solicitor Clerk, G. Irving Holt.
 Clerks, G. W. Falkner; W. L. Robinson; H. S. Wasbrough.

London District.

1st Class Clerk, W. L. Spofforth.
 Chief Assistants, E. M. Slaughter; A. R. G. Jennings; W. F. Burnett.
 2nd Class Clerks, R. J. M. Borough; J. S. Stewart-Wallace; C. A. H. Rendall; S. Wright; W. H. Williams; G. A. L. Lewis; S. Lowenthal; A. J. Sturton (temp.).
 3rd Class Clerks, M. C. Samuels; J. H. Hewlett; C. W. Farwell; E. P. Wood; P. S. Keeney; P. H. Robinson; P. O. Byers; P. Lee; G. W. H. Tupper; C. C. Deans; W. E. Menday (temp.).

Map Department.

Chief Superintendents, James R. Burnage; R. F. Drury, A.M.I.C.E.
 Examiners, W. S. Tritman; W. G. Nottage, F.S.I.
 Surveyors, A. Fraser; P. N. Ashtley; F. W. Whittin; J. W. Buttery; W. King; R. M. Jenner; E. Ainsworth; G. Thomas, F.A.S.I.; W. E. Allen.
 3rd Class Clerk, A. H. Coates.

Middlesex Deeds Department.

Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell.
 Chief Assistant, J. D. Bart.
 Clerks, G. A. H. Robson; E. Sheffield; E. W. Braine; G. H. Abbott; R. Harper; E. H. Collins (temp.).

Land Charges Department.

Senior Clerk, E. W. Eaton.
 Clerks, J. P. Pannell; J. H. Holskamp.

Scrivenery Department.

Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes.
 Assistant Superintendent, A. F. Assig.

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—G. A. Thompson.
West " *Wakefield*—T. B. Singden.
North " *Northampton*—C. E. L. Ringrose.

SHERIFFS' OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, SECONDARY OFFICE, AND OFFICE OF THE HIGH BAILIFF OF SOUTHWARK, Guildhall, E.C.

Sheriff's officers of the City of London. Heywood & Holland, 31 King Street, E.C.; Odell & Hibbard, 37 Coleman Street, E.C.

Secondary and Under-Sheriff of the City of London and High Bailiff of Southwark. William Hayes, M.A.

SHERIFF OF COUNTY OF LONDON'S OFFICE.

24 Red Lion Square, W.C.

Deputy Under-Sheriff. Tufnell Churchill.

Under-Sheriff. F. K. Metcalfe, 92 Gt. Tower Street.
Officers. Nathan & Co., 27 Chancery Lane; Wright, Odell & Co., 52 Chancery Lane; Frieake & Co., 87 Chancery Lane; Johnson & Co., 26 Portugal St.; Mounthoy & Co., 61 Chancery Lane, W.C.

SHERIFF OF ESSEX' OFFICE.

London Agents. Gopp & Sons, 107 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

SHERIFF OF HAMPSHIRE'S OFFICE. 8 St. James St., W.C.

London Agents. Andrew Wood Purves & Sutton.

SHERIFF OF HERTS' OFFICE. 25 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Agents. Patersons, Snow, Bloxam & Kinder.

SHERIFF OF KENT AND SUSSEX' OFFICE. 24 Bedford Row.

Deputy Sheriff of Kent and Under-Sheriff of Sussex. Walter Bartlett.

SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX' OFFICE.

SHUTE HOUSE, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Under-Sheriff. William Ruston.

SHERIFF OF OXFORDSHIRE AND DERRHAM.

43 Chancery Lane, W.C.

London Agents. Cunliffe & Davenport.

SHERIFF OF SUFFOLK'S OFFICE.

35 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

London Agents. Belfrage & Co.

SHERIFF OF SURREY'S OFFICE.

Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Under-Sheriff. Charles Wigan.

CITY COURTS

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.

Judges. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen; Sir Forrest

Fulton, K.C., LL.B. (Recorder), £4,000; Sir F. A.

Bosanquet, K.C. (Common Serjeant)£3,000

Assistant Judge. Frank Stather Jackson£1,500

Sergeant-at-Law. Horace Fitch£350

Deputy do., Francis Sully£200

Chief Clerk. George William Powell£450

CITY OF LONDON COURT, Guildhall.

Judges. Lumley Smith, K.C.£2,500

James Alexander Rentoul, K.C.£2,000

Treasurer. The Chamberlain of London.

Registrar. James Austey Wild, jun.£1,700

Assist. to do., Evelyn Brooksbank Tattershall£800

High Bailiff. J. Edward Sly£600

***COUNTY COURTS.**

Treasury County Court Department.—£8,706.

Treasury, Whitehall (11 to 5).

Superintendent. B. J. Bridgeman£700 to £900

Clerk of Accounts. F. Archy£400

Deputy do., F. W. J. Kemp£250 to £400

Examiners of Accounts. E. B. Goodwin; W. Massey;

J. F. Jones; G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; E. Hopkins;

F. W. Brook; J. B. Folkes; J. E. H. Burnet; A. W.

Ryde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; C. H. Kirk; O.

Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O.

Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant;

R. T. Raymont; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A.

Greenwood£200 to £400

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.,
Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. (Hours, 10 to 5;
11 to 3 for searches.)

Registrar. J. W. Cawstonamp.
Chief Clerk. E. A. Tilley.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,500).

All the County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."

Allen, Wilfrid Baugh (18), Notts and Yorkshire.
Amphlett, Richard Holmden, K.C. (45), Warksworth, &c.
Atkinson, Hy. Tindal, K.C. (38), Edmonton, &c.
Austin, James Valentine (54), Bristol, Wells, &c.
Bacon, Francis Hy. (24), Bloomsbury, &c.
Baker, Sir George Sheraton, Bt. (77), Lincolnshire, &c.
Benson, William D. (53), Sheffield, &c.
Beresford, Cecil H. W. (57), Devon and Somerset.
Bishop, John (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Bradbury, James Kinder (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Bray, Edward (22), Birmingham.
Brown, Reginald, K.C. (6), Crewe, Stockport, &c.
Dodd, Cyril, K.C. (26), Hull, Malton, &c.
Lalge, James Broughton (41), Clerkenwell, &c.
Ellicott, Arthur Beecher (53), Gloucester, &c.
Emden, Alfred (46), West Kent, &c.
Evans, William (28), Mid-Wales.
Gent, John (12), Halifax, &c.
Graham, John Cameron, K.C. (11), Bradford, &c.
Granger, Thomas Colpitts (59), Cornwall, &c.
Greenhow, Wm. T. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland.
Gye, Percy (51), Winchester, &c.
Hamilton, Henry B. H. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Harrington, Edward (21-3), Worcester, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, &c.
James, Gwynne (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Lea, George Hurris (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter (59), Dorsetshire, &c.
Moss, Samuel (25), Chester and North Wales.
Mulligan, James, K.C. (32), Cambis and Norfolk.
O'Connor, Arthur, K.C. (2), Durham, &c.
Parry, Edward (8), Manchester.
Philbrick, F. A., K.C. (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Roberts, John Bryn (3), Glamorganshire.
Roberts, W. Howland (37), Uxbridge, &c.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Scully, James A. (50), Brighton, &c.
Selfe, Sir William Luchins (43), Marylebone, &c.
Shand, Charles Lister (5), Liverpool, &c.
Shortt, John (49), East Kent, Dover, &c.
Smith, P. Howard (55), Wolverhampton, &c.
Smyly, Wm. Cecil, K.C. (40), Bow and Shoreditch.
Snagge, Sir Thomas William (56), Oxford, &c.
Stevenson, D. F. (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Templer, Fredk. Gordon (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Thomas, A. P. (6), Liverpool, &c.
Wheeler, Thomas W. (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Will, John Shiress, K.C. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Willis, William, K.C. (47), Greenwich and Woolwich.
Willnot, Hugh E. Eardley (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Wilson, Heriot W. (49), London, K.C. (58), Plymouth, Exeter.
Wood, Wm. Wightman (50), Leicestershire.
Woodfall, Robert (44), Westminster.
Vacant (24), Cardiff, &c.

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

(42) BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W.
WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E.

Judge. His Honour Judge Bacon£1,500
Bloomsbury.—Registrar. Edward Huellin, M.A.
High Bailiff. James Bacon.
Whitechapel.—Registrar. Matthew R. Webb, J.F.
High Bailiff. Frederic White.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.
Judge. His Honour Judge Emden£1,500
Bromley.—Registrar. E. Latter.
Dartford.—Registrar. John Camden Hayward.
Gravesend.—Registrar. Charles Edward Hatten.
Lambeth.—Registrar. William Burchell Pritchard.
Maidstone.—Registrar. F. W. Englefield.
Sevenoaks.—Registrar. W. W. Knocker.
Tonbridge.—Registrar. C. E. Warner.
Tunbridge Wells.—Registrar. Neville R. Stone.

(41) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.
Judge, His Honour Judge Edge.....£1,500
Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.
High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey.
WANDSWORTH, Garratt Lane.
Judge, His Honour Judge Harrington.....£1,500
Croydon.—Registrar and High Bailiff, J. E. Fox.
Kingston.—Registrar and High Bailiff, F. J. Bell.
WANDSWORTH.—Judges, His Hon. Judge Harrington
and His Hon. Judge Bray.
Registrar and High Bailiff, W. A. Willoughby.

(38) EDMONTON; WALTHAM ABBEY; ROMFORD AND LIFORD.
Judge, His Honour Judge Tindal Atkinson, K.C.

Edmonton.—Registrar and High Bailiff, Hubert Gough.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.—Registrar, W. J. Bruty.
High Bailiff, W. J. Bruty (act.).
Romford and Liford, Essex.—Registrar, Wm. Conyns Clifton.

" " High Bailiff, C. Godfrey.

(43) MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W.
Brompton, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, S.W.
Judge, His Honour Judge Sir William Lucius Selfe

Marylebone.—Registrar, James Curtis.

" Assist. Registrar, F. C. Sills.

" High Bailiff, J. Swinford Francis.

Brompton.—Registrar, E. Kemp Taylor.

" High Bailiff, S. W. Merry.

(40) BOW, Bow Rd., E. SHOREDITCH, 222 Old St., E.C.
Judges, His Honour Judge Smyly, K.C., and His
Honour Judge Bray.....each £1,500
Shoreditch.—Registrar, E. E. Wickham.

" High Bailiff, Henry Grimsdall.

Bow.—Registrar, F. W. B. Hore, and H. A. Hore.

" High Bailiff, Charles J. R. Tjhou.

(47) SOUTHWARE, Swan Street.

GREENWICH, Burney St. Woolwich, William St.

Judge, His Honour Judge Willis, K.C.....£1,500

Southwark.—Registrar, Thomas Kemmle Bros, M.A.

High Bailiff, Geo. J. K. Richards, M.A.

Greenwich and Woolwich.—Joint Registrars and

High Bailiffs, C. Pitt-Taylor and C. M. Treadwell.

(37) BARNET; BARNET; UXBRIDGE; WATFORD.

Judge, His Honour Judge W. Howland Roberts, £1,500

Barnet.—Registrar and High Bailiff, Wm. Ruston.

Barnet.—Registrar and High Bailiff, William Osborn

Boyes, LL.D.

UXBRIDGE.—Registrars and High Bailiffs, Charles

Woodbridge, Thomas H. Riches Woodbridge.

Watford.—Registrar and High Bailiff, Henry Morten

Turner.

(44) WESTMINSTER, Portugal Street, W.C.

Judge, His Honour Judge Woodfall.....£1,500

Registrars, Christopher Robert Cuff; Chas. Ernest

Cuff, 34 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard.

CORONERS FOR THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

Western District, Clifford Luxmoore Drew.

Coroner's Office, 15 Pembroke Villas, W.

Central District, George Danford Thomas, M.D.

Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, Manor Place,

Paddington Green, W.

Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District,

John Troutbeck.

Coroner's Office, 21 Great Smith Street, S.W.

North-Eastern District, Wm. Wynn Westcott.

Coroner's Office, 395 Camden Road, N.

Eastern and Liberty of Tower District, Wynne E.

Baxter.

Coroner's Office, 170 Church Street, Stoke New-

ington, N.

South-Western District, John Troutbeck.

Coroner's Office, 21 Great Smith Street, S.W.

South-Eastern District, George Percival Wyatt.

Coroner's Office, 56 Tulse Hill, S.W.

South-Eastern District, Henry Robert Oswald, M.D.

Coroner's Office, 25 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W.

Commissioner, Sir Edward Richard Henry, K.C.V.O.,

C.S.I.....£1,500

Private Secretary, G. H. Edwards.....£1,500

Assistant Commissioners, Sir Alexander Carmichael

Brace, £1,350; Major Edwin F. Wodehouse, C.N.I.

Sir Melville Leslie Macnaghten.....each £1,200

Chief Clerk, C. L. Bathurst.....£900

Senior Clerks, A. W. Hallward; W. H. Kendall, £650 to

£700; G. H. Gardner; F. H. Underwood, £500 to £600

Clerks, 1st Class, D. H. North, £500; G. H. Edwards;

B. T. Earle; W. S. Mylius.....£350 to £450

Superintendent of Registry, H. Ravenscroft.....£300 to £400

Assistant Ditto, H. W. Staples.....£200 to £250

Clerks, 2nd Class, C. Annesley, £300 to £350; C.

Macartney-Filigate; M. B. Frere; Maj. Hon. Eric

R. Thesiger; F. C. Barchard, £200 to £350; J. L.

Simpson; H. A. Tripp; G. J. Ball.....£90 to £300

Surgeon-in-Chief, Clinton F. Dent, F.R.C.S., £300

Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.

Chief Constables, Lt.-Col. Bolton J. A. Monsell; Capt.

George Henry Dean; F. S. Bullock, C.N.I.; Major

Edward H. T. Parsons; Col. A. H. M. Edwards, C.N.I.

M.V.O.....£600 to £800

Superintendent Executive and Statistical Branches,

Thomas Moore

Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept.,

Francis Kirchner; Patrick Quinn, M.V.O.; Frank

Freest; and William Warner.

Superintendent Public Carriage Branch and Lost

Property Office, Arthur Bassom.

Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITEHALL.—Croswell Wells.

B CHELSEA.—Albert Isaac.

C ST. JAMES'S.—Alexander Sutherland.

D MARYLEBONE.—Horace Bantick.

E LONDON.—James Cameron.

F PADDINGTON.—Duncan McIntyre.

G FINSBURY.—William French.

H WHITECHAPEL.—John Mulvaun.

J HACKNEY.—Charles Pearn.

K BOW.—Alfred Boxhall.

L LAMBETH.—Harry Noviss.

M SOUTHWARK.—Donald Waters.

N ISLINGTON.—William H. Jenkins.

O CAMBERWELL.—Edward Glazer.

P GREENWICH.—Onslow Wakeford.

Q HAMPSHIRE.—Thomas Williams.

R HAMMERSMITH.—James Powell.

S WANDSWORTH.—William C. Robinson.

T CHATHAM.—Edward West.

U KILNBY.—James W. Olive.

V HIGHGATE.—John B. Kitch.

W THAMES.—Joseph Mann.

X WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—John Devine.

Y PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—James Last.

Z DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—George Dixon.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—Vacant.

FEMROSE DOCK.—William Tett (Chief Insp.).

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Receiver, Sir Alfred Richard Pennafather, C.B.

Chief Clerk, H. A. Everest.....£1,500 to £1,500

1st Class Clerks, M. H. Festing, £500 to £600; John

P. Mann; F. J. Rose.....£400 to £550

Accountant, W. J. Wilby.....£500 to £600

and Class Clerks (1st Sect.), G. H. Fryce; C. E. Gipps;

E. Braut, £200 to £400; G. H. Lufkin; A. Flower

Do. (and Sect.), H. de L. Anderson; H. H. Conyn; R.

K. O'Neill; C. A. Palmer; E. D. Conran, £400 to £500

Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 20 Little College

Street, S.W.

Surveyor, J. Dixon Butler, F.R.I.B.A.....£600 to £750

and do., F. King.....£500 to £550

Assist. do., S. A. Bram; E. Egan; W. Dalton.....£200 to £300

Principal Draftsman, A. Howell.....£200 to £300

Clerk of the Works, 1st Class, N. Baker.....£250 to £300

Superintending Storekeeper, E. H. Hinson, £200 to £350

Insp. Clothing & Equipments, G. Burton, £200 to £250

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

Commissioner, Capt. J. W. Nott-Bower	£1,250
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bennett	£750
Chief Clerk & Superintendent, John Stark	£395
Sergeant, Fredk. Gordon Browne, M.B.E.	£600

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

MAYOR'S HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.	
Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas	£1,750
Assistant Clerk, J. G. Trotter	£650
Cashier, Robt. Arthur Warren	£350

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).	
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill	£1,000
Assistant Clerk, Silvester Richards	£650
Cashier, John Herbert Major	£300
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton	£500
Assistant do., Charles Fitch	£250

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

BOW STREET, Covent Garden.

Magistrates, Sir Albert de Rutzen	£1,800
Robert H. B. Marshall	£1,500
Henry Curtis Bennett	£1,500
Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton	£700

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road.

Magistrates, James Reader White Bros	£1,500
E. C. T. d'Yvencourt	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Oliver Wheeler	£650

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road.

Magistrate, Edward Snow Fordham	£1,500
Chief Clerk, F. G. Nott-Bower	£420 to £650

LOUBERT, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

Magistrates, Arthur Antwis Hopkins	£1,500
Cecil Chapman	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Witherington	£650

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead	£1,500
George Lewis Denman	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill	£420 to £650

MARLBOROUGH, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, Alfred Chichele Flouden	£1,500
G. Paul Taylor	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Walter Chioe	£420 to £650

OLD STREET, E.C.

Magistrates, Albert Rowland Chier	£1,500
Henry Chartres Birton	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Ernest A. Carr	£420 to £650

THAMES, Arbour Street East, Stepney.

Magistrates, John Dickinson	£1,500
Chester Jones	£1,500
Chief Clerk, F. H. Glanville	£420 to £650

TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street.

Magistrates, John Rose	£1,500
Ernest Baggallay	£1,500
Chief Clerk, H. Whitfield Coates	£425 to £650

WESTMINSTER, Vincent Square.

Magistrates, Horace Smith	£1,500
C. K. Francis	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Harry Titterton	£650

WEST LONDON, Vernon Street, West Kensington.

Magistrates, Richard Onseley Blake Lane, K.C.	£1,500
Edmund William Garrett	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Francis E. Lewis, LL.B.	£650

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

Magistrates, Arthur Hill Hutton	£1,500
Arthur Edmund Gill	£1,500
Chief Clerk, John Nixon	£410 to £650

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Magistrate, Hon. John de Grey	£1,500
Chief Clerk, A. Brienne Hall	£420 to £650

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford.

Magistrate, Robert Alexander Gillespie	£1,000
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson	£900

INNS OF COURT.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

Master, Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D. (1904).	
Reader, Rev. G. E. Newson, M.A.	
Organist, Dr. H. Walford Davies.	
Custodian, A. F. Stone.	

INNER TEMPLE.

Treasurer, Hon. Sir Arthur M. Channell.	
Master of Library, Hon. Sir Reginald M. Bray.	
Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wrangham.	
Librarian, J. E. Latton Pickering.	
Clerk, J. H. Milton.	

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Treasurer, John Digby.	
Under-Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.	
Librarian, John Hutchinson.	
Sub-Librarian, C. E. A. Bedwell.	

LINCOLN'S INN.

Treasurer, Pembroke H. Stephens, K.C.	
Master of Library, Hon. Sir H. A. Giffard, K.C.	
Dean of the Chapel, Rt. Hon. Sir Rowland Vaughan Williams, LL.D.	
Preacher, Rev. Canon H. C. Beeching, M.A.	
Chaplain, Rev. John Harrington, M.A.	
Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.	
Librarian, A. F. Etheridge.	
Sub-Librarian, W. F. C. Suter.	
Assistant Librarian, H. I. Whitaker.	

GRAY'S INN.

Treasurer, H. F. Manist, K.C.	
Master of Library, H. W. Dickinson, K.C.	
Dean of the Chapel, Lewis Coward, K.C.	
Preacher, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, D.D.	
Reader, Rev. M. H. L. Williams, M.A.	
Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.	
Chief Clerk, Stanley W. Bunning.	
Librarian, M. D. Severn.	

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes are respectively at the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire and Glamorganshire, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

SOUTH-EASTERN.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.	
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 31 (Chesterton)).	
Suffolk (Ipswich or Bury St. Edmunds)—W., S. and A.	
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.	
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.	
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.	
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.	
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.	
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.	
Surrey (Guildford)—W., S. and A.	
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Deunman, & Hare Court, Temple	£300
Clerk of Indictments, Henry Ivory Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey	£400
Associate, A. W. T. Channell, New Court Temple, E.C.	£200

MIDLAND.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.	
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.	
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.	
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).	
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.	
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.	
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.	
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.	
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.	
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.	

Clerk of Assize, Arthur Duke Coleridge, 3 Harecourt Buildings, Temple £350
Associate, Spencer Langton Holland £300
Clerk of Indictments, William Edward Moorman.

NORTHERN.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston £1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston £500
Clerk of Indictments and Tazing Officer, Reginald Harrison, Preston £300

NORTH-EASTERN.

Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Claude F. Wade, Library Chambers, Temple, E.C. £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns, Robert Holtby, York £400
Associate, T. Boston Bruce, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £300

OXFORD.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford.
Clerk of Assize, Frederick W. Grantham £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp £400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W. Jones £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Wilt. (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S. (Devizes and Salisbury alternately), 1900 Salisbury; Dorset, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; Somerset, (Taunton) W. (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1902 Taunton; Cornwall, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; Devon, (Exeter) W., S. and A.; City of Exeter (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; Hunts, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; Bristol (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, James Road, Office, 39 Temple £800
Associate, Alfred Read £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Christopher Rawlinson £300

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Montgomeryshire (Welshpool) W. (Newtown) S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, David H. Crompton, 2 Garden Court, Temple, E.C. £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £175 to £225
Associate, Arthur Andrew, Congleton £175 to £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S).
Breconshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteigne)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 779, Royal Courts of Justice £300

Princ. Assist., C. H. Glascodeine, 7 Abingdon Gardens, W. £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, G. J. Walter Ringley, Room 779, Royal Courts of Justice £150
 At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1902:—

1902.	12th January.	1902.	31st May.
"	8th February.	"	28th June.
"	18th March.	"	18th July.
"	5th April.	"	6th September.
"	26th April.	"	12th October.

Clerk of the Court, Henry Kemp Avery.

Deputy, Henry A. Read.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Sergeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

London.		Southwark.	
5th Jan.	6th April.	7th Jan.	8th April.
29th June.	19th Oct.	21st July.	21st Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read. Deputy, Herbert Austin.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, NEWINGTON, S.E.

Chairman, Robert Wallace, K.C. £2,000
Deputy do., R. Loveland-Loveland, K.C., D.L. £1,500
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson.

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

Chairman, George Cave, K.C., M.P.
Deputy Chairmen, Sir William Vincent, Bart.; Sir Charles G. Walpole.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenantcy, Thos. W. Weeding.
Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Chairman, Montagu Sharpe.
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson.
Deputy do. do., Walter George Austin.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 3, June 24, Oct. 21, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BREWSTER Sessions regulated by Sec. 14 (2) of the Licensing Act, 1902, which also applies to Middlesex.

BANKRUPTCY STATISTICS.
(ENGLAND AND WALES.)

Year.	Bankruptcies.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1895	4,415	£6,547,700	£2,046,627
1900	4,410	6,479,315	2,603,238
1905	4,764	5,915,867	2,343,627
1906	4,436	5,764,199	1,886,621
1907	4,111	5,673,623	1,977,338
1908	4,306	5,509,949	2,103,492

HIS MAJESTY'S PRISONS.

With name of Governor and salary; each Governor has a house or allowance in lieu thereof. The figures in parentheses give the daily average number of prisoners.

AVERAGE BY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON (130).

Gov. & Med. Off. W. H. Winder	£500 to £650
BIRFORD (101).	
Gov. T. Sewell	£250 to £300
BIRMINGHAM (533).	
Gov. Capt. Percy Green	£500 to £650
BODMIN (61).	
Gov. Henry Leonard Browett	£250 to £300
BORSTAL INSTITUTION (37).	
Gov. Capt. W. V. Eccles	£500 to £650
BRECON (40).	
Gov. T. Palk	£250 to £300
BURTON (204).	
Gov. Major G. R. Elliot	£350 to £450
BRISTON (618).	
Gov. Capt. E. E. S. Schuyler	£500 to £650
Dep. Gov. Maj. E. Goldie-Taubman	£250 to £300
CAMBRIDGE (80).	
Gov. A. H. Hawke	£250 to £300
CANTERBURY (166).	
Gov. Major James Stuart Knox	£310 to £350
CARDIFF (301).	
Gov. Harry Brooke Le Mesurier	£350 to £450
CARLISLE (56).	
Gov. J. H. Briggsdew	£250 to £300
CARMARTHEN (52).	
Gov. W. T. Blackie	£250 to £300
CARSWYN (32).	
Gov. James Frederick Farley	£250 to £300
CHELMSFORD (270).	
Gov. Major R. A. Marriott, D.S.O.	£350 to £450
DARTMOOR (1122).	
Gov. Capt. Herbert Joseph Guyon	£700
Dep. Gov. Capt. F. G. C. Mansel Morgan	£250 to £300
DERBY (298).	
Gov. J. Lindley Smith	£350 to £450
DEVIZES (99).	
Gov. H. J. Evans	£250 to £300
DOVER (120).	
Gov. Ralph F. Locke	£310 to £350
DURHAM (632).	
Gov. Capt. G. E. Temple	£500 to £650
EXETER (238).	
Gov. Capt. W. L. Clements	£350 to £450
GLOUCESTER (149).	
Gov. J. Finn	£310 to £350
HEREFORD (54).	
Gov. H. T. Pearce	£250 to £300
HOLLOWAY (662), for Female Prisoners awaiting trial, convicted Prisoners, Debtors, &c., for London and Middlesex.	
Gov. James Scott, M.D.	£700
Dep. Gov. W. C. Sullivan, M.D.	£250 to £300
HELL (401).	
Gov. G. A. Pritchard	£350 to £450
IPSWICH (92).	
Gov. S. Gorsuch	£250 to £300
KENTFORD (1565).	
Gov. Major J. O. Nelson	£500 to £650
LANCASTER (147).	
Gov. George J. Arnold	£310 to £350
LEEDS (570).	
Gov. H. J. Hellier	£350 to £450
LEICESTER (227).	
Gov. J. T. N. Noun	£310 to £350
LEWES (284).	
Gov. F. W. H. Blake	£350 to £450
LINCOLN (370).	
Gov. Major E. B. Reade	£350 to £450
LIVERPOOL (1,289).	
Gov. John Dillon	£700
Dep. Gov. H. G. Supple	£250 to £300
MAIDSTONE (Local, 250; Convict, 125).	
Gov. Capt. R. H. D'Aeth	£350 to £450
MANCHESTER, Strangeways (1,206).	
Gov. Capt. C. Haynes	£700
Dep. Gov. Capt. A. C. Aglionby	£250 to £300
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (373).	
Gov. H. Bartle	£350 to £450

NORTHALLERTON (187).

Gov. Walter J. Burnes	£310 to £350
NORTHAMPTON (264).	
Gov. Capt. C. E. F. Rich	£310 to £350
NORWICH (132).	
Gov. Major V. A. M. Fowler	£310 to £350
NOTTINGHAM (201).	
Gov. Walter Joseph Pelly	£310 to £350
OXFORD (117).	
Gov. W. J. Hine	£250 to £300
PARKHURST (784).	
Gov. Capt. H. L. Colort	£700
Dep. Gov. Capt. B. H. Boucher, D.S.O.	£250 to £300
PESTONVILLE (1,065).	
Gov. Major O. E. M. Davies	£700
Dep. Gov. Capt. H. M. A. Hales	£250 to £300
PLYMOUTH (62).	
Gov. James T. Bassett	£250 to £300
PORTLAND (746).	
Gov. H. G. Mitchell-Innes	£700
Dep. Gov. Maj. H. C. MacTier	£250 to £300
PORTSMOUTH (140).	
Gov. Ernest T. Hall	£310 to £350
PRESTON (440).	
Gov. William Edward Burkinshaw	£350 to £450
READING (174).	
Gov. Capt. T. F. M. Wisden	£310 to £350
RUTHIN (50).	
Gov. C. W. Hunt	£250 to £300
SR. ALBANS (100).	
Gov. A. Hughesdon	£250 to £300
SHEFTON MALLT (112).	
Gov. R. Kemp	£250 to £300
SHREWSBURY (128).	
Gov. M. H. M. Lamb	£310 to £350
STAFFORD (540).	
Gov. Maj. A. V. Briscoe	£500 to £650
SWANSEA (197).	
Gov. F. W. Gibson	£310 to £350
TUN (140).	
Gov. J. W. Thorp	£310 to £350
WAKEFIELD (945).	
Gov. Comm. L. F. W. Sanders, R.N.	£500 to £650
Dep. Gov. Capt. L. W. Johnson	£250 to £300
WANDSWORTH (1,240).	
Gov. Capt. C. W. Brett-Farrant	£700
Dep. Gov. Lieut. T. J. Harding, R.N.	£250 to £300
WARWICK (226).	
Gov. E. L. F. Cavendish	£350 to £450
WINCHESTER (333).	
Gov. Capt. S. F. Judge, D.S.O.	£350 to £450
WORCESTER (187).	
Gov. Fredk. Wallace Hastings Blake	£310 to £350
WORMWOOD SCRIBBS (1,360).	
Gov. H. B. H. Lethbridge	£700
Dep. Gov. Maj. Norman Burrows	£250 to £300
FELTHAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Feltham (430).	
Superintendent, T. B. Beuttler, M.A.	£480
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Crowthorne, Berks (795).	
Med. Superintendent, Rd. Brayn, L.R.C.P.	£1,200

FEMALE INFIRIARY REFORMATORIES.

Aylesbury (75), Med. Off. W. H. Winder £300 to £390
 Warwick (42), Gov. E. L. F. Cavendish £50

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF PRISONERS.

Of the 27,580 persons detained in H.M. Prisons on March 28, 1906: 16,689 were Church of England; 4,397 Roman Catholics; 257 Jews; 352 Wesleyans; 5 Methodist New Connexion; 65 Primitive Methodists; 5 Bible Christians; 2 United Methodists; 53 Methodist Free Church; 20 Calvinistic Methodists; 53 Congregationalists; 79 Presbyterians; 120 Baptists; 12 Salvation Army; 13 Unitarians; 1 Quaker; 1 Plymouth Brother; 1 Christian Brother; 4 Greek Church; 19 Lutherans; 1 Waldensian; 3 Mahomedans; 1 "Spiritualist"; 22 Atheists, and 26 without religion. The religious convictions of one prisoner could not be ascertained as he was unfortunately suffering from delirium tremens.

The Navy List.

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THE KING.

Personal Aides-de-Camp to the King, Admiral H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.C.; Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, K.C.B.
First and Principal Aides-de-Camp to the King, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John A. Fisher, K.C.B., O.M.
Naval Aides-de-Camp to the King, Commodore Norman C. Palmer, M.V.O. (temp., whilst in command of *H.M. Yachts*), Captains David Beatty, M.V.O., Herbert Lyon, Henry L. Tottenham, Charles Dundas of Dundas, Christopher G. F. M. Cradock, C.B., Reginald G. O. Kupper, William De Salis, M.V.O., Bernard Curry, Ernest C. T. Troubridge, C.M.G., Commodore A. G. H. W. Moore, C.V.O.
Marine Aides-de-Camp to the King, Colonels James

H. Bor, C.M.C., R.M.A., Herbert C. Money, C.B., R.M.L.I.
Honorary Physicians to the King, Adam Branton Manton, M.D., Duncan Histon, C.B., Henry C. Woods, C.V.O., M.D. (extra), Sir Herbert Mackay Ellis, K.C.B., Arthur R. Bankart, M.V.O., M.B., James Porter, C.B., M.D.
Honorary Surgeons to the King, Sir James Jenkins, K.C.B., M.D., Sir James N. Dick, K.C.B., William H. Lloyd, M.D., Alfred G. Delmege, M.V.O., M.D. (extra), Sir Henry F. Norbury, K.C.B., M.D.
Honorary Chaplains to the King, Rev. John C. Cox-Edwards, M.A., Rev. Edward A. Williams, M.A., Rev. John H. Berry, M.A., Rev. W. Stuart Harris, D.D.

THE ADMIRALTY (£364,600).

Naval Department—Whitehall. Hours, 10 to 5.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS (£15,350) — <i>First Lord</i> , The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P. (with house) £4,500	
<i>Private Secretaries to the First Lord</i> , Captain C. E. Madden, C.V.O., R.N., £1,000; V. W. Baddeley, £150; R. Skinner, £150; W. W. Benn, M.A. (unpaid); R. H. Nelson (unpaid); and E. Strachey (unpaid).	
<i>First Sea Lord</i> , Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher (a Peer), G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. (with house) * £1,500	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , W. F. Nicholson, M.A. £100	
<i>Second Sea Lord</i> , Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. * £1,500	
<i>Private Secretaries</i> , J. S. Barnes, £100, and R. C. Richards £100	
<i>Third Sea Lord and Controller</i> , Rear-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K.C.V.O., C.B. * £1,750	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , E. Lee £100	
<i>Fourth Sea Lord</i> , Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Leigh Winsloe, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. * £1,500	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , C. R. Brigstocke £100	
<i>Civil Lord</i> , George Lambert, M.P. £1,000. <i>Private Secretary</i> , M. L. Taylor £100	
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary</i> , T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., M.P. £2,000	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , L. G. Brock £100	
<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Sir C. Inigo Thomas, K.C.B. £2,000. <i>Private Secretary</i> , J. E. Masterton-Smith	
<i>Counsel</i> , and <i>Judge-Advocate of the Fleet</i> , Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C. £100	
<i>Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord</i> , Captain Henry F. Oliver, M.V.O., R.N. £950	
<i>Naval Assistant to Second Sea Lord</i> , Captain Robert F. Scott, C.V.O., D.S.C., R.N. £950	

Secretary's Department.—£23,413.

<i>Assist. Secretary</i> , W. Graham Greene, C.B. £1,200	
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , J. H. Brooks, C.B., W. J. Evans, Geo. H. Hoste, £850 to £1,000	
<i>Assistant Principals</i> , J. J. Adams, J. S. Anderson, V. W. Baddeley, A. Flint, R. G. Hayes, W. F. Nicholson, R. R. Scott, C. Walker £600 to £800	
<i>Clerks</i> , J. S. Barnes, C. R. Brigstocke, L. G. Brock, E. C. Cleary, H. Eastwood, P. E. Murrack, J. E. Masterton Smith, Norman MacLeod, Cecil Perham, Sydney H. Phillips, S. H. Plummer, R. C. Richards, R. Skinner, G. L. Steel, M. L. Taylor, A. S. O. £150 to £500	
<i>Staff Clerks</i> , F. W. Darter, R. I. Finkus, J. A. Main, S. R. A. Marriott, J. Northam, W. A. T. Shorto, £350 to £450 (2 to £500)	
<i>Clerks, and Div. Higher Grade</i> , F. K. Crossley, J. W. H. Sherrington, £250 to £350	
<i>Librarian</i> , W. G. Perrin £400 to £600	
<i>Deputy Librarian</i> , J. F. Phillips £300 to £400	

Hydrographic Depart., Whitehall.—£15,156.

<i>Hydrographer</i> , Captain Herbert E. P. Cust, R.N. £1,500	
<i>Assist. ditto</i> , Capt. Chas. E. Monro, R.N. (temp.) £950	
<i>Chief Civil Asst.</i> , W. D. Babber, £550 to £650	
<i>Superintendent of Sailing Directions</i> , Capt. Charles H. C. Langham (retired), £800	
<i>Naval Assistants</i> , Com. G. V. Smith (retired); Com. G. M. Marston; Com. Edward V. Brooke-Webb (retired); Com. A. E. H. Marescaux (retired); Lieut. Ernest H. Dobbin; Lieut. J. H. Knight, R.N. (temp.); Lieut. P. C. Pearson, R.N. £530 to £600	
<i>Superintendent of Compasses</i> , Com. Louis W. P. Chetwynd (retired), £700 to £750	
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Com. Frank O. Crengh-Orborne £500 to £600	
<i>Surveying Officer (special business)</i> , Lieut. W. T. P. Wilson, R.N. £500 to £600	
<i>Superintendent of Charts</i> , Com. Robert W. Glennie, R.N. £700 to £800	
<i>Chief Cartographers</i> , Alexander Gibson, R.N.C., T. H. Briggs, B.A.; and Hugh H. Underhill, £415 to £500 (one £500 to £600)	
<i>Cartographers</i> , A. W. Codd, M.A.; F. H. Sharbau, J. E. McGeagan, J. W. Atherton, L. De Ville, A. Foxcroft Gibson, David Hardie, Harry Moody, J.R. Brooks, J. H. Aitken, J. M. Lee, E. C. Pratt, £100 to £400	
<i>Staff Clerk</i> , W. Lindgreen £350 to £450	

* In addition to naval pay.

† The allowances made to the gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries.

Transport Department, Whitehall.—£13,003.

<i>Director</i> , Vice-Admiral R. L. Groome, C.V.O. £1,200	
<i>Naval Assist. Director</i> , Capt. W. MacG. Maturin, R.N. (retired), £900	
<i>Civil Assistant Director</i> , R. Gear £700 to £900	
<i>Superintending Clerks</i> , L. F. Goldsmid, B. A. Kembal-Cook, and Graeme Thomson £500 to £800	
<i>Clerks</i> , G. C. Duggan, E. J. Foley, J. A. Seiler, £150 to £500	
<i>Staff Clerks</i> , J. J. Hayes, J. Spear, and W. Youngman £350 to £450 (one to £500)	
<i>Superintending Transport Officer for Coal at Cardiff</i> , Capt. William F. Tunnard, R.N. (retired), £383	
<i>Admiralty Transport Officers</i> , Com. Charles W. P. Bouverie, R.N. (retired). (Liverpool), Capt. Alfred E. Tizard, R.N. (retired). (Southampton),	
<i>Chief Insp. of Shipping</i> , Edwd. G. Farrell, I.S.O. £400 to £600	

Victualling Department.—£9,966.

<i>Director</i> , O. A. R. Murray £1,000 to £1,200	
<i>Assistant-Director</i> , J. W. H. Gulling, £800 to £900	
<i>Supt. Clerks</i> , F. J. A. Arch, C. W. Cruysdill, W. Hogarth (and allowance) £550 to £700	
<i>Deputy Store Officers</i> , F. I. Gelsthorpe, F. H. Lambourn, C. R. B. Lane £350 to £500	

Controller's Department.—£104,949.

<i>Controller of the Navy</i> , Rear-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K.C.V.O., C.B. £1,750	
<i>Naval Assistant to the Controller of the Navy</i> , Capt. Dudley R. De Cuir, M.V.O., R.N. £950	
<i>Admirals Superintendent of Contract-built Ships</i> , Rear-Adm. J. E. Bearcroft, C.B., M.V.O., Captain H. B. Pelly, M.V.O., R.N. £1,000	
<i>Constructive Branch</i> , <i>Director of Naval Construction</i> , Sir Philip Watlis, K.C.B., LL.D., D.S.C., F.R.S. £3,000	
<i>Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work</i> , W. E. Smith, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500	
<i>Assistant Directors of Naval Construction</i> , W. H. Whitling, Henry R. Champness, M.V.O., W. H. Gard, M.V.O. £1,000 to £1,200	
<i>Senior Constructive Officers</i> , L. G. Davies (Tyne), J. A. Yates (Clyde), (and allowance) £1,000	
<i>Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works</i> , R. E. Froude, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000	

Constructors, G. M. Ansey, G. H. Ball, J. H. Cardwell, W. H. Carter, W. T. Davis, A. G. Fox, E. N. Mooney, C. F. Mander, J. H. Narbeth, n.s., P. L. Pethick, W. T. Pine, B. G. Williams, A. M. Worthington
(and a longer) £400 to £600

Assistant Constructors, T. R. Abell, E. B. Aldrich, S. S. Baker, G. A. Bassett, F. Beant, G. Bulkeley, C. I. R. Campbell, A. W. A. Chaff, E. F. Coast, J. W. Dippy, J. S. Gillingham, C. E. Goodyear, P. Goodyear, C. G. Hall, E. R. Harries, A. J. Hobson, A. W. Johns, E. W. Knight, F. M. Lee, W. J. Martin, F. L. Mavor, E. H. Mitchell, M. P. Payne, O. A. Payne, F. W. Raven, J. Smith, W. Smith, F. H. Stead, S. R. Tickner, J. F. Walker, A. W. Watson, I. Woodhall, n.s. £200 to £400
Confidential Clerk, J. G. J. Luffman £200 to £250
Superintending Electrical Engineer, C. H. Wordingham £1,000 to £1,200
Electrical Engineers, H. Melville Ackery, T. Edge, W. McClelland, A. G. Newington, J. S. Pringle £400 to £450

Engineering Branch.

Engineers-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. H. J. Oran, n.s. £1,500
Deputy Eng.-in-Chief, Eng.-Capt. G. G. Goodwin, n.s. £500 to £1,000 and allowance, £200
Asst. Eng.-in-Chief, Eng.-Rear-Adm. R. Masson, n.s. £850 to £1,000
Eng.-Comd. Philip Murray, n.s. £850 to £1,000
Engineer-Rear-Adm., Charles Lane Full pay and allowance
Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Comms. Wm. J. Anstey, n.s., F. H. Lister, n.s., Wm. Onyon, n.s., Henry R. Teed, n.s., J. McLaughlin, n.s. Full pay and allowance
Engineers-Lieuts., J. E. S. Roberts, n.s., A. R. Hyatt, n.s., E. W. Riley, W. S. Mann, n.s., A. Turner, n.s., F. J. Padrick, J. G. Butler, M. E. T. Baker, n.s., A. G. Cronshaw, J. C. Talbot, J. J. Sargent, J. Hamilton Full pay and allowance
Examiners of Engineering Acts, E. Gedye £350 to £450

Dockyard Branch.

Director of Dockyards, J. B. Mansfield, n.s. £1,500
Superintendent of Dockyard Branch, H. J. Webb Exceeds to £1,200
Eng. Asst., Eng.-Comd. John W. Ham, n.s. £850 to £1,000
Constructors, T. Dally and C. H. Croxford £400 to £600 and allowance
Engineer Assistants, Eng.-Comd. H. J. Loveridge, n.s., T. R. Ely

Examiners, Dockyard, W. E. Sanders, G. F. Ludford, H. B. Wood, W. C. Thomas, T. H. Harries, E. A. Lakey £350 to £500
Visiting Insp. of Timber, W. J. Rogers £350 to £450
Asst. Insp. of Timber, W. H. Hooper £250 to £350

Medical Staff.

Secretary to Controller, H. W. Brown £800 to £900
Superintending Clerk, A. W. Smallwood £600 to £800
Clerks, J. R. Bradstreet, E. Lee (Private Secretary to Controller, Navy) £350 to £500
Staff Clerks, H. Akhurst, A. H. Purchase, E. J. Poyer £350 to £450 (1 to £500)

Naval Store Branch.

Director of Stores, John Forsey £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Dir. of Stores, G. H. Ashdown £800 to £900
Superintending Clerk, J. H. Aiklen, G. M. Discombe, H. Stannus, M. M. Waller £600 to £800
Deputy Store Officers, A. C. Hearn, F. W. Wilburn, B. J. Wilson £350 to £500
Chief Examiners of Store Accounts, W. H. Hayden, R. Murray, C. H. G. Whitkum £350 to £500
Examiners of Store Accounts, W. Riggs, B. J. Thomas, Lieut. W. H. Blake, n.s. £250 to £350

Inspector of Dockyard Expense Accounts, W. G. Roff £850 to £1,000
Assistant to, J. Ryan £600 to £800
Deputy Expense Accounts Officer, F. W. W. Butrell £350 to £500

Department of Director of Naval Ordnance. £29,544
Dir. of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Rear-Adm. Reginald Hugh Spencer Boscawen, n.s., n.s. £5,500
Asst. Director of Torpedoes, Capt. Stuart Nicholson, n.s., n.s. £950
Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, Capt. Arthur W. Craig, n.s. £800

Assistants to Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Comms. Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bt., n.s., T. S. Mitchell, C. Maxwell Leirroy, H. N. Garnett, n.s., F. C. Dreyer, n.s., A. D. P. R. Found, Lieut. n.s., F. C. Silvertop, n.s. Full pay and allowance
Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Comms. F. E. Ellis, n.s., W. H. Adams, n.s.; Eng.-Lieuts. R. W. B. Andrews, n.s., F. L. Robertson Full pay and allowance
Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Rear-Adm. Richard B. Farquhar £1,000 to £1,200
Assistants to Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Com. H. R. Veres, n.s. Full pay and allowance
Lieut. Digby St. A. P. Weston, n.s. £550
Capt. W. S. Poë, n.s. Full pay and allowance
Staff Clerk in Charge and Secretary to the D.N.O., T. G. Anderson £350 to £500
Superintendent of Ordnance Stores, Capt. B. H. Chevallier (retired) £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Superintendent of Ordnance Stores, H. Puthers £800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, J. C. Escott, A. F. Taylor £600 to £800 (one to £850)
Deputy Ordnance Store Officers, J. J. Reeves, F. Ward, G. E. Woodward £250 to £500

Account-Genl.'s Depart., Spring Gdns.—£57,849.
Accountant-General, Alfred Eyles, n.s. £1,500
Private Secretary, A. Cunlison £600
Deputy Accountant-General, C. J. Naef £1,200
Assists., J. J. E. Butler, Frank Store, W. S. Sarel £500 to £1,000

Assistant Principals, C. M. Bruce, E. S. Croft, T. D. James, W. Medd, B. Nicky, A. Northwood, F. G. Nutt, H. Roper, W. Sanger £600 to £800
Paymaster of Contingencies, Henry Ashley Travers £350 to £500
Commiss. n.s. £350 to £500
Clerks, W. R. V. Brade, A. Cunlison, A. Douglas, F. G. Gordon, R. M. Houston, C. R. Lee, L. V. Meadowcroft, F. Porter, J. A. Smith £350 to £500
Principal Extentors, W. H. Bour, H. B. Butler, E. W. Stafford £550 to £700
Chief Examiners and Staff Clerks, J. E. Barber, E. Bliffle, A. H. Bryning, A. H. Combe, J. Cronin, G. Davis, C. J. Edwards, G. E. Foot, A. H. M. Fox, J. H. Fry, J. M. Henry, R. E. Nash, H. F. Shaw, A. G. Smith, C. J. Southgate, A. E. Tippen, G. Warren, A. E. Watling, n.s. £350 to £450 (5 to £500)

Contract and Purchase Department.—£13,306.

Director of Navy Contracts, F. W. Black, n.s. £1,200
Assistant Director, C. A. Oliver £850 to £1,000
Superintending Clerks, G. B. Cobb, W. St. D. Jenkins, Percy Minter £600 to £800
Clerks, Class I., E. C. Jubb, H. Morris £450 to £500
Contract Officers, J. C. Clarke, P. Dale, Russell, G. W. Hall, R. W. Wilson £350 to £500
Visiting Inspectors, J. A. Stockwell, n.s., n.s., and W. H. Strickland £300 to £550

Medical Department, 28 Victoria St., S.W.—£8,456.

Director-General, Inspector-General James Porter, n.s., n.s., n.s. £1,700
Dep. Director-Gen., Deputy Inspector-General, Charles James, n.s. Full pay and allowance
Assistants to Director-General, Fleet Surgeons W. W. Pryn, n.s., E. B. Pickett, n.s., F. H. A. Clayton, n.s., n.s. Full pay and allowance
Inspecting Medical Officer, R. N. Auxiliary Sec. Berth £350 to £500
Staff Surgeon A. C. Benson, n.s. £350 to £500
Staff Clerk in Charge, T. E. Kennedy £400 to £500
Staff Clerks, W. Innes, T. H. Perolz £350 to £450

Director of Works Department, 21 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.—£31,605.

Director of Works, Col. Sir E. Raban, n.s., n.s., n.s. £2,000
Assistant Directors of Works, F. W. Rite, n.s., n.s., and T. Sims, n.s., n.s. £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Engineer, Col. S. H. Exham, n.s. £1,500 and a house
Superintending Civil Engineers, W. J. Clarke, n.s., n.s., J. B. Hunt, n.s., n.s., F. C. Hunter, n.s., n.s., L. Parr, n.s., n.s., m.s., n.s. £750 to £950 and a house or allowance in lieu
E. A. W. Barnard, C. H. Colson, n.s., n.s., G. P. Hayes, n.s., n.s., m.s., n.s. £600 to £700 and a house or allowance in lieu
A. D. Shortridge, E. Wakeford, n.s., n.s. £600 to £700 and a house or allowance in lieu

Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone £700 to £900
First Assistant to do., C. L. Fielder £400 to £600
Chief Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott Smith, r.s.i. £800 to £1,000

Surveyors, H. Amon, r.s.i., J. C. L. Bettridge, r.s.i.,
J. Biden, F. H. Goadby, r.s.i., F. W. Harrison,
r.s.i., A. B. Holmes, M. J. James, H. T. Matthews,
H. H. Skipper, r.s.i., J. L. Westland. £400 to £600

Greenwich Hospital Department.

Dir. of Hospital, C. H. R. Stansfield £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter £550 to £700
Assistant to Clerk in Charge, L. Stacey £250 to £400
Accountant, A. W. J. Davies £250 to £350

Chaplain of the Fleet.

The Venerable Archdeacon H. S. Wood, D.D., r.s. £1,000
Staff Clerk, J. Hooper £350 to £450

Director of Naval Education.

Director, J. A. Ewing, C.B., M.D., F.R.S. £6,500
Deputy Supt. of Examinations, Naval Instructor
Arthur J. Parish, r.s. Full pay and allowances.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Naval Instructor
Ivor Curtis, r.s. Full pay and allowances.

**Office of the Admiral Commanding Coast Guard
and Reserves, 66 Victoria Street, S.W.**

Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves,
Adm. Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, r.s.
Full pay and allowances.

Assist., Captain Richard P. F. Purefoy, M.V.O., r.s. £950
Secretary, Staff Paymaster H. W. E. Manisty, r.s.
Full pay and allowances.

Royal Marine Office,
[Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
Dep. Adj. Gen., Maj.-Gen. Sir William T. Adair, r.s.
£1,500
Assistant ditto, Lieut.-Col. E. P. Brittan £800
Deputy-Assistant Adj.-General (also Judge-Advocate),
Major J. M. Rose £600

Naval Intelligence Department.—£22,121.

Director, Rear-Admiral Hon. Alexander E. Bethell,
C.M.G. £1,500
Assistant Directors, Rear-Admiral William L. Grant,
(£950); and Lieut.-Col. H. S. N. White, M.V.O.,
R.M.L.I. £700
Naval Staff, Captain R. A. Nugent, r.s., Comm.
W. A. H. Kelly, r.s., W. H. D. Boyle, and Eng-
Comm. C. C. Sheen, r.s., each £550
Marine Staff, Major Edward Y. Daniel, R.M.L.I., Major
H. F. Mackay, r.s., Capt. R. C. Temple, r.s.,
Capt. F. Moller, r.s., Capt. C. F. Barber, r.s.,
Capt. L. C. Lampen, r.s., Capt. C. H. Reguart,
r.s., Capt. G. C. Woodcock, r.s., and F. V.
Temple, r.s. £400 or £500
Staff Clerk in Charge, G. J. Rickman, £450 to £500
Staff Clerk, H. Broadbent £350 to £450

Naval Mobilisation Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. Herbert G. King Hall, C.V.O., C.B.,
D.S.O. £1,500
Asst. Directors, Capt. Michael Culme Seymour,
George C. Cayley £600
Naval Staff, Comm. C. P. R. Coode, J. H. Trye, G. M.
Keane £530
Clerk for Manning Duties, Robert Gordon £350 to £550

A LIST OF THE FLEETS AND SQUADRONS AT HOME AND ABROAD, 1 NOV., 1909.

**HOME FLEET.—First Division.—First Battle
Squadron:** Agamemnon, Bellerophon, Bulwark,
Dreadnought, Irresistible, Lord Nelson, Superb,
Temeraire. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron:*
Dido, Isis. *Attached Ships:* Cyclops, Maine,
Surprise. *First Cruiser Squadron:* Defence, In-
domitable, Inflexible, Invincible, Minotaur.
First Destroyer Flotilla: 24 Torpedo-boat De-
stroyers. *Ships attached to Destroyers:* Adventure,
Blenheim, Boadicea, Pathfinder.

Second Division.—Second Battle Squadron:
Africa, Britannia, Commonwealth, Dominion,
Hibernia, Hindustan, King Edward VII., New
Zealand. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron:*
Juno, Talbot. *Attached Ship:* Assistance.
Second Cruiser Squadron: Achilles, Cochrane,
Natal, Shannon, Warrior. *Second Destroyer
Flotilla:* 24 Torpedo-boat Destroyers. *Ships at-
tached to Destroyers:* Blake, Foresight, Sapphire,
Skirmisher.

Third Division.—The Nore.—Battleships: Caesar,
Magnificent, Victorious. *Cruisers:* Antrim,
Charybdis, Cressy, Hawke. *Torpedo Gunboats:*
Jason, Speedy. *Attached Ships:* Andromache,
Apollo, Hearty, Thetis, Portsmouth.—*Battleships:*
Illustrious, Jupiter. *Cruisers:* Euryalus, Hamp-
shire, Hermione, Roxburgh. *Torpedo Gunboats:*
Seagull, Speedwell. *Attached Ships:* Iphigenia,
Latona. *Devonport.—Battleships:* Hannibal,
Majestic, Mars. *Cruisers:* Arrogant, Carnarvon,
Devonshire, Highflyer, Sutfle. *Torpedo Gun-
boats:* Circe, Gossamer.

Destroyer Flotillas.—The Nore.—Scouts: Atten-
tive, Patrol. 24 Torpedo-boat Destroyers. *Port-
smouth.—Scout:* Forward. 25 Torpedo-boat De-
stroyers. *Devonport.—Scout:* Sentinel. 23 Tor-
pedo-boat Destroyers.

Fourth Division.—The Nore.—Battleships:
Trafalgar (Parent Ship), Glory, Goliath, Albion
(Parent Ship). *Portsmouth.—Battleship:* Re-
nown (Parent Ship). *Cruisers:* Ariadne (Parent
Ship), Argonaut, Diadem, Spartiate, Terrible,

Crescent (Parent Ship), Edgar, Royal Arthur,
Devonport.—*Battleships:* Ramillies (Parent Ship),
Hood, Resolution, Royal Oak, Repulse (Parent
Ship), Empress of India, Nile, Royal Sovereign.
Cruisers: Europa (Parent Ship), Amphitrite,
Andromeda, Gibraltar, Niobe, Sirius. *Fourth
Cruiser Squadron:* Berwick, Donegal, Essex,
Leviathan. *Attached Ships:* Brilliant, Inde-
fatigable, Scylla. *On Special Service:* Cornwall,
Gumberland.

ATLANTIC FLEET.—Battleships: Albemarle,
Formidable, Implacable, Prince of Wales, Queen,
Venerable. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron:*
Doris, Venus. *Attached Ships:* Amethyst,
Dwarf. *Fifth Cruiser Squadron:* Argyll, Black
Prince, Drake, Duke of Edinburgh.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—Battleships: Corn-
wallis, Duncan, Exmouth, Ocean, Russell, Swift-
sure, Triumph. *Cruisers attached to Battle
Squadron:* Barham, Diana, Medea, Minerva.
Attached Ships: Imogene, Hussar. *Sixth Cruiser
Squadron:* Aboukir, Bacchante, Lancaster,
Suffolk. *Destroyer Flotilla:* 22 Torpedo-boat
Destroyers.

EASTERN FLEET.—China.—Cruiser Squadron:
Astrea, Bedford, Flora, Kent, King Alfred, Mon-
mouth. *Attached Ships:* Alacrity, Bramble,
Britomart, Cadmus, Clio, Thistle. *River Gun-
boats:* Kinsha, Moorhen, Nightingale, Robin,
Sandpiper, Snipe, Teal, Widgion, Woodcock,
Woodlark. *Destroyer Flotilla:* 5 Torpedo-boat
Destroyers. *Australia.—Cruisers:* Cambrian,
Challenger, Encounter, Pegasus, Pioneer, Power-
ful, Prometheus, Psyche, Pyramus, Cape of
Good Hope.—*Cruisers:* Forte, Hermes, Pandora.
East Indies.—Cruisers: Fox, Hyacinth, Persens,
Philomel, Proserpine. *Attached Ships:* Lap-
wing, Redbreast, Sphinx.

**WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Algerine, Shear-
water.**

SURVEYING SERVICE (at Home and Abroad).—
Egeria, Fantome, Merlin, Mutine, Research,
Sealark, Triton, Waterwitch.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET—ACTIVE LIST.

Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. 1843).....	30 Aug. 1903
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. (b. 1840)	20 Feb. 1905
Sir J. A. Fisher (a Peet), G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., 1st Sea Lord (b. 1841) ...	4 Dec. 1905
1 st Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. 1842)	Mar. 1907
Sir Gerard Henry Detred Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (b. 1845)	2 Dec. 1908

ADMIRALS

Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Dairymple,
G.C.V.O.
Baumont, Sir Lewis Anthony,
K.C.B.
Beresford, Lord Chas. Wm. Dela-
poer, G.C.V.O.
H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G.,
A.D.C.

Moore, Sir Arthur William, K.C.B.
Acland, Sir William Alison
Dyke, Rt., C.V.O.
Drury, Sir Charles C., G.C.V.O.
(C.-in-Ch., *Nore*).
Cunstance, Sir Reginald Neville,
K.C.B.
Fawkes, Sir Wilnot Hawksworth,
K.C.B. (C.-in-Ch., *Plymouth*).
Atkinson-Willes, Sir George
Lambart, K.C.B.
May, Sir William Henry, G.C.V.O.
(C.-in-Ch., *Hohne Fleet*).
Henderson, Sir Reginald Friend
Hannam, K.C.B. (*Commanding
Coast Guard and Reserves*).
Curzon-Howe, Hon. Sir Assheton
Gore, G.C.V.O. (C.-in-Ch., *Medit.*).

VICE-ADMIRALS.

MacLeod, Angus, C.V.O.
Poe, Sir Edmund Samuel, K.C.B.
Durnford, Sir John, K.C.B.
Barlow, Charles James, D.S.O.
Lambton, Hon. Sir Hedworth,
K.C.B. (C.-in-Ch., *China*).
Bridgeman, Sir Francis Charles
Bridgeman, K.C.B. (2nd Sea
Lord).
Poore, Sir Richard, Rt., K.C.B.
(C.-in-Ch., *Australia*).
Giffard, George Augustus, C.M.G.
Robinson, Charles Grey, C.V.O.
Graham, Walter Hodgson Bevan.
Foote, Randolph F. O., C.M.G.
Gamble, Edward Harpur, C.B.
Milne, Sir Archibald Berkeley,
Rt., K.C.B.
Hall, George Fowler King, C.V.O.
H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander
of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C.
(C.-in-Ch., *Atlantic Fleet*).
Neville, Sir George, K.C.B.

Winsloe, Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B.
(4th Sea Lord).
Niblett, Harry Seawell F., C.V.O.
Scott, Sir Percy Moreton, K.C.V.O.
Egerton, George Le Clerc, C.B.
(C.-in-Ch., *Cape*).
Adair, Charles Henry.
Fisher, Sir Frederick William,
K.C.V.O. (Supt., *Malta*).

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Cross, Charles Henry (Supt.,
Devonport).
Callaghan, Sir George Astley,
K.C.V.O. (Second, *Medit.*).
Goodrich, Sir J. E. Clifford,
K.C.V.O. (Supt., *Gibraltar*).
Field, Arthur Mostyn.
Ingfield, Frederick Samuel.
Tudor, Henry Morton Tudor.
Foley, Francis John.
Denison, John.
Paget, Sir A. Wyndham, K.C.M.G.
(*Ireland*).
Lowry, Robert Swinburne (and
Cruiser Sqdn.).
Jackson, Sir Henry Bradwardine,
K.C.V.O. (6th *Cruiser Sqdn.*).
Colville, Hon. Stanley C. J., C.V.O.
(1st *Cruiser Sqdn.*).
Farquhar, Arthur Murray, C.V.O.
(4th *Cruiser Sqdn.*).
Fisher, Wm. Blake, C.B.
Simons, Ernest Alfred.
Jellicoe, Sir John Rushworth,
K.C.V.O. (3rd Sea Lord).
Startin, James.
Dush, Paul Warner, M.V.O.
Briggs, Charles John.
Rich, Frederick St. George.
Tate, Alban Giffard. (Supt.,
Portsmouth).
Warren, Herbt. Augustus, M.V.O.
Hamilton, Fredk. Tower, C.V.O.
(5th *Cruiser Sqdn.*).
Barney, Cecil.
Pelham, Frederick Sidney.
Galloway, Arthur A. C.
Bethell, Hon. Alexander E., C.M.G.
Walker, Thos. Philip.
Brock, Frederic Edward E.
Williams, Hugh Pigot.

Coke, Charles Hy.
Stokes, Robert H. S.
Jerram, Thomas Hy. M.
Warrender, Sir Geo. J. S., Bart.,
C.V.O.
Keppel, Sir Colin R., K.C.V.O.
Gamble, Sir Douglas Austin,
K.C.V.O.
Sturdee, Frederick C. D., C.V.O.
Ommanney, Robert Nelson (Supt.,
Chatham).
Kingsford, Harry C.
Bradford, Edward E., C.V.O.
Slade, Edmond J. W., M.V.O.
(C.-in-Ch., *East Indies*).
Carden, Sackville Hamilton.
Farquhar, Richard Bowles.
Bayly, Lewis, C.V.O.
Patey, George Edwin, M.V.O.
Wilkinson, Julian Charles Allix.
Limpus, Arthur Henry.
Peirse, Richard Henry, M.V.O.
Shortland, Edward George.
Morgan, Frederick Robert Wm.
King-Hall, Herbert Goodenough,
C.V.O.
Moggridge, Arthur Yerbury.
Bacon, Reginald Hugh Spencer,
C.V.O.
Stewart, Robert Hathorn John-
ston, M.V.O.
Grant, William Lowther.

HONORARY OFFICERS IN HIS
MAJESTY'S FLEET.

Admiral of the Fleet, H.I.M.
William II., German Emperor,
King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Admiral of the Fleet, H.I.M.
Nicholas II., Emperor of all
the Russias, K.G.
Admiral, H.R.H. Prince Albert
William Henry of Prussia,
K.G., G.C.B.
Admiral, H.M. George, King of
the Hellenes, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Admiral, H.M. Haakon VII.,
King of Norway, K.G., G.C.B.,
G.C.V.O.
Admiral, H.M. Gustaf V., King
of Sweden of the Goths and
the Vends, K.G., G.C.B.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME 1909-10.

It is proposed to begin during the financial
year 1909-10 :—

- 8 Battleships (*Dreadnought type*).
- 6 Protected Cruisers.
- 20 Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Divisions.	Commanders.
LONDON	Hon. Rupert Guinness, C.M.G.
CLYDE	The Marquess of Graham, C.V.O.
BRISTOL	Hon. Cyril A. Ward, M.V.O., R.N.
MERSEY	The Earl of Lathom.
SUSSEX	Viscount Curzon.
TYNESIDE ...	Edward W. Lloyd, R.N.

A List of the Vessels of the Royal Navy,

WITH DATE OF LAUNCHING GUNS, TONNAGE, HORSE POWER (N.D.), AND RATE OF SPEED.

Armoured vessels have their names printed in CAPITALS; ships marked † are sailing vessels, and those with ‡ are paddle steamers.

- ABOUKIR** (1900), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Sixth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Richard F. Phillimore, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Godfrey Tuke.
- ACHERON** (1868) (late *Northumberland*), 35, 10780 (4000), late 1st cl. cruiser, 13½ kts., depot ship for stokers, Chatham. *Comm.* Gerald W. Vivian.
- ACHILLES** (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Wm. C. M. Nicholson; *Comm.* Forster D. Arnold-Forster.
- Actæon** (late *Ariadne*), screw frigate, 4538 tons, torpedo school ship, Sheerness. *Capt.* Arthur B. F. Dawson.
- Adventure** (1904), 2940 (16000 f.d.), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* James R. P. Hawksley, M.V.O.
- Æolus** (1892), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Haulboatline.
- AFRICA** (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 f.d.), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur C. Leveson; *Comm.* Ernest S. Carey.
- Afridi**, 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 855 tons, 33 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Cyril P. Ryan.
- AGAMEMNON** (1906), 14, 16500 (16750), battleship, 18 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Bernard Currey, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Hugh Edwards.
- Alacrité** (1885), 1700 tons (2000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., China. *Comm.* Cyril T. M. Fuller.
- Albacore**, t.b.d., 440 tons, turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Edward O. Gladstone.
- Albatross** (1898), 6, 360 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 32 kts., Mediterranean.
- ALBEMARLE** (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, flagship of Rear-Admiral Atlantic Fleet. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.V.O.; *Capt.* Alfred E. M. Chatfield; *Comm.* Arthur W. Lewis.
- † **Alberta** (1863), 370 (1000), H.M. yacht, Portsmouth. *Capt.* George A. Broad, M.V.O.
- ALBION** (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, armoured, complement 700, 18½ kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Charles H. Morgan.
- Alert** (1894), 6, screw-sloop, 960 tons (1400 f.d.), Bermuda.
- Alexandra** (1906), 2050 (4500), turbine, H.M. yacht. *Capt.* George R. Mansell, M.V.O.
- Algerine**, twin-screw sloop, 1150 tons (1400 f.d.), West Coast of America. *Comm.* Edwin H. Edwards.
- Amazon**, 2, ocean-going t.b.d., 376 tons, 33 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* John B. Sparks.
- Amethyst** (1903) ‡, 3000 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Richard Webb.
- Amphitrite** (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, complement 677, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Arthur Halsey.
- Andromache**, 2nd cl. cruiser, 8, 3400 (6000 f.d.), Chatham. *Capt.* Herbert Chatterton.
- Andromeda** (1897), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet.
- Angler** (1896), 310 tons (5700 f.d.), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Mediterranean.
- Ant** (1873), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- ANTHIM** (1903), 12, 10830 (22000 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Robert E. R. Benson; *Comm.* Arthur G. Warren.
- Apollo**, 2nd cl. cruiser, 8, 3,400 (9000 f.d.), Home Fleet.
- AQUARIUS**, 3, 660 (1100 n.d.), distilling vessel, Home Fleet.
- Arab** (1901), 6, 430 (8600), t.b.d., 31 kts., Home Fleet.
- Ardent** (1894), 6, 265 (4300 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Mediterranean.
- Argonaut** (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Chas. W. Winton-Ingram.
- ARGYLL** (1904), 10, 10850 (21000 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Cecil F. Lambert; *Comm.* Viscount Kelburn.
- Ariadne** (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, complement 677, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* George P. E. Hunt, D.S.O.
- Arrogant** (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Henry H. Bruce; *Comm.* Wyndham L. Bamber.
- Arun** (1903), 6525 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Assistance**, 9600 (6000), steam repair ship, Home Fleet. *Capt.* William S. Bowman.
- Astræa** (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., China. *Capt.* Frank E. C. Ryan.
- Attentive** (1904), 2940 (16000 f.d.), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Cecil H. Fox.
- Aron** (1896), 6330 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- BACCHANTE** (1902), 14, 12000 (21000), 21 kts., 1st cl. cruiser, Sixth Cruiser Squadron, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry B. Jackson, K.C.V.O. *Capt.* Wm. G. E. Ruck-Keene; *Comm.* Theobald W. B. Kennedy.
- Banshee** (1894), 6, 295 (4400 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Mediterranean.
- DAFFLEUR** (1892), 14, 10500 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Hugh T. Hibbert.
- Barham** (1889), 6, 1830 (3200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Herbert A. Adam.
- Basilisk**, ocean-going t.b.d., 935 tons, turbine, building.
- Bat** (1896), 360 tons (5900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Beagle**, ocean-going t.b.d., building.
- BEDFORD** (1901), 14, 9500 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. *Capt.* Edward S. Fitzherbert; *Comm.* George Trewby.
- BELLEROPHON** (1907), 10, 18600 (23000 n.d.), 21 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Hugh Evan Thomas, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Frank Larken.
- Bellona** unarmoured cruiser, 12, 3650 tons, turbine, completing at Penbrooke.
- BERWICK** (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Hugh T. Hibbert; *Comm.* Lancelot N. Turton.
- Bittern** (1897), 6330 tons (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut.* and *Comm.* Henry C. Rawlings.
- BLACK PRINCE** (1904), 16, 13550 (23500 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Ernest G. Barton; *Comm.* Bertram H. Smith.
- Blake** (1889), 12, 9000 (13000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., Home Fleet, depot for t.b.d.s. *Capt.*

Charles F. Corbett, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Godfrey E. Corbett.
Blanche, unarmoured cruiser, building at Pembroke.
Blazer, coast-defence gunboat, 254 (110 *n.d.*), Sheerness.
Blenheim (1890), 12, 9000 (13000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., Home Fleet, dépôt ship for t.b.d.'s, *Capt.* Brian H. F. Barttelot; *Comm.* Walter R. G. Petre.
Bonad, unarmoured cruiser, building at Pembroke.
Blackhound (1871), 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
Bonadica (1908), 6, 3300 tons, unarmoured cruiser, turbine, Home Fleet, *Capt.* Edward F. B. Charlton (*Commandore*, 2nd class, in charge of First Destroyer Flotilla).
Bonaventure (1892), 10, 4350 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet, *Comm.* Frank Braudt.
Bonetta, t.b.d., 440 tons, turbine, Home Fleet, *Comm.* Rowland H. Bather.
Boxer (1894), 6, 265 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Mediterranean.
Boyne (1904), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet, *Comm.* Harold V. Dundas.
Bramble (1898), 1st cl. gunboat, 710 tons (1300 *f.d.*), China.
Brazen (1896), 6, 300 (5300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
Brilliant (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., attached to Fourth Cruiser Squadron, *Capt.* Francis F. Haworth-Booth.
Bristol, protected cruiser, and cl., 4800 tons, turbine, building at Glasgow.
BRITANNIA (1904), 18, 16350 (17500), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Home Fleet, *Capt.* Montague E. Browning, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Ernest A. Taylor.
Britomart (1898), 1st cl. gunboat, 710 tons (1300 *f.d.*), China.
Bruiser (1895), 6, 265 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Mediterranean.
Bulldog, ocean-going t.b.d., 860 tons, turbine, building at Glasgow.
Bullfinch (1901), 6, 345 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
BULWARK (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Home Fleet, *Capt.* Bentinck J. D. Yelverton; *Comm.* William Bowden Smith.
Bustard (1871), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.
Caithness (1903), 6, 1070 (1400 *f.d.*), 13½ kts., China, *Comm.* Hugh L. P. Heard.
CESAR (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet, *Capt.* Robert H. Anstruther, C.M.G. *Comm.* Hugh G. C. Somerville.
Calypso (1883), 16, 2770 (2700), 3rd cl. cruiser, 14½ kts., drill-ship for R.N.R., Newfoundland.
Cambrian (1893), 10, 4350 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Australia, *Capt.* Edward W. E. Wenyns.
CANOPES (1897), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean, *Capt.* Francis G. Eyre; *Comm.* Thomas E. Wardle.
CARNARVON (1903), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., Home Fleet, *Capt.* Robert J. Prendergast; *Comm.* David M. Hamilton.
Challenger (1902), 11, 5800 (12500), 2nd cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Australia, *Capt.* Herbert C. C. Da Costa; *Comm.* Henry Luxmoore.
Champion (1896), 12, 2880 (3000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12½ kts., Chatham.

Charger (1894), 6, 250 (3700), t.b.d., 28 kts., Home Fleet, *Lieut. and Comm.* Frank G. Terry.
Charybdis (1893), 10, 4350 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet, *Capt.* Edward C. Villiers.
Cheerful (1897), 6, 308 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet, *Comm.* John C. Hodson.
Chelmer (1904), 6, 550 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
Cherwell (1903), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet, *Comm.* William D. Paton, M.V.O.
Circe (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Home Fleet.
Clio (1903), 6, 1070 (1400 *f.d.*), 13½ kts., China, *Comm.* Charles T. Borrett.
† Clyde (1829), 1447 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Aberdeen, *Comm.* John K. Laird.
COCHRANE (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Second Cruiser Squadron, *Capt.* Cecil S. Hiekey; *Comm.* Walter Hose.
COLLINGWOOD (1908), battleship, 12250 (24500 *n.d.*), 21 kts., completing at Devonport.
Colne (1905), 550 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet, *Comm.* Ernest E. Parker.
COLOSSUS, battleship, building.
COMMONWEALTH (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Home Fleet, *Capt.* Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Oswald W. Ormsby.
Conflict (1894), 6, 270 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet.
Contest (1894), 6, 295 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Devonport.
Coquette (1898), 6, 285 (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
Cormorant, late ser. sloop, 1130, flagship, Gibraltar Yard, *Rear-Adm.* Frederick S. Pelham; *Comm.* Edgar R. Morant.
CORNWALL (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., training ship for naval cadets, *Capt.* William R. Hall; *Comm.* Arthur K. Macrobie.
CORNWALLIS (1899), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean Fleet, *Capt.* William H. Baker-Baker; *Comm.* Cecil M. Staveley.
Cossack (1907), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 795 tons, 33 kts., turbine, Home Fleet, *Comm.* Hugh F. Buckle.
Crane (1896), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
Crescent (1892), 13, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet, *Capt.* Charles F. Henderson.
CRESSY (1899), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Home Fleet, *Capt.* Walter H. Cowan, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Francis E. M. Garforth.
Crusader, ocean-going t.b.d., 945 tons, turbine, Home Fleet.
CUMBERLAND (1903), 14, 9800 (32000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., training ship for naval cadets, *Capt.* Allan F. Everett; *Comm.* Oliver Backhouse.
Cyclops, steam repair ship, 11300 (3500 *n.d.*), Home Fleet, *Capt.* Cunningham R. de C. Foot.
Cygnat (1898), 6, 300 (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
Cynthia (1898), 6, 300 tons (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
† Dædalus (1828), 1447 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Bristol, *Comm.* Arthur H. Oldham.
Daring (1893), 4, 260 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet.
Dart (1882), 470 tons (1850), 8½ kts., surveying vessel, Sydney.

- Dasher* (1895), 6, 250 (3800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26'21 kts., Home Fleet.
- Dec* (1903), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- DEFENCE* (1907), 14, 16600 (27000), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Cecil F. Dampier; *Comm.* Henry W. Parker.
- Defiance* (1861), 5270 tons, torpedo school ship, Devonport. *Comm.* Harry L. D'E. Skipwith.
- Derwent* (1903), 6, 500 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25 kts., Home Fleet.
- Desperate* (1895), 6, 310 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean.
- DEVONSHIRE* (1904), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Cuthbert G. Chapman, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Cathcart R. Wason.
- Diadem* (1896), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* William D. Church.
- Diamond* (1904), 12, 3000 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Godfrey M. Paine, M.V.O.
- Diana* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Thomas W. Kemp, C.L.E.; *Comm.* William M. Moir.
- Dido* (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Henry G. G. Sandeman. *Comm.* Charles A. W. Wrightson.
- DOMINION* (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* John M. de Robeck. *Comm.* Robert N. Bax.
- DONEGAL* (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Thomas D. L. Sheppard, M.V.O. *Comm.* Godfrey Tulke.
- Doon* (1904), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Doris* (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Spencer A. Hickley; *Comm.* Osmond J. Prentis.
- Dore* (1901), 6, 300 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Dragon* (1894), 6, 295 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27¼ kts., Mediterranean.
- DRAKE* (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Frederick T. Hamilton, C.V.O.; *Capt.* Hon. Hubert G. Branch, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Rudolf M. Burmester.
- DREADNOUGHT* (1906), 10, 18000 (32000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet, flagship of Commander-in-Chief, *Adm.* Sir William H. May, G.C.V.O.; *Capt.* Herbert W. Richmond; *Comm.* Alan G. Hotham.
- Drudge*, 890, gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Dryad* (1893), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Navigation School ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Laurence E. Power, M.V.O.
- DUKE OF EDINBURGH* (1904), 16, 13500 (25500 *f.d.*), 22½ kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Hon. Robert F. Boyle, M.V.O.; *Comm.* George B. W. Young.
- DUNCAN* (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean Fleet, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Sir George A. Callaghan, K.C.V.O.; *Capt.* William E. Goodenough; *Comm.* Cyril S. Townsend.
- Dwarf* (1898), 6, 710 (900), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., W. Coast of Africa.
- +*Eagle* (1804), 2340 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Liverpool. *Comm.* Charles W. S. Leggatt.
- Earnest* (1899), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Eclipse* (1894), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Portsmouth (attached to R.N. College, Osborne). *Capt.* William F. Slater.
- Eden* (1903), 6, 500, turbine t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Oliver M. F. Stokes.
- Edgar* (1890), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Carlton V. de M. Cowper.
- Egeria* (1873), 4, 940 (700), surveying vessel, 11½ kts., surveying service. *Capt.* John F. Parry.
- BEGMONT* (late *Hibernia*), 16, 9820 (4000), flagship, Malta Yard. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Frederick W. Fisher, K.C.V.O.; *Comm.* Reginald G. Gregory.
- Electra* (1901), 6, 300 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- EMERALD* (late *Black Prince*) (1861), 28, 9210 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, flagship, Queenstown. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Alfred W. Paget, K.C.M.G.; *Comm.* Arthur T. Taylor.
- EXPRESS OF INDIA* (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Alexander Gillespie.
- Enchantress* (1903), 3470 (6400 *n.d.*), Admiralty yacht, 18 kts. *Capt.* Philip Nelson-Ward, M.V.O.
- Encounter* (1903), 11, 5800 (12500), 2nd cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Philip H. Colnib; *Comm.* William Mellor.
- Endymion* (1891), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Sheerness. *Capt.* Henry L. Mawbey; *Comm.* Arthur G. K. Hill.
- Erne* (1903), 6, 515 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Espergle*, 6, 1070 (1400), sloop, Dartmouth (attached to R.N. College). *Capt.* Trevelyan D. W. Napier, M.V.O.
- ESSEX* (1901), 14, 9800 (22000), 5th cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Hon. Victor A. Stanley, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Philip J. Stopford.
- Ettrick* (1903), 6, 515 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Europa* (1897), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Maurice Woolcombe.
- EURYALUS* (1901), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Charles W. Keighley-Peach; *Comm.* Archibald Cochrane.
- +*Excellent* (1883), 1, 508 (380), gunnery ship, Whale Island, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Reginald G. O. Tipper, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Alexander V. Campbell.
- Fee* (1903), 6, 515 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- EXMOUTH* (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, flagship, Mediterranean Fleet. *Adm.* Hon. Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O.; *Capt.* John de M. Hutchison, C.V.O.; *Comm.* Arthur Bromley.
- Express* (1891), 6, 300 (9250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 33 kts., Home Fleet.
- Fairy* (1897), 6, 355 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Home Fleet.
- Falcon* (1901), 6, 355 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Fame* (1896), 6300 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Hong Kong.
- Fantome* (1901), sloop, 1070 tons (1400 *n.d.*), surveying service. *Comm.* Frederick C. C. Paso.
- Fawn* (1897), 6, 324 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Ferret* (1893), 4, 280 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Percent* (1895), 6, 270 (3850 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet.
- Fire Queen* (1881), 446 tons (500), Portsmouth.

- FISGAER. [This establishment consists of 4 ships: (1) *Fisgard*, late *Audacious*, 6010 tons; (2) *Fisgard II*, late *Evelyn*, 6010 tons; (3) *Fisgard III*, late *Hindostan*, 3242 tons; (4) *Fisgard IV*, late *Sultan*, 2920 tons.] Depot for training boy artificers, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Edmund H. Smith; *Comm.* Richard H. Walters.
- Fist* (1897), 6, 324 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Flora* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., China. *Capt.* John Nicholas.
- Flying Fish* (1897), 6, 360 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30¼ kts., Home Fleet.
- Podia* (1896), 6, 300 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* John E. Cameron, M.V.O.
- Foresight* (1904), 10, 2945 (16500 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Fawcett Wray.
- FORMIDABLE (1898), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Reginald A. Allenby, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Gerald V. C. Knox.
- Forte* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Cape of Good Hope. *Capt.* John F. E. Green.
- Fourth* (1886), 12, 4050 (3800), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., sea-going depot for submarines, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Albert P. Adlison.
- Forward* (1904), 10, 2945 (16500 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Alan C. Bruce.
- Fox* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., East Indies. *Capt.* Allen T. Hunt.
- Foxhound*, ocean-going t.b.d., 860 tons, turbine, building.
- Foyle* (1903), 6, 525 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Furiosus* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Cole C. Fowler.
- Fury*, t.b.d., building.
- GANGES, late *Caroline*, late 3rd class cruiser, training-ship for boys, Harwich. *Capt.* Charles L. Vaughan-Lee; *Comm.* Alfred B. Barker.
- GANGES (No. 11), late *Ganges* and *Minotaur*, 1st cl. cruiser *Roseaen* No. 11., 10600 tons, Harwich. Depot for youths. *Comm.* Charles La P. Lewin.
- Garry* (1905), 6, 605 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Percy Johnson.
- Ghurka* (1906), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 790 tons, 33 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Christopher P. Metcalfe.
- Gibraltar* (1892), 12, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Herbert Du C. Laard.
- Gipsy* (1897), 6, 300 (6500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Home Fleet.
- Glasgow* (1900), 2nd cl. protected cruiser, 4800 tons, turbine, completing.
- GLORY (1899), 16, 12950 (13500), 2nd cl. battleship, 18¼ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Norman L. Stanley.
- Gloucester* (1900), 2nd cl. protected cruiser, 4800 tons, turbine, building.
- Goldfinch*, t.b.d., building.
- GOLIATH (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Cecil H. France-Hayhurst.
- GOOD HOPE (1901), 18, 12100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Portsmouth.
- Gossamer* (1890), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Home Fleet.
- Grafton* (1892), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Ronald A. Hopwood; *Comm.* Charles D. Roper.
- Grasshopper*, ocean-going t.b.d., 860 tons, turbine, building.
- Greyhound* (1900), 6, 360 (6000), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet.
- Griffin* (1895), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Haleon* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., particular service. *Comm.* Maurice S. Fitzmaurice.
- HAMPSHIRE (1903), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Geo. A. Ballard; *Comm.* Eric V. F. E. Dugmore.
- Handy* (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., China.
- HANNIBAL (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Henry V. W. Elliott; *Comm.* William J. B. Law.
- Hardy* (1895), 6, 290 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet.
- Harpy*, ocean-going t.b.d., 935 tons, turbine, building.
- Harrier* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Portsmouth.
- Hart* (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., China.
- Hasty* (1894), 6, 250 (3700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet.
- Haughty* (1895), 6, 290 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet.
- Harock* (1893), 4, 240 (3700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26¼ kts., Home Fleet.
- Hawke* (1891), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Marcus E. Hill; *Comm.* Alister S. Beal.
- Hazard* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., depot for submarine boats, Portsmouth.
- Hearty*, 2, 1300 (2100), Home Fleet.
- Hebe* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Devonport.
- Hecla* (1878), 6, 6400 (2400), torpedo depot ship, 13 kts., depot for t.b.d.'s, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Hugh F. W. Wyldbore-Smith.
- HERCULES, battleship, building at Jarrow.
- Hermes* (1898), 11, 5500 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., flagship, Cape of Good Hope. *Rear-Adm.* George de C. Egerton, C.B.; *Capt.* Philip W. Dumas, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Charles D. Carpendale.
- Hermione* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Henry D. Wilkin, D.S.O.
- HIBERNIA (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Home Fleet, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* *Rear-Adm.* Edward E. Bradford, C.V.O.; *Capt.* Crawford MacLachlan; *Comm.* George N. Ballard.
- Highflyer* (1898), 11, 5500 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edward F. Bruen; *Comm.* Duncan T. Brown.
- HINDUSTAN (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Somerset A. G. Calthorpe, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Hubert Stansbury.
- HOGUE (1900), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Devonport.
- HOOD (1891), 14, 12150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet; *Comm.* Lawrence de W. Satow.
- Hope*, t.b.d., building.
- Hunter* (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet.
- Hussar* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Mediterranean.
- Hyacinth* (1898), 11, 5500 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser,

- 20 kts., flagship, East Indies. *Rear-Adm.* Edmond J. W. Blade, M.V.O.; *Commander-in-Chief*, Capt. James D. Dick; *Comm.* Walter C. G. Ruxton.
- ILLUSTRIOUS** (1886), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Cyril E. Tower; *Comm.* John P. de Montmorency.
- Imogene* (1882), 460 tons (390), special service, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Oscar M. Makins.
- IMPERIEUSE** (late *Sappho* No. 2), 1st cl. cruiser, 14, 8400 (10000 f.d.), Portland. *Comm.* Alphonse E. B. Greville.
- IMPLACABLE** (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Henry L. Tottenham, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Reginald E. Carr.
- †*Impregnable*, late *Bulwark* (1860), 6557 tons, training ship for boys, flagship, Devonport. *Adm.* Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Herbert W. Savory, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Philip A. Bateman-Champain.
- INDEFATIGABLE** (1909), armoured cruiser, completing at Devonport.
- Indefatigable* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 9½ kts., attached to Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* George H. Borett.
- INDOMITABLE** (1907), 8, 17250 (41000), 25 kts., armoured cruiser, flagship, First Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville, C.V.O.; *Capt.* Charles M. de Bartolome; *Comm.* R. C. Kemble Lambert.
- †**INDUS** [This establishment consists of 3 ships], late *Defence* (1861), armour-plated, 6270 tons (workshop).
- INDUS** (No. 2), late *Temeraire* (1876), 14, 8540 (6500), and cl. battleship, 13½ kts. (workshop).
- INDUS** (No. 3), late *Bellerophon* (1866), 20, 7550 (4000), 3rd cl. battleship, 12½ kts., Devonport (mechanicians' establishment and workshop for superintendence artificers). *Comm.* Louis C. S. Woolcombe.
- INEXHIBIBLE** (1907), 8, 17250 (41000), 25 kts., armoured cruiser, First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Henry H. Torlesse; *Comm.* Henry E. Grace.
- Insolent* (1881), 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- INVINCIBLE** (1907), 8, 17250 (41000), 25 kts., armoured cruiser, First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Mark E. F. Kerr, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Arthur V. Vivyan.
- Iphigenia* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 12½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Herbert C. J. Grant.
- IRRESISTIBLE** (1898), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Cresswell J. Byres; *Comm.* Lawrence L. Dundas.
- Iris* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), and cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Richard M. Harbord; *Comm.* Percy G. Brown.
- Ithen* (1902), 5, 525 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John M. D. E. Warren.
- Janus* (1895), 6, 280 (3900 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Hong Kong.
- Jason* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Jed* (1904), 6, 510 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- June* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), and cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Herbert J. O. Millar; *Comm.* Henry W. Osburn.
- JUPITER** (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet, flagship of Rear-Adm.
- Rear-Adm.* Paul W. Bush, M.V.O.; *Capt.* Herbert J. Savill; *Comm.* John A. Inglis.
- Kale* (1904), 550, (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Bernhard A. Pratt-Barrow.
- Kangaroo* (1901), 6, 365 (6100), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Henry C. R. Brocklebank.
- Kennet* (1903), 6, 550 (7550 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- KENT** (1900), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. *Capt.* Gerald C. A. Marescaux; *Comm.* Tristan Dannreuther.
- Kestrel* (1901), 6, 300 tons (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- KING ALFRED** (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, China. *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.B. *Capt.* Lewis Clinton-Baker; *Comm.* Frank O. Lewis.
- KING EDWARD VII.** (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 f.d.), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., flagship of Vice-Admiral Commanding Second Division, Home Fleet. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt., K.C.B.; *Capt.* Osmond de B. Brock; *Comm.* Charles W. R. Royds.
- Kinka*, river steamer on the Yang-tze, China.
- Kite* (1871), 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- LANCASTER** (1903), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Sixth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Sydney R. Fremantle, M.V.O.; *Comm.* John H. Lottie.
- Lancing* (1889), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., East Indies.
- Latona* (1890), 2, 3400 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Alexander Farrington.
- Leander* (1882), 10, 4300 (5000), and cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Home Fleet. Depot for torpedo-boat destroyers. *Capt.* Hon. Herbert E. H. A'Court.
- Leda* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., under orders of Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves.
- Lee* (1899), 6, 335 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Leopard* (1897), 6, 300 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Loren* (1901), 6, 300 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- LEVIATHAN** (1902), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship of Rear-Admiral Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Arthur M. Farquhar; *Capt.* Arthur L. Cay; *Comm.* Hugh P. E. T. Williams.
- Liffey* (1904), 6, 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Lightning* (1895), 6, 280 (3900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Lively* (1901), 385 (6250 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Liverpool* (1909), and cl. protected cruiser, 4800 tons, turbine, completing.
- Locust* (1895), 6, 350 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- LONDON** (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Chatham.
- LORD NELSON** (1906), 14, 16500 (16700), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., flagship of Rear-Admiral in Home Fleet. *Rear-Adm.* Charles J. Briggs; *Capt.* Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, Bt., M.V.O.; *Comm.* Frederic A. Whitehead.
- Lynx* (1894), 4, 280 (4400 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet.
- Magnet* (1883), 430 tons (650), special service vessel, Portsmouth.

- MAGNIFICENT** (1894), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. Flagship of Vice-Admiral Commanding Third and Fourth Divisions. *Vice-Adm.* Sir George Neville, K.C.B.; *Capt.* George P. W. Hope; *Comm.* George B. Powell.
- MAJESTIC** (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Ernest F. A. Gaunt, C.M.G.; *Comm.* Cecil F. L. Watson.
- Mallard** (1896), 6, 275 tons (5700 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Charles E. W. Pyddoke.
- Maori**, ocean-going t.b.d., 900 tons, turbine, completing at Dumbarton.
- MARS** (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Thomas L. Barnardston; *Comm.* Hubert S. Cardale.
- Martin**, t.b.d., building.
- Maecourneen**, schooner yacht, 160 tons, Malta.
- Medea**, 3rd cl. cruiser, 2800 tons (6000 f.d.), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Percival H. Thompson.
- Mercury** (1878), 13, 3730 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., depot for submarine boats, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Sydney S. Hall; *Comm.* Stanley L. Willis.
- Mertin**, 1070 (1400), sloop, surveying service. *Capt.* Frederick O. Learmouth.
- Mermuid** (1898), 6, 300 tons (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Chas. J. Wintour.
- Minerva** (1895), 11, 5500 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Drury St. A. Wake; *Comm.* William G. A. Kennedy.
- MINOTAUR** (1906), 14, 14600 (27000), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* William O. Boothby, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Walter E. Woodward.
- Minstrel**, t.b.d., building.
- Mohawk** (1906), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 765 tons, 33 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Cyril Asser.
- MONMOUTH** (1901), 14, 9800 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. *Capt.* Geo. W. Smith; *Comm.* Gerald T. F. Pike.
- Moorhen**, shallow-draught steamer for river service, 180 (800), China.
- Mosquito**, ocean-going t.b.d., 890 tons, turbine, building.
- Moy** (1904), 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Mutine** (1900), sloop, 980 tons (1400 n.d.), surveying service. *Comm.* Ernest C. Hardy.
- Myraidon** (1901), 6, 365 (6200 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- NATAL** (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Frederick C. A. Oadly; *Comm.* Hon. Ralph C. N. Gathorne-Hardy.
- Nautilus**, ocean-going t.b.d., 915 tons, turbine, building.
- NELSON** (1880), 16, 7630 (5500), 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth (for training stokers). *Comm.* William N. England.
- NEPTUNE** (1909), battleship, completing at Portsmouth.
- Nereide**, t.b.d., building.
- Nes** (1905), 535 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Neversalle**, and cl. protected cruiser, 4800 tons, turbine, building.
- NEW ZEALAND** (1904), 18, 16350 (18000 f.d.), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Archibald P. Stoddart; *Comm.* Ralph P. Clutton.
- Niger** (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Portsmouth.
- Nightingale** (1898), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China.
- NILE** (1888), 10, 11940 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Pasfield V. Oliver.
- Niobe** (1897), 10, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John C. Watson.
- Nith** (1905), 535 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John S. Dumaresq, M.V.O.
- Nubian**, ocean-going t.b.d., 950 tons, turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Colin Mackenzie, D.S.O.
- Nymph**, t.b.d., building.
- OCEAN** (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Francis W. Kennedy; *Comm.* Reginald A. Norton.
- Onyx**, late 1st cl. t.b.d., 810 tons, Devonport, depot for submarines.
- Opossum** (1895), 6, 320 (4000 f.d.), t.b.d., 28½ kts., Home Fleet.
- ORION** (1882), 4, 4870 (2600), 2nd cl. coast defence ship (armoured), 11½ kts., depot ship for t.b.d.'s for Malta Royal Naval Reserve.
- Orwell** (1901), 6, 300 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Osprey** (1901), 6, 300 (6500 f.d.), t.b.d., 32 kts., Devonport.
- Ostrich** (1901), 6, 355 (6250 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Otter** (1896), 6, 385 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Hong Kong.
- Ouse**, (1905), 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Pandora** (1900), 2200 (7000 f.d.), 3rd cl. cruiser, Cape of Good Hope. *Comm.* Alexander P. Davidson.
- Panther** (1897), 6, 300 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Pathfinder** (1904), 10, 3000 (16500 f.d.), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Francis G. St. John.
- Patrol** (1904), 10, 3000 (16500 f.d.), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Francis M. Leake.
- Pegasus** (1897), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Arthur H. C. Home.
- Pelorus** (1896), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Devonport.
- Pembroke** (late *Trent*), gunboat, 363 tons (200 n.d.), Chatham. *Adm.* Sir Charles C. Drury, G.C.V.O. (*Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, Flag flown in "Undine"*); *Rear-Adm.* Robert N. Ominamney (*Superintendent, Chatham Yard*); *Comm.* Arthur G. Smith.
- Penguin** (1876), 2, 1130 (700), sloop, 11 kts., depot and receiving ship, Sydney. *Capt.* John P. Rolleston.
- Perseus** (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, East Indies. *Comm.* Frederic G. Bird.
- Peterel** (1899), 6, 365 (6200 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Philomel** (1890), 8, 2575 (7500 f.d.), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., East Indies. *Comm.* Victor G. Gurner.
- Pineher**, ocean-going t.b.d., 940 tons, turbine, building.
- Pioneer** (1899), 8, 2200 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* William F. Blunt.
- Plucky** (1870), 2, 195 (90), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Poreupina** (1895), 6, 280 (3900 f.d.), t.b.d., 28 kts., Chatham.
- Powerful** (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., flagship, Australia. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard Poore, Bt., K.C.B.; *Capt.* Cecil I. Prowse; *Comm.* Humphrey W. Bowring.

- President* (late *Gannet*), 1130 tons, sloop, South-West India Docks, London. *Comm.* Lawrence A. Tawney.
- PRINCE GEORGE* (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Portsmouth.
- PRINCE OF WALES* (1902), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Atlantic Fleet, flagship of *Vice-Adm.* Prince Louis of Battenberg, C.C.B., A.D.C. *Capt.* Edward M. Phillpotts; *Comm.* Robert G. D. Dewar.
- Prometheus* (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* John C. T. Glossop.
- Proserpine* (1896), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., East Indies. *Comm.* Herbert J. T. Marshall.
- Psyche* (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Australia. *Comm.* Henry B. Montagu.
- Pyramus* (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Stephen H. Radcliffe.
- Quail* (1895), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Home Fleet.
- QUEEN* (1902), 16 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* David Beatty, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Charles L. Lambie.
- Racehorse* (1900), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Racer* (1884), 8, 970 (850), sloop, 11 kts., for instruction of naval cadets, Osborne. *Capt.* Arthur H. Christian.
- Racon*, ocean-going t.b.d., 920 tons, turbine, building.
- RAMILLIES* (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur W. Ewart.
- Ranger* (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet.
- Rattlesnake*, ocean-going t.b.d., 900 tons, turbine, building.
- Raven* (1882), 4, 465 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9½ kts., Portsmouth.
- Recruit* (1901), 6, 300 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Redbreast* (1888), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., East Indies.
- Renard*, ocean-going t.b.d., 920 tons, turbine, building.
- RENOWN* (1895), 14, 12350 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Charles W. Winnington Ingram.
- REPULSE* (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* George B. Hulton.
- † *Research* (1888), 520 tons (450), surveying service, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Cortland H. Simpson.
- RESOLUTION* (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet.
- REVENGE* (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Vivian H. G. Bernard; *Comm.* James T. Bush.
- Ribble* (1903), 6, 520 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet.
- Rifeman*, t.b.d., building.
- Rinaldo*, sloop, 980 tons (1400 *n.d.*), Devonport.
- Ringdove* (1905), 1st cl. gunboat, 805 tons (1200 *f.d.*), Scottish Fisheries.
- Robin* (1898), 85 (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China.
- Rocket* (1894), 6, 280 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27¼ kts., Portsmouth.
- Roebuck* (1901), 6360 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Rother* (1904), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- ROXBURGH* (1904), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Morgan Singer; *Comm.* John R. Le H. Ward.
- Royal Arthur* (1891), 13, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Herbert W. James.
- ROYAL OAK* (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Thomas L. Shelford.
- ROYAL SOVEREIGN* (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Robert G. Corbett.
- Ruby*, t.b.d., building.
- RUSSELL* (1901), 16, 14000 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* William de Salis, M.V.O., A.D.C.; *Comm.* Harry H. Smyth.
- St. George* (1892), 12, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Chatham.
- ST. VINCENT*, battleship (1908), 19250 tons (24500 *n.d.*) completing at Portsmouth.
- Salmon* (1895), 6, 280 (5600 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Sandpiper* (1897), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut.* and *Comm.* Hugh R. Tickell.
- Sapphire* (1904), 12, 3000 (6800 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair, M.V.O.
- Sappho* (1891), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20¼ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Harold Christian.
- Saracen*, 2, ocean-going t.b.d., 880 (5500) 33 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Charles Tibbitts, M.V.O.
- Savage*, ocean-going t.b.d., 885 tons, turbine, building.
- Scorpion*, ocean-going t.b.d., 890 tons, turbine, building.
- Scourge*, ocean-going t.b.d., 925 tons, turbine, building.
- Scylla* (1892), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20½ kts. (attached to Fourth Cruiser Squadron). *Comm.* Bertram S. Thesiger.
- Seagull* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Home Fleet.
- Seahorse* (1880), 670 tons (1100), particular service. *Staff Capt.* in *comd.* Frederick C. A. Crooke.
- Seal* (1897), 6, 360 tons (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* George J. Todd.
- Sealark* (1906), steam yacht (surveying vessel), 900 (550), 11 kts. *Comm.* Bishop O. M. Davy.
- Seitinel* (1904), 10, 2940 (17000 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John G. de O. Coke.
- SHANNON* (1906), 14, 14600 (2700), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, Second Cruiser Squadron, Home Fleet. *Rear-Adm.* Robert S. Lowry; *Capt.* James A. Fergusson; *Comm.* John D. Allen.
- Shark* (1894), 6, 280 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Sharpshooter* (1888), 2, 735 (3000), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Home Fleet.
- Shearwater* (1901), 6, 980 (1400), sloop, W. Coast of America. *Comm.* Chas. W. G. Crawford.
- Sheldrake*, t.b.d., building.
- Sirius* (1890), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Skipjack* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., under orders of *Adm.* Commanding Coastguard and Reserves.
- Skirmisher* (1905), 10, 2940 (17000 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Edward Reeves.
- Snapper* (1895), 6, 305 (3600 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Home Fleet.
- Suise* (1898), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, on Yang-tze Kiang.

- Spanker* (1839), 2, 735 (3500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., under orders of Adm. Commanding Coastguard and Reserves.
- Spartiate* (1898), 16, 11000 (18300), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Ernest Henslowe.
- Speedwell* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Home Fleet.
- Speedy* (1893), 2, 810 (3150), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 21 kts., Home Fleet.
- Speer*, 363 tons (200 *n.d.*), gunboat, Chatham.
- Sphinx* (1882), 5, 1130 (1100), special service vessel, East Indies. *Comm.* John Harvey.
- Spitfire* (1893), 6, 350 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Spitfire* (1895), 6, 295 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Spredthill* (1901), 6, 365 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Stag* (1899), 63½ tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean.
- Star* (1896), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* James W. G. Innes.
- Starfish* (1894), 6, 270 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Devonport.
- Staunch*, t.b.d., building.
- Sturgeon* (1894), 6, 275 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Devonport.
- Stress* (1901), 6, 350 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- SUFFOLK** (1903), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Sixth Cruiser Squadron, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Harry Jones; *Comm.* Spencer D. Forbes.
- Swansea* (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet.
- SUPERB** (1907), 10, 18500 (23000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Frederick C. T. Tudor. *Comm.* Herbert R. Norbury.
- Swale* (1894), 6, 280 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Portsmouth.
- Surprise* (1885), 4, 1650 (2000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Cecil D. S. Raikes.
- SUTHER** (1899), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Home Fleet, flagship of Rear-Adm. at Devonport. *Rear-Adm.* Cecil Burney; *Capt.* Henry M. Doughty; *Comm.* Cecil G. Chichester.
- Swale* (1905), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Swift* (1907), 4, ocean-going t.b.d., 182½ tons, 36 kts., turbine, completing.
- SWIFFSURE** (1903), 18, 11800 (12500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 21 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Cecil F. Thursby; *Comm.* Edmund C. Carver.
- Swanish* (1895), 6, 295 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Devonport.
- Sylvia* (1901), 6, 283 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Leonard W. Patch.
- Syren* (1901), 6, 365 (6200), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Taken*, 6 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., Hong Kong.
- Talbot* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Bertram M. Chambers; *Comm.* Harold E. Browne.
- Tamar*, 4650 tons, receiving ship, Hong Kong. *Capt.* (Commanding, 2nd cl.) Herbert Lyon, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Fitzmaurice Acton.
- Tartar*, 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 770 tons, 33 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Valentine E. B. Phillimore, D.S.O.
- Tay* (1896), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- Teal*, shallow-draught steamer for river service, China.
- Tenzer* (1895), 6, 270 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet.
- TENERAIRE** (1907), 10, 18600 (23000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Alexander L. Duff. *Comm.* Charles W. Trousdale.
- TENEDOS**. [This establishment consists of 3 ships: (1) *Tenedos No. 1*, late *Triumph*, 6640 tons; (2) *Tenedos No. 2*, late *Pembroke*, formerly *Duncan*, 5724 tons; (3) *Tenedos No. 3*, late *Ganges*, 3594 tons.] Depot for training boy artificers, Chatham. *Comm.* Henry C. Carr.
- Terpsichore* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., special service. *Rear-Adm.* Lewis Bayly, C.V.O. (in Command of R.N. War College); *Capt.* George P. W. Hope.
- Terrible* (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 22¼ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Ernest H. Gratton; *Comm.* Frederick G. Brine.
- TERROR** (late *Malabar*), screw troopship, 62½ (4000), receiving ship, Bermuda. *Comm.* Basil H. Fanshawe.
- Teriot* (1903), 6, 520 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet.
- Thames* (1885), 12, 4050 (3800), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Home Fleet. Depot for submarine boats. *Comm.* William B. Napier.
- Thetis* (1892), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Sir Douglas E. R. Brownrigg, Bt.; *Comm.* Sidney R. Olivier.
- Thetis* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Reginald F. Parker.
- Thistle*, 2, 1st cl. gunboat, 710 (1300 *f.d.*), China.
- Thorn* (1901), 6, 355 (6400), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet.
- Thrasher* (1896), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
- Topaze* (1903), 12, 3000 (9800 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21 75 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt.
- Torch* (1894), 6, 960 (1100), sloop, 13¼ kts., Australia.
- TRAFALGAR** (1887), 10, 11940 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edmund R. Pears.
- Traveller* (1883), 700 (1100), special service vessel, Devonport.
- Triton* (1882), 410 tons (350), surveying service. *Capt.* Willoughby P. Dawson.
- TRIUMPH** (1903), 18, 11800 (12500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* William C. Pakenham, C.B.; *Comm.* Charles W. Bruton.
- Tyne* (1878), 3500 tons (1200), screw depot ship for t.b.d.'s, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Stewart E. Forster.
- Undine*, 453 tons (360), Chatham, flagship of Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. *Comm.* Wentworth H. D. Margesson.
- Ure* (1904), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- Urk* (1903), 6, 520 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet.
- Vanguard* (1909), 19250 tons (24500 *n.d.*), battleship, 21 kts., building.
- Velox* (1903), 6, 400, turbine t.b.d., Home Fleet, Portsmouth.
- VENERABLE** (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Seymour E. Erskine; *Comm.* Robert Jeffreys.
- VENGEANCE** (1896), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Chatham. *Comm.* Edward G. W. Davy.
- Venus* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Roger J. B. Keyes, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Hugh B. Le Fanu.
- Vernon*, late *Donegal* (1898), 548½ tons, torpedo school ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Robert S. Phipps Hornby, C.M.G.

Vestal, sloop, 980 tons (1400 n.d.), Portsmouth.
Vesuvius (1874), 245 tons (350), special torpedo vessel, Portsmouth.
Victoria and Albert (1899), 4700 tons (11000), H.M. yacht, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Norman C. Palmer, M.V.O., A.D.C. *Commodore*, 2nd class, in command of *H.M. yachts*; *Comm.* David M. Anderson.
VICTORIOUS (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Joseph R. Bridson; *Comm.* George A. Rooke.
+ Victory (May 7, 1765), 26 guns, 2164 tons, flagship, Portsmouth. *Adm.* Sir Arthur D. Fanshawe, G.C.V.O.; *Comm.* Hugh F. P. Sinclair.
Vigilant (1901), 6, 355 (6400), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet.
Viking, ocean-going t.b.d., 1000 tons, turbine, building at Jarroo.
Vindictive (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet.
Violet (1901), 6, 283 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
Virago (1896), 6, 360 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., China. *Comm.* Ernest Stevenson.
Vivid (1883), 550 tons (425), iron schooner, 11½ kts., depôt, Devonport. *Comm.* Walter M. Ellerton (and as *Flag Commander*).
Vixen (1901), 6, 370 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.
Vulcan (1889), 8, 6630 (7200), submarine depôt ship, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Robert W. Johnson.
Vulture (1901), 6, 300 (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

WARRIOR (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Owen F. Gillett; *Comm.* Percy A. Roberts.
Waterwitch (1878), 620 tons (450), surveying vessel, China station.
Waveney (1903), 6, 500 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25 kts., Home Fleet.
Wear (1905), 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
Welland (1903), 6, 550 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet.
Whiting (1896), 6, 360 (5900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Hong Kong.
Widgeon, shallow-draught steamer, 195 tons (800 f.d.), China.
Wildfire, 8 (late *Nymphæ*), sloop, 1140 tons (2000 f.d.), Sheerness.
Wizard (1895), 6, 270 (4500 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet.
Wolf (1897), 6, 300 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Bernard J. H. Ward.
Wolverine, ocean-going t.b.d., 920 tons, turbine, building.
Woodcock (1898), 150 tons (550), shallow-draught steamer, China.
Woodlark (1898), 150 tons (550), shallow-draught steamer, China.
Zebra (1895), 6, 310 (4800 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet.
Zephyr (1895), 6, 280 (3850 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet.
Zulu, ocean-going t.b.d., 1000 tons, turbine, building at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

HIS MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

ASCENSION (£520).
Capt. R.M.L.I. J. W. Dunstan.
Asst. Paymr., W. H. Hughes, R.N.
BERMUDA (£5,883).
Naval Off. in Ch., *Comm.* Basil H. Fanshawe, R.N.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. T. R. Reynolds, R.N.
Naval & Victualling Store Off., G. F. Stivala.
Staff Surg., H. H. Gill, M.B., R.N.
BOMBAY (£611).
(Royal Indian Marine.)
Asst. Director, *Capt.* F. H. Elderton, D.S.O., R.I.M.
Staff Off., *Comm.* A. Rowland, D.S.O., R.I.M.
Ch. Constructor, R. Watson.
Insp. of Machinery, *Chief Eng.* H. Johnston, R.I.M.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (£6,859).
Commander, M. H. H. Nelson, R.N.
Deputy Naval Store Off., W. R. O. Boggan.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. Wm. R. Apps, M.V.O., R.N.
Supt. Civil Engr., D. Macfarlane (temp.).
Electrical Engr., R. Wightman.
CHATHAM YARD (£57,318).
Adml. Supt., Rear-Adm. Robert N. Ommaney.
Capt. of Dockyard & King's Harbour Master, *Capt.* Arthur D. Ricardo.
Manager, Constructive Dept., F. B. Ollis.

Manager, Engineering Dept., Eng.-Rear-Adm. C. Rudd.
Supp. Civil Engr., H. C. Reid.
Electrical Engr., L. Newitt.
Naval St. Off., W. Smith.
Expense Accts., J. J. O'Neill.
Cashier, J. B. Lindsay.
Fleet Surg., E. C. Ward, M.D., R.N.
DEVONPORT YARD (£58,433).
Adml. Supt., Rear-Adm. Chas. H. Cross.
Capt. of the Dockyard and King's Harbour Mr. of the Hamoaze, *Capt.* John A. Tuke, R.N.
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Electrical Engr., Z. H. Kingdon.
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Adml. Supt., Rear-Adm. Fredk. S. Pelham.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. W. W. H. Rawlingson, R.N.
Electrical Engr., A. D. Constable.
HAULBOWLINE (£5,652).
(Royal Alexandra.)
Chief Engineer, *Constructor*, A. H. Gould.
Asst. Electrical Engr. (in charge), A. J. Moore.

Naval Store Off., C. H. S. Harris.
HONG KONG (£26,186).
Naval Off. in Ch., *Commodore* Herbert Lyon, A.D.C.
Ch. Constructor, W. T. Hockaday.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Capt. John Fielder, R.N.
Electrical Engr., E. T. Williams.
Naval Store Off., H. F. L. Riissland.
Sec. & Cashier, J. T. Hewetson.
Supp. Civil Engr., H. E. Oakley.
Expense Accts., H. W. Clothier.
KIDDERPORE.
(Royal Indian Marine.)
Deputy Director, *Capt.* W. Chandler, R.I.M.
Staff Off., *Comm.* S. D. Vale.
Constructor, T. Avery.
Insp. of Machinery, *Ch. Eng.* W. Torrie, R.I.M.
MALTA (£32,622).
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Ch. Constructor, W. J. Berry.
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Supp. Civil Engr., G. P. Hayes.
Electrical Engr., G. D. Leys.
Naval Store Off., E. A. S. Hayward.
Fleet Surgeon, J. D. Hughes, R.N.
PEMBROKE DOCKYARD (£16,137).
Capt. Supt., *Capt.* Godfrey H. B. Mundy, M.V.O., R.N.
King's Harbour Master, *Staff.* *Capt.* J. D. Moulton, R.N.

Ch. Constructor, Henry Pledge.
Store Off., N. A. Hay.
Civil Engr.,
Electrical Engr., H. F. Hunt.
Fleet Surg., J. Andrews, M.D., R.N.

PORTLAND (£1,857).

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Charles E. Anson, M.V.O., R.N.
Supp. Civil Engr., L. Parr.

PORT SAID (£150).

PORTSMOUTH YARD (£69,316).
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Capt. of the Dockyard & King's
Harbour Master, Capt. William
B. Fawcner, R.N.
Manager, Constructive Dept., J.
Apsey.

Manager, Engring. Dept., Eng.
Rear-Adm. John S. Sanders.
Supp. Civil Engineer, J. B. Hunt.
Electrical Engr., L. J. Steele.
Naval Store Off., W. Bonny.
Expense Accts., W. G. Allen.
Cashier, G. Egan.

Fleet Surgeon, Evan St. M.
Nepean, R.N.

ROSYTH (£120,300).

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SHEERNESS YARD (£22,761).

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ston Stewart, M.V.O., R.N.
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Ch. Engineer, J. A. Hodgson.
Electrical Engr., J. McCaffery.

Naval Store Off., J. Deau.
Fleet Surgeon, Hubert W. A.
Burke, R.N.

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Rolleston, R.N.
Naval Store Off., E. Watts.
Insp. of Warlike Stores, Lieut.
Arthur S. Susmann, R.N.
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt. W. H.
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Chief Engineer, Eng.-Comm. W.
R. Parker, R.N.
WEST INDIA DOCKS (£6,283).
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ASCENSION.
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R.N.

BERMUDA.

Fleet Surg., N. L. Richards, R.N.

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Fleet Surg., Joseph Chambers,
M.B., R.N.

CHATHAM. (Royal Hospital.)
Insp.-Gen., Christopher Pear-
son, M.D., R.N.

CHATHAM. (R.M. Infirmary.)
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Fleet Surg., J. L. Barrington, R.N.

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C.B., R.N.

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R.N.

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MALTA.

Dep. Insp.-Gen., J. O'B. Wil-
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wood, R.N.

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Insp.-Gen., H. T. Cox, R.N.

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Fleet Surg., H. W. Macnamara,
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YOKOHAMA. (R.N. Sick Qrs.)
Fleet Surg., T. D. Halahan, M.B.,
R.N.

WEIHAIWEI.

Staff Surg., Frederick D. Lum-
ley, R.N.

SLANG TERMS FOR MONEY.

IN addition to the ordinary terms there are others which, although puzzling to a foreigner, are tolerably well understood in this country. In Scotland, a man who flies "kites" may not be worth a "bottle," and in England not worth a "mag"—coins which no one ever saw. Such a man will toss you for a "bob." He, of course, would be shunned by the lady who lost a "pony" on last year's Oaks, and by her husband who lost a "monkey" on the Derby a day or two previously. A gentleman who is worth a "plum" (£100,000) need never be short of "tin"; while the outcast who begs a few "coppers" in order to procure a bed generally has no "blunt." The following words are commonly in use:—

A Ticey (or Ticky) = 3d.

A Joey = 4d.

A Tanner = 6d.

A Bob = 1s.

Half a Bull = 2s. 6d.

A Thick Un = £1.

A Jimmy = £2.

A Quid = £1.

A Pony = £25.

A Monkey = £500.

A Kite = An accommo-
dation Bill.

Browns = Coppers.

Tin = Money generally.

Blunt = Silver, or money
in general.

Dibs, Dust, Rhino, The Ready, Oof, Mopuses,
Brass, or Spondulices = Money generally.

Filthy Lucre = Scottish well-worn £1 notes.

TO ESTIMATE WEIGHT.

Cattle.

FORMULA—

L (in feet) $\times 10 \times G^2$ (in feet) = weight in lb.

$\frac{3}{4}$ [L = length from hollow on crop (forepart of shoulder blade) to root of tail. G = girth close behind the shoulder.]

Hay and Straw.

HAY FORMULA—

$\frac{11}{12}$ Height \times breadth \times length = tons of hay.

STRAW FORMULA—

$\frac{16}{17}$ Height \times breadth \times length = tons of straw.

[Height = distance from ground to eaves + $\frac{1}{2}$ distance from eaves to ridge in yards.]

CIRCULAR STACKS—

$\frac{3}{4}$ \times radius² \times height = tons of hay.

$\frac{11}{12}$ \times radius² \times height = tons of straw.

$\frac{16}{17}$ [Height = distance from ground to eaves + $\frac{1}{2}$ distance from eaves to apex in yards.]

The Army List.

(See also *Indian Army List*, pp. 516-519 of Supplement.)

THE KING.

Personal Aides-de-Camp to the King—General H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G.; Field-Marshal H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; Capt. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., R. Scots Greys; General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G.

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Money, Col. H. C., C.B., R.M.L.I.

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War Office, Whitehall, S.W. Hours, 10 to 5.—Salaries, &c., £593,000.

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Clerks, I. J. Morris (Waltham Abbey); E. W. Phillips and W. J. C. H. Burges (Enfield).
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*m.*ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND
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Officer Commr. at Dover, G. H. Biddleston, *c.*

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Officer Commg., G. W. H. Pain, C.B.

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D.A.A.G., F. M. Aitken, l.e.

A.Q.M.G., F. C. A. Gilpin, c.

Chief Engineer, G. E. Shute, c.

Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport,

H. R. H. Jack, C.M.G., c.

P.M.O., G. T. Goggan, c.

Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, E. D. Caird,

l.e.

COAST DEFENCES.

North-Western Coast.

Officer Commg. at Liverpool, A. M. Stuart, c.

Western Coast.

Officer Commg. at Pembroke Dock, F. A. Curteis,

b.g.

No. 3 District (Preston).

Officer Commg., T. G. I. H. Armstrong, c.

No. 4 District (Shrewsbury).

Officer Commg., M. C. Curry, D.S.O.

Colonels in Charge of Records.

CAVALRY—Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and

Lancers (Canterbury), E. Hegam, C.B.; Hussars

(York), E. R. Courtenay, C.B.

R.H. and R.F.A. (Woolwich), A. C. Hansard.

R.G.A. (Dover), W. E. L. Balfour.

R.E. (Gravesend), E. Agar.

INFANTRY—(Warley) C. W. Carey, M.V.O.;

(Hounslow) F. D. Lumley, C.B.; (Preston)

T. G. I. H. Armstrong, c.; (Warwick) G. W.

H. Pain, C.B.; (Exeter) C. T. Reay, C.B.; Rifle

(Winchester), A. E. Jenkins; (Shrewsbury) M. C.

Curry, D.S.O.; (Lichfield) F. E. Wallerstein;

(York) G. H. Owens, C.B.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND.

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS—(1676 & 1703).

Captain General, Duke of Buccleuch and Queens-

berry, K.G., K.T., l.e.

Captains, Earl of Wemyss, G.C.V.O., c.; Earl of

Rosebery, K.G., K.T., c.; Earl of Haddington,

K.T., c.; Earl of Home, K.T., c.

Lieutenants, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,

K.G., c.; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.;

Lord Polwarth; Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., c.

Ensigns, Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T.; Rt. Hon.

Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., c.; Earl of

Dalkeith; Duke of Abercorn, K.G., c.

Brigadiers, J. T. Hutchison; Marquess of

Breadalbane, K.G., c.; Lord Saltoun, l.e.; Lord

Elphinstone; Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bt., M.V.O., c.;

Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., c.; Earl of Stair, l.e.;

Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., c.; R. G.

Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., c.; Hon. H. H. Dal-

rymple, l.e.; Earl of Mar and Kellie, c.; Sir

R. Dundas, Bt., l.e.

Adjutant, R. G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., c.

Surgeon, W. A. Jamieson, M.D.

FIELD-MARSHALS.

- Right Hon. Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Col.-in-Chief Royal Irish Regt.
- †C, Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, Col. Irish Guards.
- H.M. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 1st (Royal) Dragoons.
- H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., 6th Dragoons, Grenadier Guards, Highland L.I., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Rifle Brig., Army Service Corps, A.D.C.
- †C, Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. Royal Horse Guards.
- †C, Sir George Stuart White, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. Gordon Highlanders.
- H.I.M. Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.
- Rt. Hon. Francis Wallace, Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. 1st Life Guards, Colonel Commandant King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, G.C.B., Indian Army, Col. 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
- Horatio Herbert, Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers.

GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

- Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of, K.G., A.D.C.
- Cumberland and Terriodale, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G.
- Wales, H.R.H. Prince of, K.G., Royal Fusiliers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Royal Marines, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Cameron Highlanders, A.D.C.
- Forestier-Walker, Sir Frederick W. E., G.C.M.G., Col. K.O. Scottish Borderers.
- Methuen, Lord, G.C.B., Col. Scots Guards.
- Spain, H.M. King Alfonso XIII. of, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 16th Lancers.
- Hunter, Sir Archibald, K.C.B.
- Lytelton, Rt. Hon. Sir Neville Gerald, G.C.B.
- Gaselee, Sir Alfred, G.C.B., Indian Army.
- Fagan, Christopher Sullivan Feltrim, R.M.L.I.
- Nicholson, Sir William Gustavus, G.C.B., R.F.
- French, Sir John Denton Pinkstone, G.C.B., Col. 19th Hussars.
- Hamilton, Sir Ian Standish Monteith, K.C.B., Col. Cameron Highlanders.
- Hildyard, Sir Henry John Thorton, K.C.B., Col. H.L.I.
- †C, Creagh, Sir O'Moore, G.C.B., Indian Army.
- Campbell, William, C.B., R.M.A.
- Wright, Sir William Purvis, K.C.B., R.M.L.I.
- Barrow, Sir Edmund George, G.C.B., Indian Army.
- Burnett, Sir Charles John, K.C.B.
- Rundle, Sir H. M. Leslie, K.C.B., Col.-Comdt. R.A.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

- Crosbie, Adolphus Brett, R.M.L.I.
- †C, Leach, Sir Edward P., K.C.B., R.E.
- Douglas, Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley, K.C.B.
- Oliphant, Sir Laurence James, K.C.V.O.
- Wodehouse, Sir Joscelyn Heuvelage, K.C.B., R.A.
- Wynne, Sir Arthur Singleton, K.C.B.
- Duff, Sir Beauchamp, K.C.B., Indian Army.
- Smith-Dorrien, Sir Horace Lockwood, K.C.B., Col. Sherwood Foresters.
- Grant, Sir Henry Fane, G.C.V.O.
- Paget, Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.B.
- Elliot, Col. Sir Edward Locke, K.C.B., Indian Army.
- Schomberg, H. St. G., C.B., R.M.L.I.
- Kitchener, Frederick Walter, C.B.
- Hamilton, Sir Bruce M., K.C.B.
- Baden-Powell, Sir Robert S. S., K.C.B.
- MacKinnon, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.B.
- Denning, Sir Lewis, K.C.B., I.A.
- List.
- Des Vœux, Charles H., C.B., I.A.
- Settle, Sir Henry H., K.C.B., R.E.
- Wingate, Sir Francis R., K.C.B., R.A.
- Leeke, John Beckwith, R.M.A.
- Willecks, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
- Plumer, Sir Herbert C. O., K.C.B.
- †C, Hart, Sir Reg. C., K.C.B., R.E.
- Nixon, John Eccles, C.B., I.A.
- Murray, Sir J. Wolfe, K.C.B., R.A.
- Parsons, Lawrence W., C.B., R.A.
- Martin, Alfred Robert, C.B., I.A.
- Miles, Sir Herbert S. G., K.C.B.
- Stopford, Hon. Sir F. W., K.C.M.G.

MAJOR-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

- Gough, Hugh Suttle, C.B.
- Creagh, Arthur G., C.B., R.A.
- Baldwin, Frederick, R.M.L.I.
- Scott, Sir Charles Henry, K.C.B., R.A.
- Kirchhoffer, Robert B., R.M.L.I.
- Dowding, Townley Ward, R.M.L.I.
- Montgomery, Robert A., C.V.O., R.A.
- Coffin, Roger Pine, R.M.L.I.
- Benson, Frederick William, C.B., Col. 1st Lancers.
- Scobell, Henry Jenner, C.V.O., Col. 5th Lancers.
- De Brath, Ernest, C.B., I.A.
- Grierson, J. Moncrieff, C.V.O., R.A.
- Auld, Robert, C.B.
- Franklyn, Wm. Edmund, C.B., Col. York Regt.
- Haig, Sir Douglas, K.C.V.O.
- Pearson, Alfred A., C.B., I.A.
- Lake, Sir Percy Henry Noel, K.C.M.G.
- Dalton, James Cecil, R.A.
- Hawkes, Henry M. P., C.B., I.A.
- Mansfield, Herbert, C.B., I.A.
- Woon, John Blaxall, C.B., I.A.
- Dorward, Sir Arthur R. F., K.C.B., R.E.
- Dickson, Edward Thompson.
- Beatson, John Stuart B., K.C.S.T., I.A.
- Pollock, John Archibald Henry, C.B., I.A.
- †C, Adams, Robert B., C.B., I.A.
- Bagly, Alfred W. L., C.B., I.A.
- Plowden, Francis Hugh, C.B.
- Stephenson, Theodore E., C.B.
- Nixon, Arundel James, R.A.
- Trotter, James Keith, C.B., R.A.
- Adair, Sir William T., K.C.B., R.M.L.I.
- Browne, George F., C.B.
- Blunck, George M., C.B.
- Ewart, John S., C.B.
- Sclater, Henry C., C.B., R.A.
- Broadwood, Robert G., C.B., Col. 12th Lancers.
- Bunbury, Herbert N., C.B., A.S.C.
- Barker, George, C.B., R.E.
- Maxwell, Sir John G., K.C.B.
- Belfield, Herbert E., C.B., Col. W. Riding Regt.

Mahon, Bryan T., C.B.
 Perrott, Thomas, C.B., R.A.
 Alderson, Edwin A. H., C.B.
 Spens, James, C.B.
 Gray, Wm. Du Gard, C.B., I.A.
 Seillon, Robert I., C.B., I.A.
 Barrett, Sir Arthur A., K.C.B., I.A.
 Henry, St. George C., C.B.
 Hamilton, Edward O. F., C.B.
 Codrington, Alfred E., C.V.O.
 Blomfield, Charles J., C.B.
 Lawson, Henry M., C.B., R.E.
 Metcalfe, Charles T. E., C.B.
 Pileher, Thomas D., C.B.
 Heath, Charles E., C.V.O., A.S.C.
 Grover, Malcolm H. S., C.B., I.A.
 Watkis, Henry B. B., C.B., I.A.
 Rochfort, Alexander N., C.B., R.A.
 Kitson, Gerald C., C.V.O.
 Park, Cecil W., C.B.
 Bradshaw, Laurence J. E., C.B., I.A.
 Campbell, William P., C.B.
 Payne, Richard L., C.B.
 Powell, Charles H., C.B., I.A.
 Hastings, Edward S., C.B., I.A.
 Fasken, Chas. G. M., C.B., I.A.

Jeffreys, Hy. B., C.B., R.A.
 Swann, J. Christopher, C.B., I.A.
 Bethune, Edward C., C.V.O., Col.
 4th D. Gds.
 Dawson, Vesey J., C.V.O.
 Forster, John B.
 Bowles, Frederick A., C.B., R.A.
 Phayre, Arthur, C.B., I.A.
 Macdonald, Sir Jas. K. L., K.C.I.B.
 Ruck, Richard M., R.E.
 Woolcombe, Chas. L., C.E.
 Lomax, Samuel H.
 Tulloch, John W. G., C.B., I.A.
 Kenyon-Slaney, Walter R., C.B.
 Maekenzie Kennedy, E. C. W., I.A.
 Nicholls, William C., R.M.A.
 Anderson, Chas. A., C.B., R.A.
 Fergusson, Sir Charles, Bt., M.V.O.
 Hadfield, Charles A., A.S.C.
 Crutchley, Chas., M.V.O.
 Pulteney, William P., C.B.
 Bannatine-Allasson, Richard, C.B.
 Bower, Hamilton, I.A.
 F.C. Aylmer, Fenton J., C.B., R.E.
 Robb, Frederick S., C.B.
 Byng, Hon. Julian H. G., C.B.

Clayton, Frederick T., C.B., A.S.C.
 Barker, John S. S., C.B., R.A.
 Rawlinson, Sir Henry S., Bt., C.V.O.
 Hamilton, Hubert I. W., C.V.O.
 Keir, J. Lindsay, C.B., R.A.
 Eagles, Hy. Cecil, R.M.L.E.
 Drummond, Francis H. R., C.B., I.A.
 Maxwell, Ronald C., C.B., R.E.
 Barber, C. St. Leger, C.V.O.
 Henniker-Major, Hon. Arthur H., C.B.
 Allenby, Edmund H., C.B.
 Thorneycroft, Alexander W., C.B.

Local and Temporary Rank.
 Major-Generals.

Mahon, R. H., C.B. (Dir.-Gen. of Ord., India).
 Hadden, Sir C. F., K.C.B. (Master-General of the Ordnance).
 Penton, A. P., C.V.O. (R. Art., Malta).
 Lloyd, F., C.B. (G.O.C. Welsh Divn. Terr. Force).

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Marshall, J. W. A., C.B. (Jamaica).
 Landon, F. W. B., C.B. (Army Service Corps).
 Waters, W. H. H., C.V.O. (North China).
 Herbert, L., C.V.O. (Belgium).
 Mills, G. A., C.B. (Belfast).
 Mitford, B. R., C.B. (Portsmouth).
 Rivington, M. F., C.B. (Bolarum).
 Macbean, F. C.B., A.D.C. (Perth).
 Kelly, F. H. (Ahmednagar).
 Wright, A. J. A., C.B. (York).
 Baldoek, T. S., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Young, J. C. (Rawal Pindi).
 Covans, J. S., M.V.O. (Darjeeling).
 Carter, P. C., C.B. (Fermoy).
 Snior, T. D'O., C.B. (Eastern Command).
 Waldron, P., C.B. (Newbridge).
 Campbell, J. H., C.V.O. (Warley).
 Hammerley, F., C.B. (Bordon Camp).
 Hall, L. M. M., C.B. (Wellington, India).
 Brunker, J. M. S. (Poona).
 Murray, A. J., C.V.O. (Headquarters).
 Kelham, H. R., C.B. (Hamilton).
 Lindley, Hon. J. E. (Cavalry Brigade, Curragh).
 Mackenzie, C. J., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Aitham, E. A., C.B. (York).
 Multally, H., C.B. (Headquarters, India).
 Munro, C. C., C.B. (Dublin).
 Macready, C. F. N., C.B. (Blackdown).
 Robertson, W. R., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Mey, E. S., C.B. (Headquarters, Ireland).
 Wilson, A., C.B. (Belfast).
 Townshend, C. V. F., C.B. (Bloemfontein).

Simpson, C. R. (Aldershot).
 Blewitt, W. E., C.M.G. (Headquarters).
 Fry, W., C.B. (Preston).
 Gorringe, G. F., C.M.G. (Lichfield).
 Burton, B., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Bewicke-Copley, R. C. A. B., C.B. (Cork).
 Stafford, W. F. H., C.B. (Salisbury).
 Graham, E. R. C., C.B. (Devonport).
 Ingledfield, F. S., C.B. (Dover).
 Colleton, Sir R. A. W., Bt., C.B. (Transvaal).
 Wingfield Stratford, C. V. (Irish Command).
 Friend, L. B., C.B. (Edinburgh).
 Westmorland, C. H. (Karachi).
 Ratnsford Hanney, F. (Headquarters).
 Archdale, H. J., C.B. (Lichfield).
 Lindsay, W. F. L., D.S.O. (Bulford).
 Thomas, Sir G. V., Bt., C.B. (Bulford).
 Wilkinson, P. T. (W. Africa F.F.).
 Raitt, H. A., C.B. (Warwick).
 Dawkins, H. S. (Headquarters, India).
 Ramsay, J. G., C.B. (Bangalore).
 Egerton, G. G. A., C.B. (Malta).
 Allen, A. J. W., C.B. (Clyton).
 Drummond, L. G., C.B. (Tidworth).
 Montagu-Stuart Wortley, Hon. E. J., C.B. (Sherborne Camp).
 Scott-Moncrieff, G. K., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Pratt, J. T., D.S.O. (Madras).
 Angelo, F. W. P. (Nowshera).
 Kenball, G. V., C.B. (Headquarters).
 Wallace, A., C.B. (Jubbulpore).
 Bell, J. A. (Belgaum).

Poett, J. H., C.B. (Rawal Pindi).
 Fanshawe, H. D., C.B. (Cavalry Brigade, Canterbury).
 Davison, K. S., C.B. (Fyzabad).
 Curteis, F. A. (Western Coast Defences).
 Battersby, T. P. (Headquarters).
 Campbell, F., D.S.O. (Secunderabad).
 Wilson, H. H., C.B. (Staff College).
 Capper, T., D.S.O. (Indian Staff College).
 Hickman, H. P. (India).
 Heath, F. C. (Headquarters).
 Youngusband, G. J., C.B. (Fyzabad).
 F.C. Marling, P. S., C.B. (Potchefstroom).
 F.C. Phipps Hornby, E. J. (Woodville).
 Riggall, L. E., C.B. (Headquarters).
 Peyton, W. E., D.S.O. (Meerut).
 Aston, G. G., C.B. (S. Africa).
 Rivett-Carnae, E. H. (Kasauli).
 Hodge, A. P., C.B. (Ferozepore).
 Ingledfield, N. B., D.S.O. (S. Irish Const Defences).
 Haking, R. C. B. (Southern Command).
 Birdwood, W. R., C.I.E. (Khat).
 Bond, F. G., C.B. (India).
 Cookson, G. A. (Bangalore).
 Kavanagh, C. T. M.C., C.V.O., (Aldershot Cavalry Brigade).
 Bowles, F. G. (Eastern Command).
 Ellison, G. F., C.B. (Headquarters).
 Henderson, D., C.B. (Headquarters).
 Haldane, J. A. L., C.B. (Eastern Command).
 Fanshawe, E. A. (Mallow).
 Burnbury, W. E. (India).

CAVALRY (HOUSEHOLD, £60,700; LINE, £419,000).

[The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 223.]

- 1ST LIFE GUARDS.** (1)
Windsor.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. C. E. Bingham, G.V.O., *c.*
Majors, E. B. Cook, *l.c.*; H.S.H. Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O.; P. B. Cookson.
Adj., Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell, *lt.*
- 2ND LIFE GUARDS.** (1)
Hude Park.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Earl of Dundonald, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Longford, K.P., *c.*
Majors, A. F. H. Ferguson, *l.c.*; J. C. Brinton, M.V.O.; A. R. A. R. Trotter, M.V.O.
Adj., H. F. C. A. Cradock, *capt.*
- ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (The Blues).** *Regent's Park.* (1)
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, F.C., G.C.B., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., A. V. H. Vaughan-Lee, *c.*
Majors, G. C. Wilson, M.V.O., *l.c.*; G. J. Fitzgerald; W. D. Mann-Thomson.
Adj., R. G. H. Howard-Vyse, *capt.*
- 1ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.** *Amboina.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.I.M. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G., *f.m.* (96).
Col., Wm. Vesey Brownlow, G.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. J. S. Fergusson.
Adj., D. C. Brown, *capt.*
- 2ND D. GUARDS (Queen's Bays).** *Houndsworth.* (1)
Col., Sir Wm. Henry Seymour, K.C.B., *c.*
Lt.-Col., W. Kirk.
Adj., D. H. Evans, *lt.*
- 3RD D. GUARDS (Prince of Wales's).** *Aldershot.* (2)
Col., Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. M. Grenfell, M.V.O., *c.*
Adj., A. E. W. Harman, *capt.*
- 4TH D. GUARDS (Roy. Irish).** *Brighton.* (2)
Col., Edward Cecil Bethune, G.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. Belk.
Adj., E. M. Dorman, *lt.*
- 5TH D. G. (Princess Charlotte of Wales's).** (1)
Dublin.
Col., Hon. Sir S. J. Gough-Cal-thorpe, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. G. H. Kennard, *c.*
Adj., M. R. Head, *capt.*
- 6TH D. GUARDS (Carabinieri).** (1)
Bioensfontein. (1)
Col., Sir John Fryer, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., R. M. Smyth, F.C.
Adj., W. E. Watson, D.S.O., *capt.*
- 7TH D. G. (Princess Royal's).** (1)
Egypt.
Col., Sir H. P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., E. R. Dietz.
Adj., M. E. Lindsay, *capt.*
- 1 (ROYAL) DRAGOONS.** (1)
Muttra.
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. William II., Germ. Emp., King of Prussia, K.G., *f.m.* (94).
Col., F. S. Russell, C.M.G., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. De B. De Lisle, G.B., *c.*
Adj., H. A. Tomkinson, *capt.*
- 2 DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys).** *Tidworth.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.I.M. Nicholas II., K.G., Emp. of Russia (94).
Col., A. S. M. Browne, *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., A. D. Miller, D.S.O.
Adj., W. Long, D.S.O., *capt.*
- 3 (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS.** (1)
Pretoria.
Col., R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. Goring, *c.*
Adj., W. R. Tylden-Wright, *lt.*
- 4 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS.** (1)
Colchester.
Col., Sir Alex. Geo. Montgomery Moore, K.C.B.
Lt.-Col., F. Lee.
Adj., A. D. Bell, *capt.*
- 5 (Royal Irish) LANCERS.** (1)
York.
Col., Henry Jenner Scobell, G.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., G. F. Milner, D.S.O.
Adj., O. K. Chance, *capt.*
- 6 (Inniskilling) DRAGOONS.** (1)
Mhow. (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Edward Arthur Gore, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., F. A. B. Fryer.
Adj., C. R. Terrot, *capt.*
- 7 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS.** (1)
Aldershot. (1)
Col., Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., G. L. Holdsworth, *c.*
Adj., C. H. Rankin, D.S.O., *capt.*
- 8 (King's Royal Irish) HUSSARS.** (1)
Lucknow. (1)
Col., William Mussenden, *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. F. Deare.
Adj., E. W. Allen, *capt.*
- 9 (Queen's Royal) LANCERS.** (1)
Potchefstroom. (1)
Col., Sir Henry A. Bushman, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., Lord D. J. C. Compton.
Adj., *lt.*
- 10 (Pr. of Wales's Own Royal) HUSSARS.** (1)
Rawal Pindi.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, G.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., J. Vaughan, D.S.O.
Adj., W. L. Palmer, *lt.*
- 11 (Prince Albert's Own) HUSSARS.** *Shorncliffe.* (1)
Col., Sir A. L. Lyttelton-Annes-ley, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., J. D. T. Tyndale-Biscoe.
Adj., J. A. H. Halliday, *capt.*
- 12 LANCERS (Pr. of Wales's Royal).** *Shalkot.* (1)
Col., Robert George Broadwood, G.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. C. Brown.
Adj., C. Truman, *capt.*
- 13 HUSSARS.** *Secunderabad.* (1)
Col., Sir Baker Creed Russell, G.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., A. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O.
Adj., T. H. S. Marchant, *capt.*
- 14 (King's) HUSSARS.** (1)
Bangalore. (1)
Col., Boyce A. Combe, G.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., E. D. Brown-Synge-Hutchinson, F.C., *c.*
Adj., J. D. F. Woodhouse, *capt.*
- 15 (The King's) HUSSARS.** (1)
Muttra. (1)
Col., Sir George Luck, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., H. W. Hodgson.
Adj., S. H. Harrington, *capt.*
- 16 (The Queen's) LANCERS.** (1)
Norwich. (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H. M. Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, K.G., *c.* (95).
Col., James Melville Babington, G.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. De la P. Gough, *c.*
Adj., M. Graham, *lt.*
- 17 (Duke of Cambridge's Own) LANCERS.** *Meerut.* (1)
Col., Thomas Arthur Cooke, G.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., N. T. Nickalls.
Adj., T. P. Melville, *capt.*
- 18 (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own) HUSSARS.** (1)
Curragh. (1)
Col., Thomas Phillips, *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. P. M. Pollok-Morris, D.S.O., *c.*
Adj., E. L. Lyon, *capt.*

19 (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) HUSSARS. *Alder-shot.* (1)

Col., Sir John D. P. French, G.C.B., g.
Lt.-Col., Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., D.S.O.
Adj't., C. R. McClure, capt.

20 HUSSARS. *Curragh.* (1)

Col., Sir Roger William Henry Palmer, Bart., Lg.
Lt.-Col., A. M. B. Jones.
Adj't., A. C. Little, lt.

21 (Empress of India's) LANCERS. *Canterbury.* (1)

Col., Fredk. Wm. Benson, C.B., m.g.
Lt.-Col., P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O., A.D.C., c.
Adj't., C. D. Horsley, lt.

REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT.

Director of Transports and Remounts, C. E. Heath, C.V.O., m.g.
Asst. Dir. of Remounts, E. J. Granet, c.

Insp'rs. of Remounts, B. L. Tollner, C.B., c.; D. E. Wood, l.c.; C. H. Bridge, C.B., c.

Dep. Asst. Insp'rs. of Remounts, H. P. Douglas-Willan, C.B., c.; H. J. McLaughlin, D.S.O., l.c.; R. H. Elliott-Loekhart, m.; W. P. C. Cantrell-Hubbersty, lt.; H. N. Schofield, V.C., m.; J. R. Beech, C.M.G., l.c.

CAVALRY SCHOOL, Netheravon.

Commandant, W. H. Birkbeck, C.B., c.
Adj't. and Qr. Mr., Hon. R. Bruce, lt., 11th Hussars.

IRISH HORSE.

(Special Reserve.)

North Irish Horse, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., c.
South Irish Horse, Marquess of Waterford, K.P., c.

YEOMANRY (in Great Britain)—List of Regiments, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.

Ayrshire—John G. A. Baird, T.D.
Bedfordshire—Lord A. F. Compton, D.S.O.

Berks—G. C. Ricardo, T.D., c.

Bucks—Hon. H. L. Lawson, c.

Cheshire—Lord A. H. Grosvenor, T.D., c.

Denbighshire—L. E. S. Parry, D.S.O., c.

Derbyshire—Sir P. C. Walker, Bt., T.D., c.

Devon (Royal 1st)—J. E. H. Balfour, D.S.O., c.

(Royal N.)—W. N. Hoare, T.D., c.

Dorset—T. A. Colpox, T.P.

Essex—R. B. Colvin, C.B., c.

Fife and Forfarshire—T. H. Erskine, V.D., c.

Gloucestershire—C. L. Dillwyn-Venables, Llewellyn.

Gloucestershire—R. P. Sandeman.

Hampshire—Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., c.

Herts—Earl of Essex, T.D., c.

Kent (Royal East)—Hon. Col., H. R. H. D. of Connaught, K.G., f.m.; E. Freven, T.D.

(West)—F. S. W. Cornwallis, T.D., c.

King's Colonials—Hon. Col., H. R. H. Prince of Wales, K.G., g.; H. Fortescue.

Lincolnshire—J. D. Mitchell, jun.

Lancashire (Queen's Own)—R. K. Stewart, c.

Lancashire (D. of Lancaster's Own)—Colonel-in-Chief, The King; J. Rutherford, T.D., c.

Lanes (Hussars)—W. L. Pilkington, T.D., c.

Leicestershire—W. A. Peake, D.S.O., T.D., c.

Lincolnshire—Lord Kesteven.

London, City of—G. J. Scott, D.S.O.

London, 1st County of (Middlesex)—F. A. Heygate-Lambert, T.D., c.

London, 2nd County of—J. M. Rogers, D.S.O.

London, 3rd County of—A. W. Jarvis, C.M.G., T.D.

Lotions and Border Horse—Lord Binning, C.B., c.

Lothians—A. C. Baillie, D.S.O.; A. W. McDonald, D.S.O.

Montgomeryshire—R. W. H. W. Williams-Wynn, D.S.O., T.D., c.

Norfolk—Col.-in-Chief, The King; Hon. Col., H. M. King of Norway, K.G.; H. A. Barclay, C.V.O., T.D., A.D.C., c.

Northamptonshire—C. H. E. Cooke, c.

Northumberland—G. L. Bates, D.S.O., c.

Nottinghamshire (S. Notts Hussars)—C. W. Trotter, T.D., c.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—H. Denison, C.B., T.D., c.

Oxfordshire—Col.-in-Chief, The King; Sir R. Hermon-Hodge, Bt., T.D., c.

Pembroke—J. Phillips, D.S.O., c.

Scotch Horse—Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., c.

Shropshire—Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., c.

Somerset (North)—G. A. Gibbs.

Southern (West)—W. Barrett, T.D., c.

Staffordshire—A. H. Heath, T.D., c.

Suffolk—Hon. Col., H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.C.G.; W. R. Greene.

Surry—Hon. Hy. Cubitt, T.D., c.

Sussex—R. H. Rawson, c.

Warwickshire—R. J. Beech, T.D.

Westmorland and Cumberland—W. H. Parkin.

Wiltshire (Royal)—Marquess of Bath, T.D., c.

Worcestershire—Sir H. F. Grey, Bt.

Yorkshire (Hrs.)—C. W. E. Buncombe, T.D., c.

Yorkshire (Drs.)—C. Brook.

Yorkshire, East Riding of—J. B. Stacey-Glithrow.

Royal Regiment of Artillery (LI, 160,500).

(1)

Colonel-in-Chief, The King.

Master Gunner, St. James's Park, Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., f.m.

Colonels—Commandant, Sir Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, C.B., r.h.a., g.; Napier Geo. Campbell, g. (late Madras); Francis William Hastings, C.B., g.; Sir Robert Biddulph, C.B., g.; Sir Wm. Stirling-Hamilton, Bart., C.B., r.h.a., g. (late Bengal); Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., f.m. (late Bengal);

Walter D'Oyly Kerrioh, g. (late Madras); Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury, C.B., g.; Sir Robert John Hay, K.C.B., l.g.; Edward Christian Griffin, l.g. (late Bengal); Hubert Le Cocq, g. (late Bombay); Richard Oldfield, m.g.; Edward Draper Elliott, m.g. (late Bengal); Francis William Ward, C.B., m.g. (late Bengal); Sir Edward Francis Chapman, K.C.B., g.; Sir Albert Henry Wilmot Williams, K.C.V.O., r.h.a., m.g.;

Herbert Mark Garrett Purvis, m.g.; Bowes Lennox Forster, l.g.; Sir Edwin Markham, C.B., l.g.; Oliver Henry Atkins Nicholls, m.g.; Sir Henry Le Guay Geary, K.C.B., l.g.; Michael Henry Seward, m.g. (late Bengal); Sir John Fletcher Owen, K.C.B., g.; Arthur Harness, C.B., m.g.; Stuart James Nicholson, C.B., m.g.; Sir John Frederick Maurice, K.C.B., m.g.; John Booth Richardson, m.g.; Sir Henry

MacLeod Leslie Rundle, K.C.B.,
g.; Sir George Findlay Prey-
man, K.C.M.G., *m.g.*; Sir Robert
MacGregor Stewart, K.C.B., *g.*;
Francis Thomas Lloyd, C.B.,
m.g.; William Francis Moore
Hutchinson.

ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col., H. G. Barrowes, *c.*;
E. A. P. Bodday, *c.*; C. V.
Home, M.V.O., *c.*; P. H. En-
gelen, *c. r.h.a.*; H. Chance,
c.; G. R. T. Rundle, *c.*; S. W.
Laue, *c.*; J. P. Langley, *c.*;
L. Forde, *c.*; C. D. Guinness, *c.*;
T. K. E. Johnston, *c.*; D. G.
Prinsep, *c.*; F. M. R. Camp-
ton, *c.*; W. Y. Foster, *c.*; A.
Stokes, D.S.O., *c.*; E. M. Per-
ceval, D.S.O., *c.*; H. S. Horne,
r.h.a., *c.*; F. D. V. Wing, C.B.;
A. E. A. Butcher, M.V.O., *c.*;
C. H. S. Vokes, *r.h.a.*, *c.*; C. B.
King, *c.*; H. A. Fethall, *c.*;
F. E. Johnson, D.S.O., *c.*;
R. G. Strange, *c.*; E. Pollock,
c.; R. A. K. Montgomery,
D.S.O., *c.*; A. B. Scott, D.S.O.,
c.; C. G. Henshaw, *c.*; S. E. G.
Lawless, *c.*; F. J. S. Cleve-
ce, C.E. Coghill, *c.*; Hon. H. W.
Addington, *c.*; R. M. Rodwell,
r.h.a.; L. H. Duncroft, *c.*; A. S.
Tyndale-Biscoe, B. P. Drake,
r.h.a.; F. H. See, *c.*; H. A.
Brendon, *c.*; A. Vigne, *c.*; G. W.
Baldolph, *c.*; J. B. H. Ask-
with, *c.*; A. H. Short, *r.h.a.*; W.
K. McLeod, F. B. Johnstone,
D.S.O.; C. H. Hutchinson, *s.*;
D. Browne, *r.h.a.*; G. S.
Duffus, *c.*; C. T. Canfield, *c.*;
H. Hussey, H. S. White, *c.*; J. F.
Cadell, *c.*; R. St. C. Lecky, *c.*; A. D.
Young, *c.*; A. D. A. King, D.S.O.;
R. D. Gubbins, Herbert M.
Campbell, *c.*; H. H. Butler,
c.; F. Fox, D.S.O.; E. R. H. J.
Cloete, W. A. Macbean, *c.*; C. C.
Owen, *c.*; R. W. Brooks.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col., A. H. Powell, D.S.O.,
c.; G. B. Smith, *c.*; E. F. Nelson,
c.; H. S. Nelson, *c.*; F. M.
Clay, *c.*; J. H. Baiguy, *c.*;
H. L. Gardiner, *c.*; W. H.
Cummings, *c.*; C. P. Fendall,
D.S.O.; J. Lewes, *c.*; A. H. Block,
c.; J. R. B. Davidson, *c.*; H. E. F.
Goold-Adams, C.M.G., *c.*; J. A.
Labalmontiere, *c.*; F. W. G.
Tobill, *c.*; M. M. Morris, *c.*;
G. Osborn, *c.*; D. Baker, *c.*; W. F.
Cockburn, *c.*; G. G. Taylor,
c.; S. B. Von Damp, *c.*; G. D.
Chamier, C.M.G.; G. E. Bry-

ant, *c.*; A. L. Tisdall, *c.*; L. P.
Carden, *c.*; W. C. Hunter-Blair,
c.; N. W. H. Du Boulay, *c.*;
F. Carte, *c.*; G. F. W. St. John,
c.; F. H. Crampton, *c.*; A. L. Moles-
worth, *c.*; W. L. Brook-Smith,
c.; J. M. Burt, *c.*; D. A. B. Preston,
c.; C. P. Martel, *c.*; S. S. Meeres,
c.; J. G. E. Wynne, *c.*; C. E. English,
c.; L. G. Watkins, *c.*; R. W. Fuller,
D.S.O.; W. R. W. James, *c.*; C. C.
Wiseman-Clarke, *c.*; S. M. Renny,
c.; W. T. Duhan, *c.*; E. Bickford,
c.; A. H. C. Birch, *c.*; A. J. Mullins,
c.; A. Crawford, *c.*; P. de S. Burney,
c.; N. B. Reffernan, *c.*; H. H. Rich,
c.; F. T. Cole, *c.*; J. J. MacMahon,
c.; A. A. Musprat-Williams,
c.; C. W. Richardson, *c.*; D. Scott,
c.; M. Walker, *c.*; H. de T. Phillips.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

23 Batteries, Depot, and
Riding Establishment.

Headquarters, Woolwich.

BATTERIES.

A (*The Chesham Troop*), Alder-
shot, C. H. de Rougemont,
M.V.O., *m.*
B *Canterbury*, H. E. Stockdale, *m.*
C *Christchurch*, A. T. Butler, *m.*
D *Leeds*, C. B. Levita, M.V.O., *m.*
E *Leeds*, R. Fitzmaurice, *m.*
F *Leeds*, H. D. White-Thomp-
son, D.S.O., *m.*
G *Secunderabad*, L. Graham,
H *Woolwich*, C. E. D. Budworth,
M.V.O., *m.*
I *Nevershot*, K. Combe, *m.*
J *Nevershot*, J. F. S. Birch,
K *Trowbridge*, M. Peake, C.M.G.,
m.
L *Nevershot*, G. Humphreys,
D.S.O., *m.*
M *Aldershot*, R. W. Brooks, *m.*
N *Canterbury*, J. G. Rotton, *m.*
O *Bombay*, C. A. Sykes, *m.*
P *Nevershot*, C. O. Head, *m.*
Q *Aldershot*, E. R. H. Cloete, *m.*
R *Nevershot*, H. F. Askwith, *m.*
S *Leeds*, J. McC. Maxwell, *m.*
T *Unbatta*, W. V. J. C. Elwes,
m.
U *Egypt*, R. J. G. Elkington, *m.*
V *Rawal Pind*, W. B. R. Sandys,
W *Nevershot*, L. A. Smith, *m.*
X *Prebora*, F. T. Ravenhill, *m.*
Y *Potchefstroom*, Hon. F. K.
Bingham, *m.*
Z *Potchefstroom*, F. W. Heath,
m.
AA *Potchefstroom*, H. Rouse,
D.S.O., *m.*
BB *London*, W. A. Robinson,
m.
Depot, Woolwich, P. E. Gray, *m.*
Riding Establishment, Woolwich,
Hon. W. D. Selater-Booth, *m.*

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

150 Batteries, 4 Depôts.
Headquarters, Woolwich.

BATTERIES.

1 *Newport, Mon.*, W. J. K. Ret-
tie, *m.*
2 *Kirkcubbin*, H. L. Lithgow, *m.*
3 *Hyderabad*, A. V. Stockley,
m.
4 *Ferozepore*, W. A. Nicholson,
m.
5 *Hilsea*, J. R. Wilson, *m.*
6 *Glasgow*, H. M. Barnes, *m.*
7 *Jhansi*, W. J. B. Allen, *m.*
8 *Kirkcubbin*, E. C. Massy, *m.*
9 *Hilsea*, C. Cunliffe Owen, *m.*
10 *Secunderabad*, J. E. James,
m.
11 *Jubbulpore*, R. G. Ouseley,
D.S.O., *m.*
12 *Nasirabad*, W. Evans, D.S.O.,
m.
13 *Campbellpore*, E. M. Lachlan,
m.
14 *Jhansi*, A. D. Kirby, *m.*
15 *Athlone*,
16 *Newport, Mon.*, E. P. Lam-
bert, *m.*
17 *Hilsea*, E. C. Sanders, *m.*
18 *Newshorb*, W. G. H. Mauley,
m.
19 *Cannanore*, G. J. Henderson,
m.
20 *Leeds*, A. T. Anderson, *m.*
21 *Newport, F.*, A. Tighe, *m.*
22 *Ballynally*, E. W. Alex-
ander, *m.*
23 *Glasgow*, G. Calvert, *m.*
24 *Bulford*, S. Lushington,
C.M.G., *m.*
25 *Neenuch*, C. H. Ford, *m.*
26 *Secunderabad*, H. W. A.
Christie, *m.*
27 *Newcastle*, W. A. Macbean,
m.
28 *Fyzabad*, F. Potts, *m.*
29 *Cahir*, H. M. Davson, *m.*
30 *Karachi*, E. H. Willis, *m.*
31 *Kilkenny*, W. C. Staveley, *m.*
32 *Preston*, A. M. Perreau, *m.*
33 *Preston*, W. P. Saunders, *m.*
34 *Bulford*, F. B. D. Broadrick,
m.
35 *Clunmel*, G. Lewis, *m.*
36 *Newcastle*, H. B. Hill, *m.*
37 *Bulford*, C. M. Ross-Johnson,
D.S.O., *m.*
38 *Lahore*, G. F. MacMunn,
D.S.O., *m.*
39 *Woolwich*, H. N. St. J. Maule,
m.
40 *Cahir*, J. Henry, *m.*
41 *Newport, Mon.*, J. P. Barlow,
m.
42 *Corentry*, H. J. Brock, *m.*
43 *Aldershot*, H. Johnstone, *m.*
44 *Kirkcubbin*, E. W. Spedding, *m.*
45 *Cahir*, C. H. Wilson, *m.*
46 *Edinburgh*, G. Baillie, *m.*
47 *Preston*, H. D. O. Ward, *m.*
48 *Athlone*, M. J. MacCarthy, *m.*
49 *Glasgow*, H. A. Lake, *m.*
50 *Ballynally*, C. N. B. Ballard,
m.

51 Edinburgh, R. C. Coates, D.S.O.
 52 Jubbulpore, P. Wheatley, m.
 53 Newport, C. F. Rugge-Price, m.
 54 Edinburgh, R. A. C. Wellesley, m.
 55 Ethard, G. N. Cartwright, m.
 56 Exeter, F. E. L. Barker, m.
 57 Hyderabad, A. L. Walker, m.
 58 Neemuch, H. C. V. Harrison, m.
 59 Harris Smith, C. Ravenhill, m.
 60 Newcastle, E. J. R. Peel, m.
 61 Bulford, E. J. Duffus, m.
 62 Nowshera, H. M. Drake, m.
 63 Meerut, E. S. Clevee, m.
 64 Meerut, H. H. Tudor, m.
 65 Bulford, G. J. C. Stapylton, m.
 66 Agra, A. W. Hewetson, m.
 67 Rawal Pindi, C. F. G. Washington, m.
 68 Woolwich, W. A. Short, m.
 69 Rawal Pindi, L. G. F. Gordon, D.S.O., m.
 70 Ballincollig, W. P. Monkhouse, m.
 71 Athlone, H. C. C. Uniacke, m.
 72 Bulford, G. F. White, m.
 73 Bareilly, R. T. Marsden, m.
 74 Battrickpore, S. S. Browne, m.
 75 Nowshera, H. J. W. Farrell-Palliser, m.
 76 Bangalore, T. St. A. B. L. Nevinson, m.
 77 Allahabad, H. C. Sheppard, m.
 78 Lahore, L. A. C. Gordon, m.
 79 Dinapore, E. W. Grove, D.S.O., m.
 80 Jubbulpore, W. Strong, m.
 81 Bangalore, F. W. D. Quinton, m.
 82 Bellary, F. T. Oldham, m.
 83 Kanpotee, S. W. Douglas, D.S.O., m.
 84 Belgaum, H. M. Thomas, m.
 85 St. Thomas's Mount, C. F. P. Parry, m.
 86 Aldershot, R. Hardman, m.
 87 Aldershot, F. L. Sharp, m.
 88 Woolwich, R. England, m.
 89 Jaltundur, J. Hay, m.
 90 Moodan, J. St. C. Macmillan, m.
 91 Peshawar, E. P. England, m.
 92 Secunderabad, A. H. Bowring, m.
 93 Middleburg, C. C. Pobertson, m.
 94 Pretoria, D. B. Stewart, m.
 95 Bloemfontein, W. B. Emery, m.
 96 Bloemfontein, B. Atkinson, m.
 97 Bloemfontein, E. C. Pottinger, m.
 98 Colchester, E. W. Plummer, m.
 99 Colchester, R. E. A. Le Mottee, m.
 100 Colchester, T. C. W. Molony, D.S.O., m.
 101 Woolwich, J. A. Tyler, m.
 102 Woolwich, A. M. R. Mallock, m.
 103 Woolwich, H. L. Tennant, m.
 104 Sheffield, H. C. Williams-Wynn, m.
 105 Sheffield, D. R. Coates, m.
 106 Sheffield, G. G. S. Carey, m.

107 Shorncliffe, L. J. Hext, m.
 108 Shorncliffe, H. G. Sandilands, m.
 109 Shorncliffe, m.
 110 Farnborough, E. E. Norris, m.
 111 Farnborough, C. E. Lawrie, D.S.O., m.
 112 Farnborough, W. B. Browell, m.
 113 Bulford, A. H. S. Goff, m.
 114 Bulford, T. M. Osborne, m.
 115 Bulford, Edw. P. Smith, m.
 116 Kildare, C. Prescott-Decie, m.
 117 Kildare, G. H. Sanders, m.
 118 Kildare, A. R. Bayly, m.
 119 Farnborough, W. A. M. Thompson, c.
 120 Farnborough, H. M. de F. Montgomery, m.
 121 Farnborough, J. U. Coates, m.
 122 Aldershot, G. T. Forestier-Walker, A.D.C., c.
 123 Aldershot, G. H. W. Nicholson, m.
 124 Aldershot, C. F. Stevens, m.
 125 Bordon, H. E. T. Hildyard, m.
 126 Bordon, C. Stirling, m.
 127 Bordon, R. Geoghegan, m.
 128 Dundalk, E. F. Delaforce, m.
 129 Dundalk, L. T. Ashworth, m.
 130 Dundalk, H. Biddulph, m.
 131 Farnham, G. H. A. White, m.
 132 Farnham, E. W. M. Powell, D.S.O., m.
 133 Farnham, R. F. Ellice, m.
 134 Bordon, H. E. Vallentin, m.
 135 Bordon, C. H. Liveing, m.
 136 Bordon, F. A. G. Y. Elton, m.
 137 Bulford, G. H. Geddes, m.
 138 Bulford, G. B. Hinton, m.
 139 Bulford, G. Gilison, m.
 140 Kildare, R. D. Wyld, m.
 141 Kildare, G. A. Smyth, m.
 142 Kildare, E. C. Cameron, m.
 143 Newbridge, T. Bruce, m.
 144 Carlow, L. M. Philipotts, D.S.O., m.
 145 Newbridge, D. Arbuthnot, m.
 146 Woolwich, C. Battiscombe, m.
 147 Woolwich, E. F. Hall, m.
 148 Woolwich, G. A. Cardew, m.
 149 Exeter, P. A. Skipwith, m.
 150 Exeter, Edmund P. Smith, m.

DEPÔTS.

1 Woolwich, W. H. Kay, m.
 2 Templemore, P. W. B. Henning, m.
 3 Seaforth, H. N. Packard, m.
 4 Fort Furbrook, W. H. Onslow, m.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Mountain Division.

8 Batteries.

BATTERIES.

1 Jutogh, F. R. Drake, m.
 2 Quetta, M. S. Eyre, m.
 3 Rawal Pindi, F. H. S. Giles, m.
 5 Quetta, H. R. Cook, m.
 6 Quetta, G. C. Dowell, i.c.

7 Rawal Pindi, R. A. Kaye, m.
 8 Rawal Pindi, F. W. S. Stanton, D.S.O., m.
 9 Ambala, H. D. Grier, m.

GARRISON COMPANIES.

100 Companies. 4 Depôts.
 1 Malta, A. T. Cumming, m.
 2 Egypt, R. C. Stevenson, m.
 3 Bermuda, A. J. Feile, m.
 4 Gibraltar, H. B. Roberts, m.
 5 Malta, T. E. Marshall, m.
 6 Gibraltar, A. C. Currie, m.
 7 Gibraltar, C. W. Clark, m.
 8 Gibraltar, W. Arthy, m.
 9 Gibraltar, P. D. Hamilton, m.
 10 Cork Harbour, H. M. Elliott, m.
 11 Golden Hill, R. P. Benson, m.
 12 Tynemouth, C. F. Bishop, m.
 13 Guernsey, R. G. Merriman, D.S.O., m.
 14 Shoeburyness, C. O. Smeaton, m.
 15 Londonderry, F. S. Butcher, m.
 16 Portsmouth, St. L. M. Moore, m.
 17 Alderney, H. de L. Walters, m.
 18 Sheerness, C. S. Taylor, m.
 19 Sheerness, J. W. Ormiston, m.
 20 Jersey, F. M. Davidson, m.
 21 Leith, T. B. Wood, m.
 22 Sheerness, R. F. Brewster, m.
 23 Fort Grange, F. P. Hutchinson, m.
 24 Woolwich, M. H. Courtenay, m.
 26 Fort Wallington, H. W. M. Parker, m.
 28 Weymouth, W. C. A. Nicholson, m.
 29 Portsmouth, H. L. N. Beynon, m.
 30 Weymouth, W. D. Nichol, m.
 31 Woolwich, F. C. Poole, D.S.O., m.
 32 Portsmouth, A. M. Cayley, m.
 33 Golden Hill, H. J. Kelsall, m.
 34 Sandown, H. C. W. Eteson, m.
 35 Fort Nelson, J. B. Mackintosh, m.
 36 Plymouth, C. W. Brownlow, m.
 37 Portsmouth, H. E. J. Brake, C.B., m.
 38 Plymouth, L. H. Parry, m.
 39 Plymouth, G. N. Johnston, m.
 40 Dover, C. E. Forestier-Walker, m.
 41 Plymouth, W. C. Curme, m.
 42 Portsmouth, F. M. Thrupp, m.
 43 Cork Harbour, H. G. Brett, m.
 44 Pembroke Dock, W. H. Holdsworth-Hunt, m.
 45 Plymouth, A. J. Saltre-Willett, m.
 46 Dover, A. Ellerslaw, m.
 47 Tynemouth, H. Morrice, m.
 48 Woolwich, W. L. Warren, m.
 49 Cork, J. R. Ritchie, m.
 50 Sierra Leone, W. E. Wallis, m.
 51 Quetta, F. G. Maunsell, m.
 52 Aden, W. P. Alexander, m.
 54 Gibraltar, W. H. Jones, m.
 55 Gibraltar, E. McM. Seddon, m.

- 55 Mauritius, E. G. Waymouth, *m.*
 57 Pembroke Dock, N. E. B. Bellairs, *m.*
 59 Quetta, W. C. R. Farmer, *m.*
 60 Allahabad, C. B. Simonds, *m.*
 61 Kalapahar, P. E. Tyler, *m.*
 62 Rangoon, R. H. Massie, *m.*
 63 Malta, A. E. J. Perkins, *m.*
 64 Bombay, T. W. G. Bryan, *m.*
 65 Malta, *m.*
 66 Jamaica, A. H. Thorp, *m.*
 67 Portsmouth, *m.*
 68 Rooster, G. S. B. Lyle, *m.*
 69 Bombay, *m.*
 70 Calcutta, A. F. Pullen, *m.*
 71 Peshawar, W. K. Hardy, *m.*
 72 Nongong, K. K. Knapp, *m.*
 73 Puzosopore, M. M. Noble, *m.*
 74 Rural Pindi, R. P. Molesworth, *m.*
 75 Aden, *m.*
 76 Karachi, H. H. Harvest, *m.*
 77 Rangoon, H. W. Hes, *m.*
 78 Singapore, A. F. S. Scott, *m.*
 79 Bombay, A. C. Pirman, *m.*
 80 Singapore, F. F. Lambard, *m.*
 81 Quetta, T. E. W. Bidgood, *m.*
 82 Attock, E. T. Edmann, D.S.O., *m.*
 83 Hong Kong, A. R. Y. Kirkpatrick, *m.*
 84 Simonstone, G. Tyacke, *m.*
 85 Aden, G. E. Galbreith, *m.*
 86 Nongong, L. C. Gordon, *m.*
 87 Hong Kong, H. R. Adair, *m.*
 88 Hong Kong, D. F. H. Logan, *m.*
 90 Nongong, T. A. Tancred, *m.*
 91 Campbellpore, T. R. Phillips, *m.*
 93 Cayton, E. W. Conyn, *m.*
 94 Agre, H. O. Vincent, *m.*
 95 Bermuda, W. H. Robinson, *m.*
 96 Malta, A. G. Norris, *m.*
 97 Cape Town, H. E. Penne-
 thorne, *m.*
 99 Malta, W. W. Griffin, *m.*
 100 Malta, *m.*
 101 Attock, H. R. Palmer, *m.*
 102 Malta, F. W. Dent, *m.*
 104 Rooster, W. J. Napier, *m.*
 105 Fatgouth, *m.*
 107 Plymouth, J. S. Goech, *m.*
 108 Fort Fareham, F. R. Patch, *m.*

DEPÔTS.

- 1 Newhaven, L. D. Jackson, *m.*
 2 Gosport, T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O., *m.*
 3 Plymouth, H. C. St. G. Molesworth, *m.*
 4 Great Yarmouth, R. J. Macdonald, *m.*
 *SPECIAL RESERVE R.F.A.
 Cardigan (Aberystwith)—Lt.-Col., G. S. Jones, *c.*
 Carmarthen (Carmarthen)—M. H. Ingram, *capt.*
 Clare (Ennis)—Lt.-Col., Cornwall and Devon Miners (Palmouth)—C. H. Mallock, *capt.*
 Devon (Devonport)—
 Donegal (Letterkenny)—W. B. Reed, *i.c.*

- Dublin City (Dublin)—
 Durham (Sunderland)—E. G. Beddingfield, *m.*
 Duke of Edinburgh's Own (Edinburgh)—
 Fife (Cupar)—H. B. Ostler, *capt.*
 Forfar and Kincardine (Montrose)—
 Glamorgan (Swansea)—
 Hampshire and Isle of Wight (Sandown)—Hon. Col., H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*;
 W. H. C. Despard, *capt.*
 Kent (Dover)—A. H. Harrison, *capt.*
 Lancashire, 1st (Preston)—E. Mayfield, *m.*
 Lancashire, and (Seaforth)—
 Limerick City (Limerick)—H. G. Warren, *m.*
 Londonderry (Londonderry)—G. A. Johnston, *capt.*
 Mid-Ulster (Dungannon)—W. Browne, *c.*
 Norfolk (Great Yarmouth)—Col. in-Chief, The King;
 Northumberland (Berwick-on-Tweed)—Lt.-Col.,
 Pembroke (Milford Haven)—Lt.-Col.,
 Shio (Sligo)—Hon. Col., W. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*;
 G. A. Heather, *m.*
 S.E. of Scotland (Dunbar)—
 Suffolk (Ipswich)—M. F. Hall, *m.*
 Sussex (Eastbourne)—A. J. Marten, *capt.*
 Tipperary (Templemore)—Lt.-Col., J. G. Phillips.
 Waterford (Waterford)—
 West of Scotland (Glasgow)—
 Wicklow (Wicklow)—E. F. N. Burton, *capt.*
 Yorkshire (Scarborough)—J. P. Fell, *capt.*

*These units will shortly be disbanded.

- SPECIAL RESERVE R.F.A.
 Antrim (Carrickfergus)—Lt.-Col.,
 Cork (Cork)—Lt.-Col., J. R. S. Lemon, *c.*

TERRITORIAL FORCE R.F.A.
HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

- (The Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.)
 Capt.-General & Col., The King.
 Lt.-Col. Comdg., Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, C.V.O., *c.*
 "A" Battery (1st City of London Horse Art.)—R. A. Connell, *m.*
 "B" Battery (and City of London Horse Art.)—A. C. Lowe, D.S.O., *m.*
 H.A.C. Infantry—F. Farrington, Lt.-Col.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Batteries.

- Ayrshire (Ayr)—F. G. Willock, *m.*
 Berkshire (Reading)—*m.*
 Essex (Chelmsford)—F. Hilder, *m.*
 Glamorganshire (Port Talbot)—J. P. McGaul, *m.*
 Inverness-shire (Inverness)—J. E. B. Baillie, M.V.O., V.D., *c.*
 Leicestershire—W. B. Du Pre, *m.*
 Nottinghamshire—J. F. Laycock, D.S.O., *i.c.*
 Shropshire (Shrewsbury)—R. A. Newill, *m.*
 Somersetshire (Taunton)—C. B. St. John Midmay, *m.*
 Warwickshire (Warwick)—Lord Brooke, M.V.O., *m.*
 West Riding (Rotherham)—Earl Fitzwilliam, D.S.O., *m.*

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Brigades.

- 1st East Anglian (Norwich)—Lt.-Col., J. A. Poock, M.V.O., V.D.
 2nd East Anglian (Stratford)—Lt.-Col., J. P. White, T.D.
 3rd East Anglian (Beccles)—Lt.-Col., Earl of Stradbroke, C.V.O., V.D., A.D.C.
 4th East Anglian (Hertford)—Lt.-Col., R. M. Foot.
 1st Highland (Aberdeen)—Lt.-Col., G. Milne, V.D., *c.*
 2nd Highland (Dundee)—Lt.-Col., J. Lindsay Henderson.
 3rd Highland (Greenock)—Lt.-Col., C. C. Scott, V.D., *c.*
 1st Home Counties (Brighton)—Lt.-Col., W. R. Gell-Woolley, V.D., *c.*
 2nd Home Counties (St. Leonards)—Lt.-Col., H. C. Wilson, *c.*
 3rd Home Counties (Dover)—Lt.-Col., A. M. Bradley, T.D., *c.*
 4th Home Counties (Erith, Kent)—Lt.-Col., Hon. S. Pleydell-Bouverie.
 1st East Lancashire (Blackburn)—Lt.-Col.,
 2nd East Lancashire (Manchester)—Lt.-Col., J. Magnus, V.D.
 3rd East Lancashire (Bolton)—Lt.-Col., M. Robinson, V.D.
 4th East Lancashire (Carlisle)—Lt.-Col., D. Main, V.D., *c.*
 1st West Lancashire (Liverpool)—Lt.-Col., G. Kyffin-Taylor, V.D., *c.*
 2nd West Lancashire (Preston)—Lt.-Col., C. J. Trimble, C.M.G., V.D., *c.*
 3rd West Lancashire (Liverpool)—Lt.-Col., J. P. Reynolds.
 4th West Lancashire (Liverpool)—Lt.-Col., A. Melly, V.D., *c.*
 1st London (Barbican)—Lt.-Col., J. Stollery, V.D., *c.*
 2nd London (Woolwich)—Lt.-Col., W. Nicholls, V.D., *c.*
 3rd London (City Road)—Lt.-Col., C. J. Higgins, V.D., *c.*

4th London (*Lewisham*)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. Griffith, *V.D.*, *c.*
 5th London (*Lover Kennington Lane*)—*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, *K.G.*, *g.*;
Lt.-Col., J. W. Reid, *c.*
 6th London (*Brixton*)—*Lt.-Col.*, S. Wishart, *V.D.*, *c.*
 7th London (*Shepherd's Bush*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. E. Chambers, *V.D.*, *c.*
 8th London (*Plumstead*)—*Lt.-Col.*, P. O. Thomas.
 1st Lowland (*Edinburgh*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. L. Finlay, *V.D.*
 2nd Lowland (*Kilnarnock*)—*Lt.-Col.*, T. R. Stuart, *T.D.*, *c.*
 3rd Lowland (*Glasgow*)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. Service, *V.D.*, *c.*
 4th Lowland (*Glasgow*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. Lamont, *V.D.*
 1st North Midland (*Grimsby*)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. L. Grange, *T.D.*, *c.*
 2nd North Midland (*Stoke-upon-Trent*)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. E. Bishop.
 3rd North Midland (*Wolverhampton*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. C. Leveson-Gower.
 4th North Midland (*Derby*)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. A. Chandos-Pole-Gell.
 1st South Midland (*Bristol*)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. C. Ord, *C.B.*, *V.D.*, *c.*
 2nd South Midland (*Worcester*)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. E. Lyon, *V.D.*, *c.*
 3rd South Midland (*Birmingham*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. H. Halse.
 4th South Midland (*Coventry*)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. P. Robinson-Embury.
 1st Northumbrian (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Sir P. Watts, *K.C.B.*, *c.*
 2nd Northumbrian (*Hull*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. H. Milburn, *V.D.*, *c.*
 3rd Northumbrian (*Seaham Harbour*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Marquess of Londonderry, *K.G.*, *V.D.*, *A.F.C.*, *c.*
 4th Northumbrian (*South Shields*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. Drummond, *V.D.*, *c.*

1st West Riding (*Leeds*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. Coghlan, *C.B.*, *V.D.*, *c.*
 2nd West Riding (*Bradford*)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. H. Foster.
 3rd West Riding (*Sheffield*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Sir C. Allen, *V.D.*, *c.*
 4th West Riding (*Olley*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. S. Dawson.
 1st Welsh (*Swansea*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. S. Gardner, *V.D.*, *c.*
 2nd Welsh (*Cardiff*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. Gaskell, *V.D.*, *c.*
 3rd Welsh (*Chester*)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. J. Bonnaie.
 4th Welsh (*Newport, Mon.*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. G. Phillips, *V.D.*, *c.*
 1st Wessex (*Southsea*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Sir W. T. Dupree, *V.D.*, *c.*
 2nd Wessex (*Ryde, I.W.*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. Lyon.
 3rd Wessex (*Swindon*)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. H. Bedford-Pim.
 4th Wessex (*Exeter*)—*Lt.-Col.*, G. R. Fitzr. Talbot.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY. Mountain.

4th Highland (*Tarbert*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. G. P. Campbell.

Heavy.

East Anglian (*Stratford*)—
 Highland (*St. Andrews*)—
 Home Counties (*Gravesend*)—
 West and East Lancashire (*Liverpool*)—
 1st and 2nd London (*Barnsbury Park*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. E. Cassal, *V.D.*, *c.*
 Lowland (*Edinburgh*)—

North Midland (*Stoke-on-Trent*)—
 South Midland (*Birmingham*)—

Northumbrian (*Middlesbrough*)—
 West Riding (*York*)—

Welsh (*Bangor*)—
 Wessex (*Cosham*)—
 For Defended Ports.
 Clyde (*Port Glasgow*)—

Cornwall (*Falmouth*)—*Lt.-Col.*, O. Caldwell.
 Devonshire (*Devonport*)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. B. Jeune.
 Dorsetshire (*Weymouth*)—*F. G.* Lefroy.
 Durham (*West Hartlepool and Sunderland*)—*C. W. P. Barker*, *V.D.*, *c.*
 East Riding (*Hull*)—

Essex and Suffolk (*Harwich*)—
 A. C. Churchman, *lt.-col.*
 Forth (*Edinburgh*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. McNeil, *V.D.*
 Glamorgan (*Cardiff*)—*Lt.-Col.*,

Hampshire (*Southampton*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. H. Harrison Hogge, *c.*
 Lancashire and Cheshire (—)—*Lt.-Col.*, T. G. Ewan, *V.D.*, *c.*

Orkney (*Kirkcaldy*)—*Lt.-Col.*, T. S. Peace, *V.D.*, *c.*
 Pembroke (*Pembroke Dock*)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. V. L. Lloyd-Phillips.
 North Scottish (*Broughty Ferry*)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. H. Adamson, *c.*
 Sussex and Kent (*Chatham*)—*Lt.-Col.*, D. H. Blome-Jones.
 Tynemouth (*North Shields*)—*Lt.-Col.*, T. E. Jobling, *V.D.*

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY. £12,450.

Hon. Col., The King.
Lieut.-Colonel, A. Mattel, *c.*
Adjt., V. O. Micallef, *capt.*

BERMUDA MILITIA ARTILLERY.

Commndt. and Adjt., J. A. P. Robinson, *capt.* R.A.

Corps of Royal Engineers (£332,000).

(1)

Col-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Comm., Sir Frederick R. Munnell, *K.C.B.*, *c.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Horace William Montagu, *K.C.B.*, *c.*; Sir James Frankfort Manners Browne, *K.C.B.*, *g.*; Charles Aug. Goodfellow, *V.C.*, *lg.* (*late Bombay*); Wm. Percival Tomkins, *C.I.E.*, *g.* (*late Bengal*); George Warren Walker, *g.* (*late Madras*); Charles Strahan, *lg.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Gordon Douglas Pritchard, *K.C.B.*, *lg.*; Sir James Bevan Edwards, *K.C.M.G.*, *lg.*; Sir Richard Harrison, *G.C.B.*, *g.*; William James Stuart, *m.g.*; Robert Nicholl Dawson-Scott, *g.*; Sir Charles Warren, *G.C.M.G.*, *g.*; Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, *G.C.B.*, *G.M.*, *f.m.*; Sir Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, *V.C.*, *G.C.B.*, *g.*

Lieut.-Colonels, C. W. R. St. John, *c.*, *Belfast*; H. S. King, *c.*, *Colchester*; W. Russell, *c.*, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; A. E. Sandbach, *D.S.O.*, *c.*, *Aldershot*; J. Dallas, *c.*, *Stnla*; A. M. Stuart, *c.*, *Liverpool*; H. V. Biggs, *D.S.O.*, *c.*, *Mhow*; E. M. Burton, *c.*, *Pretoria*; F. H. Oldfield, *c.*, *Mhow*; A. Grant, *c.*, *Mhow*; W. M. Hodder, *c.*, *Plymouth*; H. Huleatt, *c.*, *Blomfontein*; R. S. MacLagan, *c.*, *Ambala*; M. A. Boyd, *c.*, *Shooburnyess*; A. H. Cowie, *c.*, *Aldershot*; O. M. R. Thackwell, *c.*, *Poona*; J. E. Capper, *C.B.*, *c.*, *Aldershot*; C. E. Baddeley, *c.*, *Poona*; P. E. Dixon, *c.*, *Quetta*; C. Hill, *c.*, *Cork*; R. D. Petrie, *c.*, *Curragh*; H. G. C. Swayne, *c.*, *Mhow*; J. E. Edmonds, *c.*, *War Office*; F. Glanville, *D.S.O.*, *c.*, *Bareilly*; W. M. Ellis, *c.*,

Bezwada; A. H. Van Strauben-
zee, *c.*, *Portsea*; W. J. D. Dundee, *c.*, *C.I.E.*, *Peshawar*; A. W. Roper, *c.*, *Cairo*; H. N. Dumbleton, *c.*, *Hong Kong*; E. H. Henning, *c.*, *Malta*; E. W. Walton, *c.*, *Lahore*; L. Jones, *c.*, *Ceylon*; J. E. O'H. Hamilton, *c.*, *Cape Town*; S. L. Craster, *c.*, *Lahore*; G. M. Heath, *D.S.O.*, *c.*, *Roorkee*; W. J. Bythell, *Mussorie*; B. R. Ward, *Chatham*; J. M. Wade, *Meerut*; W. R. Stewart, *c.*, *Jamaica*; G. S. McD. Elliot, *c.*, *Ryde*; C. Godby, *Chatham*; S. Davidson, *Cairo*; W. G. R. Cordue, *Bombay*; H. V. Kent, *Singapore*; E. Houston, *Delhra Dwa*; B. E. Morony, *Sheerness*; W. B. Brown, *Malta*; T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, *c.*, *Calcutta*; J. I. Lang Hyde, *C.M.G.*, *Fernoy*; W. G. Lawrie, *Pembroke*

Dock: A. C. Painter, *Chatham*;
H. Brooke, *Gosport*; J. S. Purvis, *Scarborough*; C. H. Cowie, *Calden*; C. S. Rose, *Lucknow*; E. F. Taylor, *Woolwich*;
R. U. H. Backland, *Bulford*;
R. S. Curtis, *C.M.G.*, *C. Edinburgh*;
W. P. Brett, *Sharncliffe*;
W. R. Morton, *;*
H. Bonham-Carter, *;*
J. A. Gibbon, *Aldershot*; A. R. Reynolds, *Gosport*; C. C. J. Pery, *Dublin*; H. B. H. Wright, *Bermuda*; G. H. Fowke, *C. Aldershot*; J. C. Rimington, *Ferozepore*; C. H. Roe, *Bangalore*; H. C. Carey, *Dublin*; C. F. Close, *C.M.G.*, *War Office*; E. A. T. Tudor, *Middlebury*; G. Macdonogh, *War Office*; J. P. Brewin, *Jubbulpore*; F. E. G. Skeg, *Ceylon*; J. R. Young, *Fort*; F. Bayly, *Staita*; W. MacAdam, *Weymouth*; P. Ashworth, *Madras*; W. S. Speranza, *Amala*; E. A. Elgell, *Aden*; S. H. Powell, *Roorkee*; G. H. Harrison, *Calden*.
Adj. Training Bn., Chatham,
E. M. S. Charles, *capt.*
Adj. R.E. Troops, Aldershot,
H. J. Elles, *capt.*

Head Quarters of Companies.

1st Co.—Gibraltar (Fortress).
2nd—Egypt (Field).
3rd—Dover (Fortress).
4th—Gosport (Fortress).
5th—Aldershot (Field).
6th—Weymouth (Fortress).
7th—Shorncliffe (Field).
8th—Bordon (Railway).
9th—Colchester (Field).
10th—Bordon (Railway).
11th—Aldershot (Field).
12th—Kilworth (Field).
13th—Southampton (Survey).
14th—Dublin (Survey).
15th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
16th—North Shields (Coast Bn.).
17th—Curragh (Field).
18th—Palmouth (Fortress).
19th—Southampton (Survey).
20th—Plymouth (Fortress).
21st—Harwich (Fortress).
22nd—L. of Wight (Fortress).
23rd—Aldershot (Field).
24th—Malta (Fortress).
25th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
26th—Bordon (Field).
27th—Bermuda (Fortress).
28th—Malta (Fortress).
29th—Chatham (Fortress).
30th—Plymouth (Fortress).
31st—Ceylon (Fortress).
32nd—Gibraltar (Fortress).
33rd—Cork (Fortress).
34th—Channel Islands (Fortress).
35th—Pembroke Dk. (Fortress).
36th—Sierra Leone (Fortress).
37th—Cork (Field).
38th—Sheerness (Fortress).

40th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
41st—Singapore (Fortress).
42nd—Portsmouth (Fortress).
43rd—Mauritius (Fortress).
44th—Jamaica (Fortress).
45th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
46th—Simonstown (Fortress).
47th—North Queensferry (Coast Bn.).
53rd—Longmoor Camp (Railway).
54th—Bloemfontein (Field).
55th—Pretoria (Field).
56th—Bulford (Field).
57th—Bulford (Field).
59th—Curragh (Field).
Depôts—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and M Companies, Chatham;
H Co., Army Headquarters, India.

Telegraph Companies.

1st Air Line Co.—Aldershot.
2nd Air Line Co.—Limerick.
1st Cable Co.—Aldershot.
2nd Cable Co.—Limerick.
1st Divnl. Co.—Aldershot.
2nd Divnl. Co. (Cadre)—Aldershot.
3rd Divnl. Co.—Bulford.
4th Divnl. Co. (Cadre)—Colchester.
5th Divnl. Co.—Limerick.
6th Divnl. Co. (Cadre)—Limerick.
7th Divnl. Co.—S. Africa.
1st Wireless Co.—Aldershot.
K Telegraph Co.—Dublin.
1st Bridging Train—Aldershot.
2nd Bridging Train—Chatham.
3rd Bridging Train—Aldershot.
Field Troops: 1st—Aldershot; 2nd—Potchefstroom; 3rd—Canterbury Field Depot R.E. Troops—Aldershot; 4th—Curragh; 5th—Chatham.
Balloon School—South Farnborough.
1st Search Light Co.—Aldershot.
Colonial Survey Section—South Africa.

SPECIAL RESERVE R.E.

Anglesey (Beaumaris)—Lt.-Col., C. Matthews-Donaldson, *c.*
Monmouthshire (Monmouth)—Lt.-Col., H. E. M. Lindsay.

TERRITORIAL FORCE R.E.

Divisional Engineers.

East Anglian (Bedford)—G. Howard.
Highland (Aberdeen)—Lt.-Col., W. S. Gill, *V.D.*, *c.*
Home Counties (Eastbourne)—Lt.-Col., A. A. Oakden, *c.*
East Lancashire (Manchester)—H. T. Crook, *V.D.*, *c.*
West Lancashire (St. Helens)—J. P. Fraser, *c.*
1st London (Bethnal Green)—Lt.-Col., D. de Lara Cohen, *V.D.*, *c.*
2nd London (Fulham Road)—E. T. Clifford, *V.D.*, *c.*
Lowland (Glasgow)—Lt.-Col., A. Pearson, *c.*

North Midland (Smethwick)—Lt.-Col., A. Turner.
South Midland (Bristol)—G. C. Gibbs, *V.D.*, *c.*
Northumbrian (Newcastle)—Lt.-Col., F. S. Crawford, *V.D.*, *c.*
West Riding (Sheffield)—Lt.-Col., A. W. Chadburn, *V.D.*, *c.*
Welsh (Cardiff)—Lt.-Col., J. A. Hughes, *C.B.*, *V.D.*, *c.*
Wessex (Bath)—Lt.-Col., S. Keen, *T.D.*

Telegraph Companies.

London District (Westminster)—A. Bain, *c.*
Northern Command (Leeds)—C. F. Hoyle, *c.*
Scottish Command (Glasgow)—D. Laidlaw, *jun.*, *V.D.*, *c.*
Southern Command (Birmingham)—J. F. Lister, *c.*
Western Command (Liverpool)—F. J. Pilcher, *V.D.*, *c.*

Railway Battalion.

Cheshire (Crewe)—H. R. L. Howard, *C.B.*, *c.*

Fortress Engineers.

City of Aberdeen (Aberdeen)—Cinque Ports (Brighton)—Cornwall (Palmouth)—Devonshire (Plymouth)—Dorsetshire and Wiltshire (Weymouth and Swindon)—City of Dundee—Durham (North Shields)—City of Edinburgh (Edinburgh)—Essex (Chelmsford)—Glamorganshire (Cardiff)—Hampshire (Portsmouth)—C. W. Bevis, *c.*
Kent (Chatham)—H. F. Stephens, *m.*
Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire (Bellshill and Greenock)—Lancashire (Liverpool)—H. Langdon, *V.D.*, *c.*
East Riding (Hull)—North Riding (Middlesbrough)—ENGINEER AND RAILWAY STAFF CORPS
(15 Dean's Yard, Westminster).
Lieut.-Col. Comdt., J. C. Hawshaw, *V.D.*, *c.*
Lt.-Col., Sir J. W. Wolfe-Barry, *K.C.B.*, *V.D.*, *c.*; A. J. Barry, J. F. S. Gooday, Sir C. J. Owens, J. C. Inglis, W. Forbes; R. Elliott Cooper, *V.D.*, *c.*; C. A. Brereton, J. A. F. Aspinall, H. W. Williams, H. C. Bagdally, *V.D.*, *c.*; V. W. Hill, *M.V.O.*, B. H. Blyth, G. L. Eyles, *C.M.G.*, S. Fay, A. G. Lyster, O. R. H. Bury, A. Ross, H. Plews, D. Cooper, Sir W. Matthews, *K.C.M.G.*, C. B. D. H. Dent, O. Hawkshaw, W. G. Granet, C. S. Dennis, W. B. Worthington, M. Fitzmaurice, *C.M.G.*, C. G. S. Calthrop, C. F. Ree.

The Foot Guards (£206,000).

GRENADIER GUARDS. (x)
Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate,
S.W.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Duke of Connaught, K.G., f.m.
Regtl. Comdt., R. G. Gordon-
Gilmour, C.B., c.
Regtl. Adj., Hon. R. Lygon, capt.

1st Battalion,
Chelsea.

Lt.-Col., Earl of Cavan.
Majors, L. R. Fisher-Rowe; E. H.
Trotter, D.S.O.
Adj., L. M. Gregson, lt.

2nd Battalion.
Wellington Barracks.

Lt.-Col., Hon. W. E. Cavendish,
M.V.O., c.
Majors, Lord Ardee; G. F. Trot-
ter, M.V.O.
Adj., W. T. Payne-Gallwey,
M.V.O., capt.
Medical Officer,

3rd Battalion.
Chelsea.

Lt.-Col., H. G. Ruggles-Brise.
Majors, N. A. L. Corry, D.S.O.;
W. R. A. Smith; C. E. Corkran.
Adj., Hon. A. O. W. C. Weld
Forester, capt.
Medical Officer,

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. (x)
Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate,
S.W.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir Fredk. Charles Arthur
Stephenson, G.C.B., g., *Constable*
of Tower of London.

Regtl. Comdt., F. I. Maxse, C.V.O., c.
Regtl. Adj., E. Longueville, capt.
Solicitor, R. J. P. Broughton.

1st Battalion.
Tower of London.

Lt.-Col., Hon. W. Lambton,
C.M.G., c.
Majors, H. C. Sutton; R. Longue-
ville; C. J. Hawker.
Adj., G. E. Vaughan, lt.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J.
F. Bateson, M.B.

2nd Battalion.
Wellington Barracks.

Lt.-Col., J. A. G. Richardson-
Drummond-Hay, c.
Majors, R. A. Markham; Hon.
C. Heathcote - Drummond -
Willoughby.
Adj., G. B. Brown, lt.

3rd Battalion.
Egypt.

Lt.-Col., C. S. O. Monck.
Majors, R. C. E. Skeffington-
Smyth; J. Ponsonby, D.S.O.;
Earl of Lanesborough, M.V.O.;
J. McC. Steele.
Adj., A. G. Tritton, lt.

SCOTS GUARDS. (x)

Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate,
S.W.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Colonel, Lord Methuen, G.C.B., g.
Regtl. Comdt., G. J. Cuthbert, c.
Regtl. Adj., J. T. Carpenter-
Garnier, maj.

1st Battalion,
Aldershot.

Lt.-Col., J. F. Erskine, M.V.O., c.
Majors, R. G. I. Bolton; W. F.
Lascelles; H. F. Maclean.
Adj., Sir V. A. F. Mackenzie,
Bt., M.V.O., lt.

2nd Battalion.
Windsor.

Lt.-Col., W. C. G. McGregor, c.
Majors, F. J. A. Heyworth, D.S.O.
(2nd); Hon. H. J. Fraser.
Adj., R. F. Balfour, lt.

IRISH GUARDS. (x)

Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate,
S.W.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Colonel, Earl Roberts, F.C., K.G.,
f.m.
Regtl. Comdt., G. C. Nugent,
M.V.O., c.

1st Battalion,
Aldershot.

Lt.-Col., C. Fitz-Clarence, F.C.
Majors, H. F. Crichton; G. H. C.
Madden; Earl of March, M.V.O.
Adj., P. L. Reid, lt.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Major P. H.
Whiston.

GUARDS DEPÔT (Caterham).

Comdg., G. P. T. Feilding, D.S.O.,
maj., Coldstream Guards.
Adj., J. L. Wickham, lt., Scots
Guards.

Infantry Regiments of the Line,

WITH THEIR TERRITORIAL BATTALIONS.

PAY, 1909-10—Regulars, £2,427,000.

[Arranged Alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence. The former designations of the Regiments are given in parentheses.]

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND
HIGHLANDERS (Princess
Louise's).

Regimental District No. 01.—
Depôt, *Stirling*. Record Office,
Perth.

Col., J. E. Boyes, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (1st Foot), *Crete*.
Lt.-Col., R. L'E. McKeirrell.
Adj., G. A. McL. Sceales, capt.

2nd Batt. (3rd Foot), *Glasgow*.
Lt.-Col., A. E. J. Cavendish, C.M.C.
Adj., R. G. MacLaine, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Stirling*.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Scott-Plummer, c.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Paisley*.
Lt.-Col., W. Mure, c.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Greenock*.

Lt.-Col., A. J. Paton, V.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Paisley*.

Lt.-Col., J. Menzies.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Stirling*.

Lt.-Col., J. Craig.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Dunoon*.

Lt.-Col., E. P. Campbell, c.

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Helens-*

burgh.

Lt.-Col., H. Brock, V.D., c.

BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2)

Regimental District No. 16.—

Depôt, *Bedford*. Record Office,

Wartley.

Col., R. L. H. Curteis, m.g.

1st Batt. (16th Foot), *Colchester*.

Lt.-Col., F. J. De Gex, c.

Adj., T. I. Webb-Bowen, capt.

2nd Batt. (16th Foot), *Bermuda*.

Lt.-Col., T. Longridge, D.S.O.

Adj., A. G. Hall, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bedford*.

Lt.-Col., Lord Amphil, G.C.S.I.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Hertford*.

Lt.-Col., Marquis of Salisbury,

G.C.V.O., A.D.C., c.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bedford*.

Lt.-Col., S. Jackson, c.

BERKSHIRE REGT. (ROYAL).

(Princess Charlotte of Wales's) (x)

Regimental District No. 49.—

Depôt, *Reading*. Record Office,

Warwick.

Col., Sir William Bellairs,

K.C.M.G., l.g.

1st Batt. (49th Foot), *Curragh*.

Lt.-Col., A. J. W. Dowell.

Adj., T. C. Hinks, capt.

2nd Batt. (66th Foot), Meerut.
Lt.-Col., R. N. Gamble, D.S.O.
Adj., A. J. Fraser, *R.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., Reading.
Lt.-Col., F. G. Barker.
4th (Territorial) Batt., Reading.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., L. H. Hanbury,
 V.D., *c.*

BLACK WATCH. The.—See
 "Royal Highlanders."

BORDER REGIMENT. (x)
 Regimental District No. 34.—
 Depot, *Carlisle*. Record Office,
Preston.

Col., W. J. Chads, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (34th Foot), Wellington.
Lt.-Col., H. B. Walker, D.S.O.
Adj., G. H. N. Jackson, D.S.O.,
capt.

2nd Batt. (35th Foot), Sheffield.
Lt.-Col., P. J. Bellamy.
Adj., T. W. MacDonald, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Carlisle.
Lt.-Col., R. W. H. Woodburne.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Kendal.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Weston, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., Workington.
Lt.-Col., J. A. Jackson.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS
 (The Queen's Own). (x)

Regimental District No. 79.—
 Depot, *Inverness*. Record
 Office, *Perth*.

Col-in-Chief, H. R. H. the Prince
 of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Col., Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton,
 K.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (79th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., F. A. MacFarlan.
Adj., G. J. S. Scovell, *lt.*

2nd Batt., Bangalore.
Lt.-Col., M. S. Rindia, *c.*
Adj., W. H. McCowan, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Inverness.
Lt.-Col., D. P. Haig.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Inverness.
Lt.-Col., A. Fraser, V.D.

CAMERONIANS, THE (Scottish
 Rifles). (x)

Regimental District No. 26.—
 Depot and Record Office,
Hamilton, N.B.

Col., Sir J. C. Rattray, K.C.B., *lt.g.*
**1st Batt. (26th Foot), Bloem-
 fontein.**

Lt.-Col., L. Combs.
Adj., J. L. Jack, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (90th Foot), Colchester.
Lt.-Col., A. V. Usher.

Adj., J. C. Stormonth-Dar-
 ling, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Hamilton,
 N.B.

Lt.-Col., W. C. Anderson, D.S.O., *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., Hamilton,
 N.B.

Lt.-Col., R. Holden Mackenzie, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., Glasgow.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. A. Rox-
 burgh, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., Hamilton,
 N.B.

Lt.-Col., G. Paterson, T.D.

7th (Territorial) Batt., Victoria
Road, Glasgow.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Shaughnessy.

8th (Territorial) Batt., Cathedral
Street, Glasgow.

Lt.-Col., F. J. Smith, V.D., *c.*

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. (x)
 Regimental District No. 22.—
 Depot, *Chester*. Record Office,
Shrewsbury.

Colonel,
1st Batt. (22nd Foot), Belfast.

Lt.-Col., R. P. Grove, *c.*
Adj., L. Deagough, *lt.*

**2nd Batt. (22nd Foot), Secun-
 derabad.**

Lt.-Col., W. R. Clifford.
Adj., H. S. Adair, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Chester.
Lt.-Col., Hon. H. R. H. Lloyd-
 Mostyn, *c.*

**4th (Territorial) Batt., Birken-
 head.**

Lt.-Col., H. W. K. Bretherton,
 V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., Chester.
Lt.-Col., J. A. Sauer, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., Stockport.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. G. Johnson,
 junr., V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., Congleton.
Lt.-Col., Sir W. G. Shakerley,
 Bart., T.D., *c.*

1st Cadet Batt., Northenden.
Command., E. A. Humphreys, *m.*

CITY OF LONDON REGT.
 (The Royal Fusiliers). (x)

Regimental District No. 7.—
 Depot, *Hounslow*. Record
 Office, *Hounslow*.

Col-in-Chief, H. R. H. the Prince
 of Wales, K.G., *g.*

Col., Sir Geoffrey Barton,
 K.C.V.O., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (7th Foot), Dublin.
Lt.-Col., S. Bird, M.V.O., *c.*

Adj., W. B. F. Rayner, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (7th Foot), Jabulpore.
Lt.-Col., C. J. Stanton, *c.*

Adj., E. B. Frederick, *capt.*

3rd Batt., Mauritius.
Lt.-Col., C. T. Shipley.

Adj., G. E. Hawes, *lt.*

4th Batt., Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., E. H. Cox, D.S.O.

Adj., G. I. A. Elliott-Cooper, *capt.*

**5th (Reserve) Batt. (R. West-
 minster Mil.), Hounslow.**

Lt.-Col., V. Henry.

6th (Reserve) Batt. (Middlesex
 Mil.), *Hounslow*.

Lt.-Col., E. T. Le Marchant.

7th (Reserve) Batt. (R. London
 Mil.), *Finsbury*.

Lt.-Col., C. R. Hely-Hutchinson.

1st Cadet Batt., Pond Street,
Hampstead.

Lt.-Col., F. Sheffield, V.D., *c.*

CONNAUGHT RANGERS. (x)
 Regimental District No. 88.—
 Depot, *Galway*. Record Office,
Cork.

Col., Sir Edward Hopton, K.C.B.,
lt.g.

1st Batt. (88th Foot), Ambala.
Lt.-Col., H. D. Chanier, *c.*

Adj., H. R. G. Deacon, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (94th), Tipperary.
Lt.-Col., J. J. F. Hume, *c.*

Adj., L. J. Comyn, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Galway.
Lt.-Col., W. R. Inglis, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., Boyle.
Lt.-Col., D. T. Hammond, C.B., *c.*

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. (x)
 Regimental District No. 11.—
 Depot and Record Office, *Exeter*.

Colonel, Hon. Sir Savage Mostyn,
 K.C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (11th Foot), Tidworth.
Lt.-Col., J. MacN. Walter, D.S.O.

Adj., W. E. Seate, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (11th Foot), Malta.
Lt.-Col., F. C. Briggs, *c.*

Adj., D. H. Blunt, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Exeter.
Lt.-Col., J. S. G. Harding, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., Exeter.
Lt.-Col., W. C. Richards, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., Plymouth.
Lt.-Col., R. W. Fox.

**6th (Territorial) Batt., Barn-
 staple.**

Lt.-Col., A. F. Seldon, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt.—Cyclists,
Exeter.

Lt.-Col., G. J. Ellicombe.

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT. (x)
 Regimental District No. 39.—
 Depot, *Dorchester*. Record
 Office, *Exeter*.

Colonel, Lindsay Farrington, *lt.g.*

1st Batt. (39th Foot), Portsmouth.
Lt.-Col., K. E. Harris.

Adj., A. R. M. Roe, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (54th), Madras.
Lt.-Col., W. J. Bonus, D.S.O.

Adj., G. M. Herbert, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Dorchester.
Lt.-Col., E. C. Castleman-Smith.

**4th (Territorial) Batt.,
 Dorchester.**

Lt.-Col., F. G. Wheatley, V.D.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.), (3)
Regimental District No. 102.—
Depôt, *Naas*. Record Office,
Delfest.
Col-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of
Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., William Francis Vetch,
C.V.O., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (102nd Foot),
Ahmednagar.
Lt.-Col., A. J. Chapman, *c.*
Adjt., T. H. C. Frankland, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (103rd Foot),
Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., W. Bromilow.
Adjt., G. N. Perrean, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Naas*.
Lt.-Col., W. A. Gresson.
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Dublin*.
Lt.-Col., M. C. Hackett, *c.*
5th (Reserve) Batt., *Dublin*.
Lt.-Col., Sir P. W. Shaw, *Bt.*,
D.S.O., *c.*

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. (1)

Regimental District No. 32.—
Depôt, *Bodmin*. Record Office,
Exeter.
Colonel, Granville Geo. Chetwynd
Stapylton, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (32nd Foot), *Gravesend*.
Lt.-Col., E. S. Burder.
Adjt., B. E. W. Childs, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (46th Foot),
Pietermaritzburg.
Lt.-Col., F. H. Chapman, *c.*
Adjt., J. W. C. Kirk, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bodmin*.
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Vailletot, *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Truro*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. H. W. Hepburn-
Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bodmin*.
Lt.-Col., E. L. Marsack, V.D., *c.*

DURHAM LIGHT INF. (2)

Regimental District No. 68.—
Depôt, *Newcastle*. Record
Office, *York*.
Col., Russell Upcher, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (68th Foot),
Nasirabad.
Lt.-Col., C. E. Wilson.
Adjt., A. W. B. Wallace, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (106th Foot), *Fermoy*.
Lt.-Col., J. E. Bush, *c.*
Adjt., F. G. Maughan, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Newcastle*.
Lt.-Col., C. W. Darwin, *c.*
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Barnard*
Castle.
Lt.-Col., H. J. Sowerby, D.S.O., *c.*
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Stockton-
on-Tees*.
Lt.-Col., J. R. Hanson.
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Bishop*
Auckland.
Lt.-Col., Hon. W. L. Vane, *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Sunder-
land*.
Lt.-Col., W. J. Evans.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Durham*.
Lt.-Col., J. Turnbull, V.D.
9th (Territorial) Batt., *Gateshead*.
Lt.-Col., C. H. Scott, V.D.

ESSEX REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 44.—
Depôt and Record Office, *Warley*.
Colonel, Francis Ventris, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (44th Foot), *Rhanikhet*.
Lt.-Col., H. Broadmead, *c.*
Adjt., H. R. Bowen, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (56th Foot), *Curragh*.
Lt.-Col., R. J. Tudway, C.B., *c.*
Adjt., W. G. Charles, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Warley*.
Lt.-Col., C. H. Colvin, D.S.O., *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Brent-
wood*.
Lt.-Col., J. E. Windus, V.D.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Colchester*.
Lt.-Col., P. Adams, V.D., *c.*
6th (Territorial) Batt., *West*
Hara.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. B. Ward,
V.D., *c.*
7th (Territorial) Batt., *Leyton*.
Lt.-Col., G. T. B. Cobbett, V.D., *c.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)

Regimental District No. 28.—
Depôt, *Bristol*. Record Office,
Warwick.
Colonel, William Roberts, C.B.,
l.g.
1st Batt. (28th Foot), *Bombay*.
Lt.-Col., W. R. P. Wallace.
Adjt., H. C. Richmond, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (61st Foot),
Portsmouth.
Lt.-Col., H. D'A. P. Taylor, *c.*
Adjt., A. W. Pagan, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bristol*.
Lt.-Col., W. E. P. Burges, *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt.,
Lt.-Col., J. H. Woodward, V.D., *c.*
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Gloucester*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. A. B. Bathurst.
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Bristol*.
Lt.-Col., Rt. Hon. C. E. H. Hob-
house.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. (2)

Regimental District No. 75.—
Depôt, *Aberdeen*. Record
Office, *Perth*.
Col-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir George Stuart White,
K.C.B., G.C.B., O.M., *f.m.*
1st Batt. (75th Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. F. Gordon, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., C. A. S. Maitland, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), *Cawnpore*.
Lt.-Col., G. Staunton.
Adjt., P. D. Stewart, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Aberdeen*.
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col., A. L. H. Buchanan.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Aberdeen*.
Lt.-Col., D. B. D. Stewart, V.D., *c.*
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Peterhead*.
Lt.-Col., J. L. Reid.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Keith*.
Lt.-Col., A. B. Whitton.
7th (Territorial) Batt., *Banchory*.
Lt.-Col., A. A. Farquharson.
Shetland Companies.
Major Comdt., J. C. C. Brown.

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 37.—
Depôt, *Winchester*. Record
Office, *Exeter*.
Col., Sir Charles Benjamin
Knowles, K.C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (37th Foot), *London-
derry*.
Lt.-Col., C. de Winton.
Adjt., P. M. Connellan, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (67th Foot), *Pretoria*.
Lt.-Col., G. H. Nicholson.
Adjt., F. St. J. Barton, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Winchester*.
Lt.-Col., W. G. Nicholson, *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Win-
chester*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. H. Stilwell,
V.D.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *South-
ampton*.
Lt.-Col., Sir G. A. E. Hussey, *Knt.*
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Ports-
mouth*.
Hon. Col., H.R.H. Duke of
Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., G. E. Kent, V.D., *c.*
7th (Territorial) Batt., *Bourne-
mouth*.
Lt.-Col., Lord Montagu of Beau-
lieu, V.D., *c.*
8th (Territorial) Batt., *Newport*,
I.W.
Hon. Col., H.R.H. the Prince of
Wales, K.G., *g.*
Lt.-Col., C. V. C. Hobart, D.S.O.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (4)

Regimental District No. 72.—
Depôt and Record Office,
Hamilton, N.B.
Col-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of
Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Colonel, Sir Henry J. Thornton
Hildyard, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (71st Foot), *Lusknae*.
Lt.-Col., G. E. I. Stockwell, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. E. N. Cameron, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (72nd Foot), *Cork*.
Lt.-Col., H. F. Kays.
Adjt., P. B. Dore, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton*,
N.B.
Lt.-Col., E. A. Everett, *c.*
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton*,
N.B.
Lt.-Col., T. S. G. H. Robertson-
Aikman, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Outram, V.D., c.
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow*.
Lt.-Col., H. D. D. Chalmers,
V.D., c.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow*.
Lt.-Col., G. P. MacR. Rome, V.D.,
c.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Landark*.
Lt.-Col., R. J. Logan.

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. Birtell, V.D., c.

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS (ROYAL).

Regimental District No. 27.—
Depôt, *Omagh*. Record Office,
Belfast.

Colonel, Nathaniel Stevenson, g.

1st Batt. (27th Foot), *Tientsin*.

Lt.-Col., C. J. L. Davidson, D.S.O.

Adj., E. C. Smythe, capt.

2nd Batt. (28th Foot), *Dublin*.

Lt.-Col., H. O. D. Hickman.

Adj., J. A. Byrne, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Omagh*.

Lt.-Col., H. Irvine, c.B., c.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Enniskillen*.

Lt.-Col., Sir H. H. Stewart, B.C., c.

IRISH FUSILIERS (ROYAL) (Princess Victoria's).

Regimental District No. 87.—
Depôt, *Armagh*. Record Office,
Belfast.

Col., T. R. Stevenson, c.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (89th Foot), *Aldershot*.

Lt.-Col., W. H. P. Pioner.

Adj., E. H. M. O'Farrell, lt.

2nd Batt. (89th Foot), *Ferozepore*.

Lt.-Col., W. P. Davison, c.

Adj., F. A. Greer, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Armagh*.

Lt.-Col., W. C. Fitzgerald.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Cavan*.

Lt.-Col., W. Tenison, c.

IRISH REGIMENT (ROY.), (i)

Regimental District No. 18.—
Depôt, *Clonmel*. Record Office,
Cork.

Col.-in-Chief, Viscount Wolsley,
K.P., G.C.B., *fm.*

Col., C. F. Gregorie, c.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (18th Foot), *Agra*.

Lt.-Col., H. J. Downing, D.S.O.

Adj., E. Roche-Kelly, lt.

2nd Batt. (18th Foot), *Paraborough*.

Lt.-Col., R. O. Kellitt, c.

Adj., A. R. G. Gordon, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Clonmel*.

Lt.-Col., H. B. Jordan.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Kilkenny*.

Lt.-Col., M. D. Keatinge, c.

IRISH RIFLES (ROYAL). (i)

Regimental District No. 83.—
Depôt and Record Office,
Belfast.

Col., Wilmot H. Bradford, g.

1st Batt. (33rd Foot), *Maymyo*.
Lt.-Col., W. E. O'Leary.

Adj., H. R. Goodman, lt.

2nd Batt. (86th Foot), *Dover*.

Lt.-Col., H. E. Napier.

Adj., C. L. Master, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Belfast*.

Lt.-Col., E. J. P. F. Macartney-
Filgate, c.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Newtownards*.

Lt.-Col., F. Findlay.

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Downpatrick*.

Lt.-Col., R. H. Wallace, c.B., c.

KENT (EAST) REGIMENT (The Buffs).

Regimental District No. 3.—
Depôt, *Canterbury*. Record
Office, *Hounslow*.

Col.-in-Chief, H.M. Frederick
VIII., King of Denmark, K.G.

Colonel, Robert George Keke-
wich, c.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (3rd Foot), *Aldershot*.

Lt.-Col., G. V. Daughlish, c.

Adj., R. McDoull, D.S.O., capt.

2nd Batt. (3rd Foot), *Hong Kong*.

Lt.-Col., R. Bayard, D.S.O.

Adj., H. B. Potter, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Canterbury*.

Lt.-Col., R. A. Reith.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Dover*.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., F. W. B. Dyne.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Cranbrook*.

Lt.-Col.,

KENT (WEST) REGT. (ROYAL) (The Queen's Own).

Regimental District No. 50.—
Depôt, *Maidstone*. Record
Office, *Hounslow*.

Colonel, Sir Edmund Leach,
K.C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (50th Foot), *Bordon*.

Lt.-Col., R. C. Style.

Adj., R. G. C. Brock, lt.

2nd Batt. (97th Foot), *Lebong*.

Lt.-Col., N. H. S. Lowe.

Adj.,

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Maidstone*.

Lt.-Col., C. H. Farquharson.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Tonbridge*.

Lt.-Col., A. T. F. Simpson, V.D., c.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bromley*.

Lt.-Col., A. S. Daniell, V.D., c.

THE KING'S (Liverpool) REGIMENT. (i)

Regimental District No. 8.—
Depôt, *Warrington*. Record
Office, *Preston*.

Col., Edward Henry Clive, g.

1st Batt. (8th Foot), *Kinsale*.

Lt.-Col., T. G. P. Glynn, C.M.G.

Adj., D. M. King, lt.

2nd Batt. (8th Foot), *Subathu*.

Lt.-Col., L. St. C. Nicholson.

Adj., H. A. Denham, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Warrington*.

Lt.-Col., E. C. Weston, c.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Warrington*.
Lt.-Col., E. F. Gosset, c.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *St. Ann
St., Liverpool*.

Lt.-Col., G. F. Allender, V.D., c.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Prince
Park, Liverpool*.

Lt.-Col., G. A. Wilson, V.D., c.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Shaw St.
Liverpool*.

Lt.-Col., W. H. Stott, jun.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Everton
Brow, Liverpool*.

Lt.-Col., J. A. Cooney.

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Everton
Road, Liverpool*.

Lt.-Col., S. H. Perry, V.D., c.

10th (Territorial) Batt., *Liverpool*.

Lt.-Col., A. L. Macfie, V.D., c.

7th (Isle of Man) Vol. Batt.,
Douglas.

1st Cadet Batt., *South Castle
Street, Liverpool*.

Lt.-Col., C. C. Leslie, V.D., c.

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS. (i)

Regimental District No. 25.—
Depôt, *Berwick-on-Tweed*.
Record Office, *Hamilton, N.B.*

Col., Sir Frederick W. E. F. For-
ster-Walker, G.C.M.G., g.

1st Batt. (25th Foot), *Egypt*.

Lt.-Col., W. D. Sellar.

Adj., R. H. Crake, capt.

2nd Batt. (25th Foot), *Belfast*.

Lt.-Col., G. de W. Verner.

Adj., P. A. V. Stewart, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Dumfries*.

Lt.-Col., C. V. E. Lawrie, c.B., c.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Melrose*.

Lt.-Col., W. Murray-Threipland.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Dumfries*.

Lt.-Col., R. F. Dudgeon, V.D., c.

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS. (i)

Rifle Depôt.—Record Office,
Winchester.

Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. the
Prince of Wales, K.G., g.

Comg. Rifle Depôt, A. E. Jenkins, c.

1st Batt. (60th Foot), *Gosport*.
Col.-Comdt., Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.,
fm.

Lt.-Col., R. S. Oxley.

Adj., R. H. Seymour, capt.

2nd Batt. (60th Foot), *Shorncliffe*.

Col.-Comdt., Sir Edward Thomas

Henry Hutton, K.C.M.G., *lg.*

Lt.-Col., S. W. Hare.

Adj., R. E. Crichton, capt.

3rd Batt. (60th Foot), *Malta*.

Col.-Comdt., Sir Cromer Ash-
burnham, K.C.B., m.g.

Lt.-Col., C. S. Chaplin.

Adj., A. F. C. MacLachlan, D.S.O.,
capt.

4th Batt. (60th Foot), Chakrata.
Col. Comdt., Wykeham Leigh
Pemberton, C.B., m.g.
Lt.-Col., O. S. W. Nugent, D.S.O.,
A.D.C., c.
Adj., C. V. L. Poë, lt.

5th (Reserve) Batt., Woolwich.
Lt.-Col., J. E. Rhodes.

6th (Reserve) Batt., Woolwich.
Lt.-Col., E. Thistlethwayte.

1st Cadet Batt., 2 Finsbury Sq.
Lt.-Col. (Rev.) Freeman Wills,
V.D., c.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. (x)
Regimental District No. 20.—
Depôt, Bury, Lancs. Record
Office, Preston.

Colonel, Sir Edward Alan Hol-
dich, G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (20th Foot), Multan.
Lt.-Col., E. C. Tidswell, D.S.O., c.
Adj., M. Magniaue, capt.

2nd Batt. (20th Foot), Tidworth.
Lt.-Col., C. M. Brunker, D.S.O., c.
Adj., R. Luker, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Bury, Lancs.
Lt.-Col., C. L. Robinson.

4th (Reserve) Batt., Bury, Lancs.
Lt.-Col., F. L. Sanders.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Bury.
Lt.-Col., J. Hall, V.D., c.

6th (Territorial) Batt., Rochdale.
Lt.-Col., H. Healey, V.D., c.

7th and 8th (Territorial) Batts.,
Salford.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., Sir Lees
Knowles, Bt., G.V.O.

LANCASHIRE (EAST) REG. (x)
Regimental District No. 30.—
Depôt and Record Office,
Preston.

Col., Thos. H. Pakenham, C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (30th Foot), Woking.
Lt.-Col., R. Wanless O'Gowan.
Adj., P. O. E. D'Esterre, capt.

2nd Batt. (50th Foot), Karachi.
Lt.-Col., H. E. Voyle.

Adj., G. E. M. Hill, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Preston.
Lt.-Col., J. W. R. Parker, c.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Blackburn.
Lt.-Col., J. Johnston, jun., V.D., c.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Burnley.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., R. Sharples,
V.D., c.

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT
(LOYAL NORTH). (x)

Regimental District No. 47.—
Depôt and Record Office, Preston.

Col., Sir Richd. T. Farren, G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (47th Foot), Tidworth.
Lt.-Col., H. F. Coleridge, D.S.O., c.
Adj., C. W. Sandes, lt.

2nd Batt. (81st Foot), Poona.
Lt.-Col., P. R. S. Churchward, c.
Adj., R. T. Pelly, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Preston.
Lt.-Col., T. Cowper-Essex, c.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Preston.
Lt.-Col., J. Carter, V.D., c.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Bolton.
Lt.-Col., G. F. Smith, V.D., c.

LANCASHIRE (S.) REGT.
(Prince of Wales's Volunteers. (x))

Regimental District No. 40.—
Depôt, Warrington. Record
Office, Preston.

Col., Sir Frederick R. Solly-Flood,
K.C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (40th Foot), Lahore.
Lt.-Col., H. P. Shekleton, c.
Adj., A. Dickson, capt.

2nd Batt. (32nd Foot), Buttervant.
Lt.-Col., F. A. Adam, c.
Adj., R. H. Haseldine, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Warrington.
Lt.-Col., M. H. Hall, D.S.O.

4th (Territorial) Batt., War-
rington.

Lt.-Col., J. D. Fairclough.

5th (Territorial) Batt., St. Helens.
Lt.-Col., R. W. H. Thomas, V.D., c.

LANCASTER REGT. (ROYAL)
(The King's Own). (x)

Regimental District No. 4.—
Depôt, Lancaster. Record
Office, Preston.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Colonel, Sir William Gordon
Cameron, G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (4th Foot), Lucknow.
Lt.-Col., T. C. F. Somerville, c.
Adj., J. M. Young, capt.

2nd Batt. (4th Foot), Jersey.
Lt.-Col., G. L. Hibbert, D.S.O.
Adj., A. D. M. Browne, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Lancaster.
Lt.-Col., G. D. Timmis.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Ulverston.
Lt.-Col., G. H. Huthwaite, V.D., c.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Lancaster.
Lt.-Col., Lord R. F. Cavendish.

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. (x)
Regimental District No. 17.—
Depôt, Leicester. Record
Office, Lichfield.

Colonel, A. H. Utterson, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (17th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., L. C. Sherer.
Adj., A. W. S. Brock, capt.

2nd Batt. (17th Foot), Belgium.
Lt.-Col., V. T. Baumbury, D.S.O.
Adj., C. G. Liddell, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Leicester.
Lt.-Col., W. L. Rocks, c.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Leicester.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., C. F. Oliver.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Lough-
borough.

Lt.-Col., G. German.

LEINSTER REGIMENT
(Roy. Canadians) P. of Wales's. (x)

Regimental District No. 100.—
Depôt, Birr. Record Office, Cork.

Col., Alastair McI. Macdonald, l.g.

1st Batt. (100th Foot), Devonport.
Lt.-Col., J. St. C. Davidson, D.S.O.
Adj.,

2nd Batt. (100th Foot), Jullundur.
Lt.-Col., C. S. B. Evans-Lombe.
Adj., N. G. Burnand, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Birr.
Lt.-Col., W. E. A. Barry, c.

4th (Reserve) Batt., Mary-
borough.

Lt.-Col., Sir A. A. Weldon, Bt.,
D.S.O.

5th (Reserve) Batt., Navan.
Lt.-Col., R. T. Woods, c.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (x)
Regimental District No. 10.—
Depôt, Lincoln. Record Office,
Lichfield.

Col., Henry Fanshawe Davies, l.g.

1st Batt. (20th Foot), Kamptee.
Lt.-Col., B. St. J. Barber, c.
Adj., A. K. M. C. W. Savory, lt.

2nd Batt. (20th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., F. C. Lloyd.
Adj., J. N. Phillips, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Lincoln.
Lt.-Col., Hon. G. E. Heneage.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Lincoln.
Lt.-Col., J. Ruston.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Grimsby.
Lt.-Col., G. B. Walker, V.D., c.

LOTHIAN REGIMENT (The
Royal Scots). (x)

Regimental District No. 1.—
Depôt, Glencourse, N.B. Record
Office, Hamilton.

Col., Geo. Hay Moncrieff, l.g.

1st Batt. (1st Foot), Ranikhet.
Lt.-Col., D. G. Wemyss.
Adj., E. J. F. Johnston, lt.

2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), Edinburgh.
Lt.-Col., H. P. Versturne-Bun-
bury.

Adj., J. M. C. Scott, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt. (Edinburgh
Light Inf. Militia), Glencourse,
N.B.

Lt.-Col., Lord H. F. Montagu-
Douglas-Scott, c.

4th (Territorial) Batt. (Queen's
Edinburgh Rifles), Edinburgh.
Lt.-Col., J. Gibb, V.D., c.

5th (Territorial) Batt. (Queen's
Edinburgh Rifles), Edinburgh.
Lt.-Col., R. Clark, V.D., c.

6th (Territorial) Batt., Edin-
burgh.

Lt.-Col., Sir G. McCrae, V.D., c.

7th (Territorial) Batt., Leith.
Lt.-Col., Sir J. M. Clark, Bt.,
V.D., c.

8th (Territorial) Batt., Hadding-
ton.

Lt.-Col., The Master of Polwarth,
V.D.

9th (Territorial) Batt., Edin-
burgh.

Lt.-Col., J. Clark.

10th (Territorial) Batt., *Cyclists, Linsithgove.*
Lt.-Col., M. W. Henderson.

MANCHESTER REGT. (2)

Regimental District No. 53.—
Depôt, *Ashton-under-Lyne.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., William Osborne Barnard, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (63rd Foot), *Kamptee.*
Lt.-Col., R. D. Vizard, *c.*
Adj., C. C. Stapledon, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (96th Foot), *Mullingar.*
Lt.-Col., H. C. E. Westropp.
Adj., A. G. Foord, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Lt.-Col., H. Crossbie, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Lt.-Col., H. A. Johnson, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Wigan.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. S. France, *V.D., c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Hulme, Manchester.*

Lt.-Col. Comdt., N. Lee, *V.D., c.*
7th (Territorial) Batt., *Manchester.*

Lt.-Col., J. B. Pollitt, *V.D., c.*
8th (Territorial) Batt., *Ardwick.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., H. Moore, *V.D., c.*

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., C. R. Wainwright.

10th (Territorial) Batt., *Oldham.*
Lt.-Col., C. Hodgkinson, *V.D., c.*
1st Cadet Batt., *Grosvenor Street, Manchester.*
Lt.-Col., H. Ledward.

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT

(Duke of Cambridge's Own). (1)
Regimental District No. 57.—
Depôt, *Mill Hill.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*

Colonel, Henry Kent, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (57th Foot), *Allahabad.*
Lt.-Col., L. G. Oliver, *c.*
Adj., H. N. Rowkatt, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (77th Ft.), *Guernsey.*
Lt.-Col., E. W. M. Norie.
Adj., D. C. Owen, *lt.*

3rd Batt., *Singapore.*
Lt.-Col., R. F. B. Glover, *D.S.O.*
Adj., W. Miller, *capt.*

4th Batt., *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Dyer.
Adj., C. Kitchin, *lt.*

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Mill Hill.*
Lt.-Col., G. F. Whitehead.

6th (Reserve) Batt., *Mill Hill.*
Lt.-Col., R. P. D. S. Chichester.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Hornsey.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. J. King.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Whitton Park, Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., H. R. Peake, *V.D., c.*

9th (Territorial) Batt., *St. John's Wood, N.W.*
Lt.-Col., A. H. Bindloss.

10th (Territorial) Batt., *Chiswick.*
Lt.-Col., A. St. L. Glyn.

MUNSTER FUS. (ROYAL). (2)
Regimental District No. 101.—
Depôt, *Tralee.* Record Office, *Cork.*

Col., John Wimburn Laurie, *C.B., l.g.*

1st Batt. (101st Foot), *Nowshera.*
Lt.-Col., A. E. O. Congdon.
Adj., H. B. T. Rye, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (104th Foot), *Tidworth.*
Lt.-Col., R. C. Boyle.
Adj., H. A. Carroll, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Tralee.*
Lt.-Col., G. S. Ormerod.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Kinsale.*
Lt.-Col., The O'Donovan, *c.*

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Limerick.*
Lt.-Col., T. Gloster, *c.*

NORFOLK REGIMENT. (2)
Regimental District No. 9.—
Depôt, *Norwich.* Record Office, *Warley.*

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Henry Ralph Browne, *C.B., g.*
1st Batt. (9th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., J. Marriott, *M.V.O.*
Adj., H. Lancaster, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (9th Foot), *Pietermaritzburg.*
Lt.-Col., A. J. H. Luard, *D.S.O.*
Adj., S. J. P. Scobell, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Norwich.*
Lt.-Col., Sir Kenneth H. Kemp, *Bart., c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Norwich.*
Lt.-Col., H. G. Barclay, *V.D., c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *East Derham.*

Lt.-Col., T. P. Angell, *V.D., c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists, Norwich.*

Lt.-Col., B. H. L. Prior.

NORTHAMPTONSH. REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 43.—
Depôt, *Northampton.* Record Office, *Warley.*

Col., Robt. C. Whitehead, *C.B., m.g.*

1st Batt. (48th Foot), *Aden.*
Lt.-Col., F. J. Parker.
Adj., S. H. J. Thunder, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (58th Foot), *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., E. F. Brereton, *D.S.O.*
Adj., C. R. J. Mowatt, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Northampton.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Westmorland.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Northampton.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. E. Ripley, *c.*

NORTHUMBERLAND FUS. (1)
Regimental District No. 5.—
Depôt, *Newcastle.* Record Office, *Fork.*
Col., Sir Geo. Bryan Milman, *K.C.B., l.g.*

1st Batt. (5th Foot), *Rawal Pindi.*

Lt.-Col., C. H. L. James, *c.*
Adj., E. B. Gordon, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (5th Foot), *Dorset.*
Lt.-Col., E. S. Heard.
Adj., H. W. Archer, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

Lt.-Col., Lord Algernon Percy, *A.D.C., c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Hexham.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., L. C. Lockhart, *V.D., c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

Lt.-Col., R. S. White, *V.D., c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

Lt.-Col., W. H. Rytson.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Alnwick.*
Lt.-Col., R. Scott.

OXFORDSHIRE & BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INF. (2)
Regimental District No. 43.—
Depôt, *Oxford.* Record Office, *Warwick.*

Col., Fredk. Green Wilkinson, *C.B., l.g.*

1st Batt. (43rd Foot), *Thaetmyo.*
Lt.-Col., F. G. L. Lamotte.

Adj., A. G. Bayley, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (52nd Foot), *Shorncliffe.*

Lt.-Col., R. Fanshawe, *D.S.O., c.*
Adj., C. H. Frith, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Oxford.*

Lt.-Col., T. C. T. Warner, *C.B., c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Oxford.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. Ames, *c.*

Buckinghamshire (Territorial) Batt., *Great Marlow.*

Lt.-Col., Hon. T. F. Fremantle, *V.D.*

QUEEN'S, THE (Royal West Surrey Regiment). (1)

Regimental District No. 2.—
Depôt, *Guildford.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*

Colonel, Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, *G.C.B., g.*

1st Batt. (2nd Foot), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., A. W. Taylor.

Adj., C. E. Koebel, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), *Gibraltar.*

Lt.-Col., R. Dawson.
Adj., P. J. Fearon, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Guildford.*
Lt.-Col., F. G. Parsons, *D.S.O.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Croydon.*
Lt.-Col., F. D. Watney, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Guildford.*
Lt.-Col., W. J. Perkins, *V.D., c.*
1st Cadet Batt., *Southwark.*

Lt.-Col., J. B. de la P. Beresford, *c.*

RIFLE BRIGADE (The Prince Consort's Own). (x)Rifle Depot and Record Office,
*Winchester.**Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of*
Connaught, K.G., G.C.B., A.D.C.,
*J.m.**Comg. Rifle Depot, A.E. Jenkins, c.*
*1st Battalion, Dublin.**Col.-Comdt., Sir Arthur Frederick*
*Warren, K.C.B.**Lt.-Col., Hon. C. G. Fortescue,*
*C.M.G., c.**Adj't., D. J. C. K. Bernard, lt.**2nd Battalion, Calcutta.**Col.-Comdt., Sir Martin Andrew*
*Dillon, G.C.B., g.**Lt.-Col., H. P. King-Salter.**Adj't., A. R. Harman, capt.**3rd Batt., Devonport.**Col.-Comdt., Sir Leopold Victor*
*Swaine, K.C.B., m.g.**Lt.-Col., H. C. Petre.**Adj't., H. C. Buller, lt.**4th Battalion, Bordon.**Col.-Comdt., John Plumtree Carr*
*Glynn, l.g.**Lt.-Col., V. A. Couper, c.**Adj't., A. J. H. Sloggett, lt.**5th (Reserve) Batt., Woolwich.**Lt.-Col., C. E. Greenway, c.**6th (Reserve) Batt., Woolwich.**Lt.-Col., Viscount Hardinge, c.***ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS**—See
"Seaforth Highlanders."**ROYAL FUSILIERS**—See
"City of London Regt."**ROYAL HIGHLANDERS**
(The Black Watch). (x)Regimental District No. 42.—
Depôt and Record Office,
*Perth, M.B.**Col., Sir John Chetham McLeod,*
*G.C.B., l.g.**1st Batt. (42nd Foot), Limerick.*
*Lt.-Col., St. G. E. W. Burton, c.**Adj't., G. D. Grant-Suttie, capt.**2nd Batt. (73rd Foot), Stalkole.*
*Lt.-Col., P. J. C. Livingston, c.**Adj't., H. M. Blair, lt.**3rd (Reserve) Batt., Perth.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. Wm. Chas. Words-
*worth Rollo (Master of Rollo), c.**4th (Territorial) Batt., Dundee.*
*Lt.-Col., H. Hill, v.d., c.**5th (Territorial) Batt., Arbroath.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Davidson, v.d.,
*c.**6th (Territorial) Batt., Perth.*
Lt.-Col., Sir R. D. Moncreiffe, Bt.,
*v.d., c.**7th (Territorial) Batt., St.*
*Andrews.**Lt.-Col., Sir R. W. Anstruther,*
*Bart., c.***ROYAL SCOTS, THE—**
See "Lothian Regiment."**SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY.).** (x)Regimental District No. 21.—
Depôt, *Ayr, N.B.* Record
Office, *Hamilton.**Colonel, J. T. Dalyell, l.g.*
*1st Batt. (21st Foot), Rangoon.**Lt.-Col., A. B. H. Northcott.**Adj't., F. E. Thornton, capt.**2nd Batt. (21st Foot), Dublin.**Lt.-Col., W. H. Bowes, c.**Adj't., O. H. Delano-Osborne, capt.**3rd (Reserve) Batt., Ayr.**Lt.-Col., R. L. Nugent-Dunbar, c.**4th (Territorial) Batt., Kil-*
*marnock.**Lt.-Col., J. Gow, t.d.**5th (Territorial) Batt., Ayr.**Lt.-Col., J. Craig.***SCOTTISH BORDERERS**—See
"King's Own Scottish Bor-

derers."

SCOTTISH RIFLES—See
"Cameronians."**SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.**
(Ross-shire Buffs—The Duke of
Albany's.) (x)Regimental District No. 72.—
Depôt, *Fort George.* Record
Office, *Perth.**Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of*
Albany (Reigning Duke of
*Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), K.G.**Colonel, Mostyn de la Poer Beres-*
*ford, l.g.**1st Batt. (72nd Foot), Chaulhattia.*
*Lt.-Col., A. A. Spottiswoode, c.**Adj't., H. W. C. Wicks, capt.**2nd Batt. (72nd Foot), Fort George.**Lt.-Col., D. Campbell.**Adj't., W. D. Hepburn, lt.**3rd (Reserve) Batt., Fort George.**Lt.-Col., E. W. Horne, c.**4th (Territorial) Batt., Dingwall.**Lt.-Col., H. M. Fraser, v.d.**5th (Territorial) Batt., Golspie.**Hon. Col., The King.**Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Morrison,*
*v.d., c.**6th (Territorial) Batt., Elgin.**Lt.-Col., C. G. Mackenzie, v.d.***SHEERWOOD FORESTERS.**
(Nottinghamshire and Derby-
shire Regiment.) (x)Regimental District No. 45.—
Depôt, *Derby.* Record Office,
*Lichfield.**Col., Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-*
*Dorrien, K.C.B., l.g.**1st Batt. (45th Foot), Secundera-*
*bad.**Lt.-Col., O. C. Wolley-Dod, d.s.o.*
*Adj't., M. K. Hodgson, capt.**2nd Batt. (95th Foot), Fermoy.**Lt.-Col., F. C. Shaw, c.**Adj't., J. H. Wyberg, capt.**3rd (Reserve) Batt., Derby.*
*Lt.-Col., L. S. Gordon-Cumming.**4th (Reserve) Batt., Newark.*
*Lt.-Col., C. Diddham.**5th (Territorial) Batt., Derby.*
*Lt.-Col., W. W. Benrose, v.d., c.**6th (Territorial) Batt., Chester-*
*field.**Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. M. Jackson.**7th (Territorial) Batt., (Robin*
*Hood), Nottingham.**Lt.-Col., C. W. Birkin.**8th (Territorial) Batt., Newark.**Lt.-Col., G. S. Foljambe, v.d.***SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF.**
(The King's). (x)Regimental District No. 53.—
Depôt and Record Office,
*Shrewsbury.**Col., Sir Charles Edmond Knox,*
*K.C.B., l.g.**1st Batt. (53rd Foot), Lichfield.*
*Lt.-Col., S. G. Moore.**Adj't., A. P. Bowen, lt.**2nd Batt. (85th Foot), Dinapore.**Lt.-Col., J. L. Pearse, c.**Adj't., E. P. Dorrien-Smith, d.s.o.,*
*capt.**3rd (Reserve) Batt., Shrewsbury.*
*Lt.-Col., E. S. Cunliffe.**4th (Territorial) Batt., Shrews-*
*bury.**Lt.-Col., S. T. H. Burne, v.d., c.***SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INF.**
(Prince Albert's). (x)Regimental District No. 13.—
Depôt, *Taunton.* Record
Office, *Exeter.**Col., Edward Lutwyche England,*
*C.B., m.g.**1st Batt. (13th Foot), Portland.*
*Lt.-Col., C. H. Stisted.**Adj't., A. W. S. Paterson, capt.**2nd Batt. (13th Foot), Malta.**Lt.-Col., G. H. H. Couchman,*
*d.s.o., c.**Adj't., H. I. R. Allfrey, capt.**3rd (Reserve) Batt., Taunton.**Lt.-Col., H. E. Hicks, c.**4th (Territorial) Batt., Bath.**Lt.-Col., H. F. Clutterbuck, v.d., c.**5th (Territorial) Batt., Taunton.**Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. Marsh, v.d., c.***STAFFORDSHIRE (N.) REGT.**
(The Prince of Wales's). (x)Regimental District No. 64.—
Depôt and Record Office,
*Lichfield.**Col., Sir George Digby Barker,*
*K.C.B., g.**1st Batt. (64th Foot), Shorncliffe.*
*Lt.-Col., L. T. C. Twyford.**Adj't., R. J. Armes, capt.**2nd Batt. (98th Foot), Peshawar.**Lt.-Col., H. Marwood, c.**Adj't., C. H. Lyon, capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., G. C. Hall, c.
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., E. S. Pipe-Wolferstan.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Hanley*.
Lt.-Col., J. H. Knight, V.D., c.
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Burton-on-Trent*.
Lt.-Col., J. Gretton, V.D., c.

STAFFORDSHIRE (S.) REG. (x)

Regimental District No. 32.—
Depôt and Record Office,
Lichfield.
Colonel, Sir George Samuel
Young, K.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (35th Foot), *Devonport*.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Sears.
Adj't., P. R. C. Cummings, lt.
2nd Batt. (80th Foot), *Pretoria*.
Lt.-Col., I. Kirkpatrick.
Adj't., M. B. Savage, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. V. D. Pearce.
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., B. T. Seckham, D.S.O., c.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Walsall*.
Lt.-Col., R. S. Williamson, V.D., c.
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Wolverhampton*.
Lt.-Col., T. F. Waterhouse.

SUFFOLK REGIMENT. (x)

Regimental District No. 12.—
Depôt, *Bury St. Edmunds*.
Record Office, *Warley*.
Colonel, Hon. Bernard Mathew
Ward, C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (12th Foot), *Malta*.
Lt.-Col., E. Montagu.
Adj't., E. N. Jourdain, lt.
2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Parkhurst*.
Lt.-Col., V. W. H. Graham, c.
Adj't., G. H. Walford, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bury St. Edmunds*.
Lt.-Col., F. W. Scudamore, c.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Ipswich*.
Lt.-Col., W. A. Churchman, V.D., c.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bury St. Edmunds*.
Lt.-Col., C. Marriott, V.D., c.

SURREY (EAST) REGT. (x)

Regimental District No. 31.—
Depôt, *Kingston*. Record
Office, *Hounslow*.
Col., Sir George Richard Greaves,
G.C.B., K.C.M.G., g.

1st Batt. (1st Foot), *Plymouth*.
Lt.-Col., H. L. Smith, D.S.O.
Adj't., P. B. Stafford, capt.
2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *Mhow*.
Lt.-Col., H. S. Sloman, D.S.O.
Adj't., W. Appleyard, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Kingston*.
Lt.-Col., J. C. Worthington, c.
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Kingston*.
Lt.-Col., B. G. F. Garnett.

5th (Territorial) Batt.,
Wimbledon.
Lt.-Col., L. G. Mortimer, V.D., c.
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Kingston-on-Thames*.
Lt.-Col., F. F. Ommanney.

SURREY REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST)—See "Queen's, The."**SUSSEX REGT. (ROYAL). (x)**

Regimental District No. 35.—
Depôt, *Chichester*. Record
Office, *Hounslow*.
Col., Sir Wm. Freeman Kelly,
K.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (35th Foot), *Rawal Pindi*.
Lt.-Col., A. R. Gilbert, D.S.O.
Adj't., C. E. Bond, D.S.O., capt.

2nd Batt. (107th Foot),
Curragh.
Lt.-Col., H. B. Scaife.
Adj't., W. B. Wroughton, capt.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Chichester*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., S. R. Clarke, c.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Worthing*.
Lt.-Col., Duke of Norfolk, K.G.,
V.D., c.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Hastings*.
Hon. Col., H.R.H. the Prince of
Wales, K.G., g.
Lt.-Col., C. H. W. Cafe, c.

WALES (S.) BORDERERS. (2)

Regimental District No. 24.—
Depôt, *Brecon*. Record Office,
Shrewsbury.
Col., George Paton, C.M.G., m.g.

1st Batt. (24th Foot), *Quetta*.
Lt.-Col., H. M. Graham.
Adj't., A. M. O. J. Lloyd, lt.
2nd Batt. (24th Foot), *Chatham*.
Lt.-Col., J. H. du B. Travers, c.
Adj't., D. G. Johnson, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Brecon*.
Lt.-Col., T. W. Jones.
Brecknockshire (Territorial) Batt.,
Brecon.
Lt.-Col., F. R. D. A. Gough.

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (ROYAL). (x)

Regimental District No. 6.—
Depôt and Record Office,
Warwick.
Colonel, Henry Broom Feilden,
C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (6th Foot), *Peshawar*.
Lt.-Col., F. G. F. Browne, c.
Adj't., C. R. Macdonald, capt.
2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., J. R. Dyas, c.
Adj't., R. H. W. Brewis, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Warwick*.
Lt.-Col., R. W. M. Blake.
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Warwick*.
Lt.-Col., C. E. M. Pyne.

5th and 6th (Territorial) Batts.,
Thorp Street, Birmingham.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., C. J. Hart, C.B.,
V.D., c.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Coventry*.
Lt.-Col., H. J. Nutt, T.D., c.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Aston Manor*.
Lt.-Col., W. R. Ludlow, V.D., c.

WELSH FUSILIERS (ROY.). (x)
Regimental District No. 23.—
Depôt, *Wrexham*. Record Office,
Shrewsbury.
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of
Wales, K.G., g.
Colonel, Sir Edward Gascoigne
Bulwer, G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (23rd Foot), *Cork*.
Lt.-Col., H. A. Iggulden, c.
Adj't., R. E. P. Gabbett, brev.
maj.

2nd Batt. (23rd Foot), *Schwebo*.
Lt.-Col., P. R. Mantell, D.S.O.
Adj't., H. I. Webb-Bowen, lt.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Wrexham*.
Lt.-Col., R. F. Godfrey, c.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Wrexham*.
Lt.-Col., T. A. Wynne-Edwards,
V.D., c.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Hawarden*.
Lt.-Col., C. Hurlbutt.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Carnarvon*.
Lt.-Col., C. H. Darbishire.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Newtown, Montgomery*.
Lt.-Col., Sir W. L. Napier, Bt.

WELSH REGIMENT. (x)

Regimental District No. 41.—
Depôt, *Cardiff*. Record Office,
Shrewsbury.

Colonel, William Allan, m.g.
1st Batt. (41st Foot), *Egypt*.
Lt.-Col., H. Schofield.

Adj't., A. Derry, D.S.O., capt.
2nd Batt. (69th Foot), *Pembroke Dock*.

Lt.-Col., H. D' A. Harkness, C.B., c.
Adj't., L. I. O. Robins, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Cardiff*.
Lt.-Col., W. Watts, C.B., c.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Haverfordwest*.

Lt.-Col., W. R. Roberts, V.D., c.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Pontypridd*.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. P. James,
V.D., c.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Swansea*.
Hon. Col., The King.

Lt.-Col., W. D. Rees, V.D., c.
7th (Territorial) Batt., *Cyclists*.

Lt.-Col., C. L. Wilson.

WEST RIDING REGIMENT (The Duke of Wellington's). (x)

Regimental District No. 33.—
Depôt, *Halifax*. Record Office,
York.
Col., Herbert Eversley Belfield,
C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (33rd Foot), Ambala.
Lt.-Col., C. V. Humphreys.
Adjt., J. H. B. Wilson, capt.
2nd Batt. (75th Foot), Tidworth.
Lt.-Col., F. A. Hayden, D.S.O.
Adjt., C. J. Pickering, lt.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., Halifax.
Lt.-Col., H. J. Johnston, D.S.O., c.
4th (Territorial) Batt., Halifax.
Lt.-Col., J. E. Hartley.
5th (Territorial) Batt., Huddersfield.
Lt.-Col., J. Marsden, V.D.
6th (Territorial) Batt., Skipton-in-Craven.
Lt.-Col., R. E. Williamson, V.D., c.
7th (Territorial) Batt., Midsbridge.
Lt.-Col., F. W. Beadon, V.D., c.

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT

(The Duke of Edinburgh's). (1)

Regimental District No. 62.—
 Dépôt, *Devizes*. Record Office,
Exeter.
Colonel, Sir John Hart Dunne,
K.C.B., g.
1st Batt. (62nd Foot), Bloemfontein.
Lt.-Col., C. H. M. Kirkwood,
D.S.O., c.
Adjt., C. G. M. Carter, lt.
2nd Batt. (99th Foot), Dublin.
Lt.-Col., E. H. J. Reay, c.
Adjt., C. A. Barker, capt.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., Devizes.
Lt.-Col., R. Barclay, c.
4th (Territorial) Batt., Trowbridge.
Lt.-Col., Earl of Radnor.

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)

Regimental District No. 29.—
 Dépôt, *Worcester*. Record Office,
Warwick.
Col., Sir Geo. Wentworth Alex.
Higginson, G.C.B., g.
1st Batt. (29th Foot), Bordon.
Lt.-Col., W. D. Holland, c.
Adjt., W. J. Dugan, capt.
2nd Batt. (36th Foot), Jhansi.
Lt.-Col., H. de B. Howell, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. G. Tarbet, D.S.O., capt.
3rd Batt., Dover.
Lt.-Col., G. T. Peacocke.
Adjt., F. St. J. Tyrwhitt, capt.
4th Batt., Bareilly.
Lt.-Col., G. W. Lewis, c.
Adjt., G. C. Deans, lt.
5th (Reserve) Batt., Worcester.
Lt.-Col., S. A. Stephenson-
Fetherstonhaugh, c.
6th (Reserve) Batt., Worcester.
Lt.-Col.,
7th (Territorial) Batt., Kidderminster.
Lt.-Col., E. V. V. Wheeler, c.
8th (Territorial) Batt., Worcester.
Lt.-Col., M. Dixon, V.D., c.

YORK & LANCAST. REGT. (1)

Regimental District No. 65.—
 Dépôt, *Pontefract*. Record
 Office, *York*.
Col., Frederick Hardy, C.B., m.g.
1st Batt. (65th Foot), Quetta.
Lt.-Col., R. C. A. Howe, c.
Adjt., T. W. Parkinson, capt.
2nd Batt. (84th Foot), Farnborough.
Lt.-Col., H. N. Byass, c.
Adjt., V. A. Gillam, lt.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., Pontefract.
Lt.-Col., E. C. Broughton.
4th (Territorial) Batt., Sheffield.
Lt.-Col., G. E. Branson, V.D.
5th (Territorial) Batt., Rotherham.
Lt.-Col., T. W. H. Mitchell, V.D.

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF.

(The King's Own). (1)

Regimental District No. 51.—
 Dépôt, *Pontefract*. Record
 Office, *York*.
Col., Frederick Geo. Thomas
Deshon, C.B., l.g.
1st Batt. (51st Foot), Wymberg.
Lt.-Col., L. A. H. Hamilton.
Adjt., R. E. Boulton, capt.
2nd Batt. (103th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., A. W. Elles, c.
Adjt., B. N. Denison, lt.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., Pontefract.
Lt.-Col., J. R. Shaw, c.
4th (Territorial) Batt., Wakefield.
Lt.-Col., E. Hind, V.D.
5th (Territorial) Batt., Doncaster.
Lt.-Col., S. E. Somerville, V.D., c.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

(Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own). (2)

Regimental District No. 19.—
 Dépôt, *Richmond*. Record
 Office, *York*.
Col., William E. Franklin, C.B.,
m.g.
1st Batt. (19th Foot), Egypt.
Lt.-Col., E. M. Esson.
Adjt., B. H. Leatham, capt.
2nd Batt. (19th Foot), York.
Lt.-Col., A. de S. Hadow.
Adjt., L. Peel, lt.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., Richmond.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Lodge, c.
4th (Territorial) Batt., Northallerton.
Lt.-Col., W. H. Mott, c.
5th (Territorial) Batt., Scarborough.
Lt.-Col., J. A. Staveley, V.D., c.

YORKSHIRE (EAST) REGT. (1)

Regimental District No. 15.—
 Dépôt, *Beeverley*. Record Office,
York.
Colonel, Sir Coleridge Grove,
K.C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (15th Foot), Borden.
Lt.-Col., A. J. Richardson.
Adjt., K. T. Woodmass, lt.
2nd Batt. (15th Foot), Fyebald.
Lt.-Col., J. R. F. Sladen, c.
Adjt., A. H. Wilson, capt.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., Beeverley.
Lt.-Col., H. R. Pease.
4th (Territorial) Batt., Hull.
Lt.-Col., W. W. Hall, V.D., c.
5th (Territorial) Batt.—Cyclists, Hull.
Lt.-Col., J. L. Stanley, V.D.
YORKSHIRE (WEST) REGT.
 (The Prince of Wales's Own). (1)
 Regimental District No. 14.—
 Dépôt and Record Office, *York*.
Col., William Hanbury Hawley,
m.g.
1st Batt. (14th Foot), Rawal Pindi.
Lt.-Col., T. R. R. Ward, c.
Adjt., C. P. Marten, lt.
2nd Batt. (14th Foot), Colchester.
Lt.-Col., H. O'Donnell.
Adjt., M. D. Wood, capt.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., York.
Lt.-Col., A. M. Sagar-Musgrave,
c.
4th (Reserve) Batt., York.
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col., J. B. G. Tottie.
5th (Territorial) Batt., York.
Lt.-Col., J. C. B. Husband, V.D.
6th (Territorial) Batt., Bradford.
Lt.-Col., R. A. A. Bottomley.
7th and 8th (Territorial) Batts., Carlton Barracks, Leeds.
Lt.-Cols., G. H. Rowe, V.D.;
J. W. Stead, V.D.

The following Regiments consist
 of Territorial Battalions only.

The Cambridgeshire Regiment.
1st Batt., Cambridge.
Lt.-Col., A. J. Lyon, V.D., c.
The Herefordshire Regiment.
1st Batt., Hereford.
Lt.-Col., M. J. G. Scobie, V.D., c.
The Hertfordshire Regiment.
1st Batt., Hertford.
Lt.-Col., C. E. Longmore, V.D., c.
The London Regiment.
1st City of London (Roy. Fusiliers). *Lt.-Col., P. B. G. O. Crowe, V.D., c.*
2nd City of London (Roy. Fusiliers). *Lt.-Col., P. Carlebach.*
3rd City of London (Roy. Fusiliers). *Lt.-Col., T. E. Carey-Bates, c.*
4th City of London (Roy. Fusiliers). *Lt.-Col., H. Dade.*
5th City of London (London Rifle Brigade). *Lt.-Col., Lord Bingham, c.*
6th City of London (Rifles). *Lt.-Col., R. W. Smith, V.D., c.*

7th City of London (<i>Rifles</i>). Lt.-Col., T. C. Ekin, c.	21st County of London (<i>First Surrey Rifles</i>). Lt.-Col., W. F. Branston, V.D., c.	WEST INDIA REGIMENT. (1) (£28,000). Depôt, Jamaica. Col., Wm. John Chamberlayne, g.
8th City of London (<i>Post Office Rifles</i>). Lt.-Col., Earl of Granard, K.P.	22nd County of London (<i>The Queen's</i>). Lt.-Col., E. J. Previtt, V.D.	1st Batt., Jamaica. Lt.-Cols., E. S. C. Kennedy, c. (comdg.); Adjt., A. C. Adair, lt.
9th County of London (<i>Queen Victoria's Rifles</i>). Lt.-Col., W. M. Tanqueray, V.D., c.	23rd County of London Lt.-Col., B. T. L. Thomson, V.D., c.	2nd Batt., Sierra Leone. Lt.-Cols., L. S. Blackden, c. (comdg.); F. R. Loveband. Adjt., R. R. Lawrenson, capt.
10th County of London (<i>Paddington Rifles</i>). Lt.-Col., A. G. Pawle, V.D., c.	24th County of London (<i>The Queen's</i>). Lt.-Col., Lord Rodney.	THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.
11th County of London (<i>Minsbury Rifles</i>). Lt.-Col., W. Davis, V.D., c.	25th County of London (<i>Cyclists</i>). Lt.-Col., G. Smith, T.D.	1st (Central Africa) Batt. Comdt., H. A. Walker, l.c. Adjt. and Qr.-Mr., H. W. Stevens, maj.
12th County of London (<i>The Rangers</i>). Lt.-Col., H. S. Coldicott, V.D., c.	28th County of London (<i>Artists' Rifles</i>). Lt.-Col., W. C. Horsley, V.D., c.	2nd (Central Africa) Batt. Comdt., E. H. Llewellyn, l.c. Adjt. and Qr.-Mr., H. S. Filsell, lt.
13th County of London (<i>Kensington</i>). Lt.-Col., A. S. Sutherland-Harris.	Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps. Lt.-Col., A. Glen, V.D., c.	3rd (East Africa) Batt. Comdt., J. D. Mackay, l.c. Adjt. and Qr.-Mr., E. C. Gepp, lt.
14th County of London (<i>London Scottish</i>). Lt.-Col., J. W. Greig, V.D., c.	The Monmouthshire Regiment.	4th (Uganda) Batt. Comdt., B. R. Graham, l.c. Adjt., J. K. Clothier, capt.
15th County of London (<i>Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles</i>). Hon. Col., The King; Lt.-Col., Hon. C. S. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby.	1st Batt., Newport. Lt.-Col., J. C. Llewellyn.	6th (Somaliland) Batt. Comdt., J. A. Haunyngham, l.c. Adjt., F. R. Burnside, capt.
16th County of London (<i>Queen's Westminster Rifles</i>). Lt.-Col., C. A. G. Clark.	2nd Batt., Pontypool. Lt.-Col., J. A. Bradney, c.	WEST AFRICA REGIMENT. (£40,000). Sierra Leone. Comdt., H. W. G. Graham, D.S.O., c. Adjt., P. V. Holberton, lt.
17th County of London (<i>Poplar and Stepney Rifles</i>). Lt.-Col., G. E. Holman.	3rd Batt., Abergavenny. Lt.-Col., W. D. Steel, V.D., c.	
18th County of London (<i>London Irish Rifles</i>). Lt.-Col., H. A. Pakenham.	Cyclist Battalions.	
19th County of London (<i>St. Pancras</i>). Lt.-Col., G. T. Cattell.	THE ESSEX AND SUFFOLK. Colchester. Lt.-Col., T. J. Boulter.	
20th County of London (<i>Blackheath and Woolwich</i>). Lt.-Col., E. J. Moore, V.D., c.	THE HIGHLAND. Birnam. Lt.-Col., Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G., A.D.C., c.	
	THE KENT. Tonbridge. Lt.-Col., C. E. Warner, V.D.	
	THE NORTHERN. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Lt.-Col., J. A. York.	

Army Service Corps (£301,000).

(3)

Colonel, H. R. H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G. A.D.C., f.m.

Colonels, G. Stanley, C.B.; L. A. Hope, C.B., A.D.C.; F. W. B. Landon, C.B. (<i>Inspector, A.S.C.</i>); G. P. Bourcicault; T. J. O'Dell, C.B.; A. H. Thomas, C.B.; F. W. B. Koe, C.B.; G. O. Welch, C.B.; F. C. A. Gilpin; F. Hornblow (<i>A.S.C. Records</i>); T. D. Forster, M.V.O.; S. S. Long; G. R. C. Paul, C.M.G.; P. E. F. Hobbs, C.M.G.	D.S.O.; P. O. Sandilands; A. E. Cumming; H. L. Humphreys; St. J. W. T. Parker; A. H. Terry, c.; A. Long, D.S.O.; J. A. R. Purvis; J. S. Moore; W. G. B. Boyce, D.S.O.; R. G. Mathew.	1st London (<i>Woolwich</i>). Col., T. J. Kearns.
Lieut.-Colonels, R. E. Hill, c.; G. M. V. Hunt, c.; G. A. French, c.; M. W. J. Edye, c.; E. A. Bramhall, c.; E. R. O. Ludlow, c.; G. H. Cardew, D.S.O., c.; A. L. Caldwell; C. W. King, M.V.O., c.; H. R. H. Jack, C.M.G.; E. T. Buttanshaw; H. N. Sargent,	TERRITORIAL FORCE, A.S.C.	2nd London (<i>Fulham Road, S.W.</i>). Lt.-Col., P. H. Dalbiac, c. Lowland (<i>Glasgow</i>). Lt.-Col., J. A. Hope, V.D.
	East Anglian (<i>Ilford</i>). Lt.-Col., Highland (<i>Pertle</i>). Lt.-Col., G. J. Haynes, T.D.	North Midland (<i>Handsworth</i>). Lt.-Col., W. S. Hooper.
	Home Counties (<i>Brighton</i>). Lt.-Col., A. H. Martin.	South Midland (<i>Warwick</i>). Lt.-Col., C. H. Collis, V.D., c.
	East Lancashire (<i>Manchester</i>). Lt.-Col., J. T. Smith.	Northumbrian (<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>). Lt.-Col., H. A. Erskine, V.D., c.
	West Lancashire (<i>Liverpool</i>). Lt.-Col., A. D. Lomas.	West Riding (<i>York</i>). Lt.-Col., J. C. Chambers, V.D.
		Welsh (<i>Hereford</i>). Lt.-Col., T. P. B. Giles.
		Wessex (<i>Exeter</i>). Lt.-Col., R. Hewett, V.D.

Army Medical Service (£440,000).

(2)

Director-General (ranking as Lieut.-Gen.), Sir A. KEOGH, M.D., K.C.B., K.H.P., &c.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.
Surg.-Generals. Sir T. J. Gallwey,
 K.C.M.G., M.D., W. L. Gubbins,
 M.B., C.B., W. Donovan, C.B.,
 G. D. Bourke, C.B., K.H.P., J. C.
 Dorman, C.M.G., M.B., A. T.
 Sloggett, C.M.G., W. W. Kenny,
 M.B., P. M. Ellis, H. R. White-
 head, C.B.

Colonels. H. J. W. Barrow, O. E. P.
 Lloyd, F.C., J. G. MacNeece,
 G. W. Robinson, T. M. Corker,
 M.D., R. H. Forman, M.B., J. G.
 Harwood, E. North, T. F. Mac-
 Neece, W. Babbie, F.C., C.M.G.,
 M.B. (*Inspector of Medical
 Services*), A. P. O'Connor, C.B.,
 D. Wardrop, C.V.O., M.B., G. T.
 Goggin, M.D., J. M. Jones, F. B.
 Maclean, D. O'Sullivan, H. W.
 Murray, M.B., M. W. Kerin,
 A. Peterkin, M.B., Sir D. Bruce,
 C.B., F.R.S., M.B. (*Advisory
 Board*), L. E. Anderson, H. G.
 Hathaway, W. G. Bedford,
 C.M.G., M.B., R. Jennings, M.D.,
 S. C. B. Robinson, R. W. Ford,
 D.S.O., H. J. R. Moberley, E.
 Butt.

Lieut.-Colonels. R. D. Hodson,
 W. Heffernan, W. J. Baker,
 S. Townsend, M.D., T. P.
 Woodhouse, C., J. H. A.
 Rhodes, T. J. R. Lucas, C.B.,
 M.B., R. Porter, M.B., W. G.
 Macpherson, C.M.G., M.B., J.
 Battersby, M.B., M. W. O'Keefe,
 M.D., T. J. O'Donnell, D.S.O.,
 R. E. R. Morse, R. H. S. Sawyer,
 M.B., T. E. Noding, J. C.
 Culling, R. I. D. Hackett, M.D.,
 H. H. Johnston, M.D., C.B.,
 D. J. E. Risk, W. G. Birrell,
 M.B., F. P. Nichols, M.B., F. J.
 Lambkin, C., W. L. Reade,
 W. Dick, M.B., F. J. Jenekun,
 M.B., F. H. Treherne, H. J.
 Barratt, H. O. Trevor, A. F.
 Russell, C.M.G., M.B., W. W.
 Pike, D.S.O., J. M. Irwin, M.B.,
 F. H. M. Burton, C.M.G., C. E.
 Nichol, D.S.O., M.B. (*Records
 and Depôt*), S. Westcott,
 C.M.G., B. M. Skinner, M.V.O.,
 R. Kirkpatrick, C.M.G., M.D.,
 H. S. McGill, C. R. Tyr-
 rell, W. B. Thomson, R. J.
 Simpson, C.M.G., M.B., T. W.
 O'H. Hamilton, C.M.G., M.B.,
 R. P. Bond, E. H. L. Lynden
 Bell, M.D., R. H. Firth, R. R. H.
 Moore, M.D., A. E. Tate, C. E.
 Faunce, R. J. Geddes, D.S.O.,
 M.B., D. V. O'Connell, M.D., J. R.
 Stuart, M.B., H. L. E. White,
 B. T. McCreery, M.B., L. J.
 Swabey, H. R. Yourdi, M.B.,
 C. W. S. Magrath, M.D., G. W.
 Brazier-Creagh, C.M.G., W. A.
 Morris, A. Dodd, G. Wilson,

M.B., J. M. Reid, M.D., T. B.
 Winter, F. S. Heuston, C.M.G.,
 G. F. Gubbins, M.O.D. Braddell,
 M.B., J. J. C. Donnet, H. M.
 Sloggett, W. C. Beevor, C.M.G.,
 M.B., J. Maher, G. D. Hunter,
 D.S.O., H. N. Thompson, D.S.O.,
 M.B., N. Manders, C. Birt,
 R. S. F. Henderson, M.B., J. R.
 Forrest, M. W. Russell, H. A.
 Haines, M.D., G. E. Hale, D.S.O.,
 C. W. Johnson, M.B., A. T. I.
 Lilly, C. C. Reilly, W. Turner,
 W. E. Berryman, S. E. Duncan,
 R. Caldwell, S. Hickson, M.B.,
 H. J. Fletcher, M.B., S. Powell,
 M.D., F. W. C. Jones, M.B.,
 J. Meek, M.D., A. E. Morris,
 M.D., C. L. Josling, W. T. Swan,
 M.B., R. L. R. Macleod, M.B.,
 G. G. Adams, J. M. F. Shine,
 M.D., C. T. Blackwell, M.D.,
 N. C. Ferguson, C.M.G., M.D.,
 S. R. Wills, M. L. Hearn, R. H.
 Hall, M.D., R. G. Hanley, M.B.,
 G. Cree, S. C. Philson, J. H.
 Curtis, S. G. Allen, J. S. Green,
 M.B., C. A. Lane, M.B., P. C. H.
 Gordon, W. B. Day, M.B., L. T.
 M. Nash, M. O'Halloran, M.D.,
 C. S. Sparkes, J. H. Daly, H. D.
 Rowan, M.B., H. Carr, M.D.,
 T. Daly, M. J. Sexton, M.D.,
 H. E. Cree, W. H. Starr, A. A.
 Sutton, D.S.O., M. T. Yarr,
 C. H. Melville, M.B., H. Cocks,
 M.B., J. B. Wilson, M.D.,
 F. W. G. Gordon-Hall, M.B.,
 A. Kennedy, H. P. G. Elkington,
 J. B. W. Buchanan, H. M.
 Adanson, M.B., T. G. Lavie,
 H. H. Brown, M.B., C. H.
 Burtchall, M.B., J. J. Gerrard,
 M.B., J. B. Davidson, M.B.,
 J. Will, M.B., J. Fallon, J. V.
 Salvage, M.D., A. R. Aldridge,
 M.B., Sir J. Payrer, Bt., M.D.,
 C. J. MacDonald, M.D., T. H. F.
 Clarkson, R. W. Wright, E.
 Eckersley, M.B., R. J. C. Cottell,
 D. Hennessy, M.D., D. M.
 Saunders, M.D., D. M. O'Cal-
 laghan, J. F. Donegan, J.
 Donaldson, H. B. Mathias,
 D.S.O., G. H. Barefoot, F. R.
 Newland, M.B., R. J. Windle,
 M.B., J. J. Russell, M.B., G. F.
 H. Marks, M.D., R. Holyoake,
 T. Du B. Whaithe, M.B., H. T.
 Knaggs, M.D., F. S. Le Quesne,
 F.C., R. H. Penton, D.S.O.,
 A. L. F. Bate, H. W. Austin.

TERRITORIAL FORCE,
R.A.M.C.

*Mounted Brigades Field
 Ambulances.*

Eastern (Luton). Lt.-Col., E.
 F. Bindloss.

Highland (*Inverness*). Lt.-Col.,
 J. Macdonald, M.B.
 London. Lt.-Col., C. Stenham,
 C.M.G.
 Lowland (*Glasgow*). Lt.-Col.,
 R. T. Halliday, M.B.
 North Midland (*Handsworth*).
 Lt.-Col.,
 Notts and Derby (*Nottingham*).
 Lt.-Col., L. W. Pockett, M.D.
 South-Eastern (*Margate*). Lt.-
 Col.,
 1st South Midland (*Birmingham*).
 Lt.-Col.,
 2nd South Midland (*Stony Strat-
 ford*). Lt.-Col., W. H. Bull,
 V.D., C.
 South Wales (*Hereford*). Lt.-
 Col., F. H. Thompson.
 1st South-Western (*Devizes*).
 Lt.-Col., H. J. Mackay, M.B.
 2nd South-Western (*Prome*).
 Lt.-Col., A. W. Dalby.
 Welsh Border (*Chester*). Lt.-
 Col., G. W. Sidebotham, V.D.
 Yorkshire (*Wakefield*). Lt.-Col.,

Field Ambulances.

1st East Anglian (*Ipswich*). Lt.-
 Col., S. S. Hoyland, V.D.
 2nd East Anglian (*Norwich*).
 Lt.-Col., J. H. Stacy.
 3rd East Anglian (*Leyton*). Lt.-
 Col.,
 1st Highland (*Aberdeen*). Lt.-
 Col.,
 2nd Highland (*Aberdeen*). Lt.-
 Col.,
 3rd Highland (*Dundee*). Lt.-
 Col., W. Kinnear, M.D., V.D.
 1st Home Counties (*Maidstone*).
 Lt.-Col., C. P. Oliver, M.D.,
 and Home Counties (*Canterbury*).
 Lt.-Col.,
 2nd Home Counties (*Surbiton*).
 Lt.-Col., J. J. de Z. Marshall,
 V.D.
 1st East Lancashire (*Manchester*).
 Lt.-Col., J. B. Mann.
 2nd East Lancashire (*Manchester*).
 Lt.-Col., J. J. K. Fairclough.
 3rd East Lancashire (*Manchester*).
 Lt.-Col., J. W. Smith, M.D.
 1st West Lancashire (*Liverpool*).
 Lt.-Col., F. J. Knowles.
 2nd West Lancashire (*Liverpool*).
 Lt.-Col., T. M. Dawson, V.D.
 3rd West Lancashire (*St. Helens*).
 Lt.-Col., R. Jackson, M.B.
 1st London (*Bunhill Row*). Lt.-
 Col., R. R. Sieman, M.D., V.D.
 2nd London (*Shaftesbury St. N.*).
 Lt.-Col., J. N. Brown, M.D.
 3rd London (*Calthorpe St.*). Lt.-
 Col., J. Harper, M.D.
 4th London (*Woolwich*). Lt.-
 Col., A. S. Greenway, M.D.
 5th London (*Woolwich*). Lt.-
 Col., C. H. Hartt, V.D., C.

6th London () Lt.-Col., E. Lloyd-Williams.	3rd West Riding (Sheffield). Lt.-Col., T. S. Adair, M.B.	3rd Northern () J. S. White, M.D., l.c.
1st Lowland (Glasgow). Lt.-Col., W. F. Somerville, M.D.	1st Welsh (Ebbw Vale). Lt.-Col., J. W. Davies, V.D.	4th Northern (Lincoln). W. H. B. Brook, M.D., l.c.
2nd Lowland (Glasgow). Lt.-Col., A. D. Moffat.	2nd Welsh (Cardiff). Lt.-Col., A. W. Sheen, M.D.	5th Northern (Leicester). A. V. Clarke, M.D., l.c.
3rd Lowland (Edinburgh). Lt.-Col., A. A. Ross, M.B.	3rd Welsh (Swansea). Lt.-Col., A. L. Jones.	1st Scottish (Aberdeen). J. M. Booth, M.D., l.c.
1st North Midland (Derby). Lt.-Col., R. H. Luce, M.B., V.D.	1st Wessex (Exeter). Lt.-Col.,	2nd Scottish (Edinburgh). F. W. Thompson, M.B., l.c.
2nd North Midland (Leicester). Lt.-Col.,	2nd Wessex (Plymouth). Lt.-Col.,	3rd Scottish (Glasgow). D. J. MacKintosh, M.V.O., M.B., l.c.
3rd North Midland (Wolverhampton). Lt.-Col.,	3rd Wessex (Portsmouth). Lt.-Col.,	4th Scottish (Glasgow). A. Napier, M.D., surg.-col.
1st South Midland (Birmingham). Lt.-Col.,	General Hospitals.	1st Southern (Birmingham). G. J. Lloyd, l.c.
2nd South Midland (Birmingham). Lt.-Col., C. T. Griffiths.	1st Eastern (Cambridge). J. Griffiths, M.D., c.	2nd Southern (Bristol). J. P. Bush, C.M.G., l.c.
3rd South Midland (Bristol). Lt.-Col., A. W. Pritchard, V.D.	2nd Eastern (Brighton). C. J. Jacomb-Hood, l.c.	3rd Southern (Oxford). G. S. A. Ranking, M.D., l.c.
1st Northumbrian (Newcastle-on-Tyne). Lt.-Col.,	1st London () col.	4th Southern (Plymouth). C. E. R. Rendle, V.D., l.c.
2nd Northumbrian (Darlington). Lt.-Col.,	2nd London () C. Godson, M.D., V.D., surg.-col.	5th Southern (Portsmouth). E. J. Hunter, V.D., surg.-col.
3rd Northumbrian (Hull). Lt.-Col., H. G. Falkner.	3rd London () J. Adams, V.D., surg.-col.	1st Western (Liverpool). N. Raw, M.D., l.c.
1st West Riding (Leeds). Lt.-Col., A. E. L. Wear, M.D.	4th London () A. Thorne, M.B., V.D., surg.-col.	2nd Western (Manchester). G. A. Wright, M.B., l.c.
2nd West Riding (Leeds). Lt.-Col.,	1st Northern () J. V. W. Rutherford, l.c.	3rd Western () D. Hepburn, M.D., V.D., surg.-col.
	2nd Northern (Leeds). E. F. Trevelyan, M.D., l.c.	

Channel Islands Militia (£10,160). Malta Militia (£17,030).

THE ROYAL MILITIA OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

Lt.-Gen. Comd., H. S. Gough, C.B., m.g.
A.A.G., J. W. Godfrey, C.V.O., c.

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col. in command, H. O. B. Owen, c.
Adjut., L. J. E. Connolly, capt., R.A.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st (West) Battalion.
Lt.-Col., C. M. Sumner, c.
Adjut., A. G. L'E. Le Gallais, capt.
2nd (East) Battalion.
Lt.-Col. in command, R. P. Lindsell, C.B., c.
Adjut., H. F. C. Chetwood-Aiken, capt.

3rd (South) Battalion.
Lt.-Col. in command, T. M. Bagnall.
Adjut., W. Dugmore, capt.
ROYAL GUERNSEY.
Lt.-Gen. Comd., R. Auld, C.B., m.g.
A.A.G., J. E. Le Motte, c.

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col., R. F. McCrear, c.
Adjut., R. M. Powell, capt., R.A.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.
Lt.-Col., W. A. Frere, c.
Adjut., R. H. Darwin, capt.
2nd Battalion.
Lt.-Col., J. Macartney, c.
Adjut., R. J. P. D. Aldridge, capt.

ROYAL ALDERNEY ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col., W. G. de Jersey, c.
Adjut., F. J. N. Smyth, capt., R.A.
THE KING'S OWN MALTA REGIMENT.

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Col., J. L. Francia, M.V.O., c. (a); N. Grech-Biancardi, C.V.O., c. (a).
Adjut., E. A. A. de Salis, D.S.O., capt. (a).

BERMUDA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Maj., R. W. Appleby.
Adjut., A. G. Joiner, capt.

Royal Marines (£732,439).

Col. in-Chief, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., g.
D.A.G., Sir W. T. Adair, K.C.B., m.g.
A.A.G., E. P. Brittan, l.c.
D.A.A.G., J. M. Rose, m.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

General, W. Campbell, C.B.
Lt.-Gen., J. B. Teefe.
Maj.-Gen., W. C. Nicholls.
Col. Comd., J. H. Bor, C.M.G., A.D.C.
Col. and Comd., W. I. Eastman.
Lt.-Cols., A. G. Tatham, c.; L. T. Pease, c.; A. Orford, c.; H. L. Tallot, c.; H. D. Drake, c.; G. G. Aston, C.B.; F. P. Brittan; A. Paris, C.B., c.
Adjut., R. E. Kilvert, capt.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Generals, C. S. P. Fagan; Sir W. P. Wright, K.C.B.
Lieut.-Gen., A. B. Crosbie; H. St. G. Schomberg, C.B.
Major-Gen., F. Baldwin; R. B. Kirchhoffer; F. W. Dowding; R. P. Coffin; Sir W. T. Adair, K.C.B.; H. C. Eagles.

1st Division—Chatham.

Col. Comd., E. L. McCausland.
Col. and Comd., J. R. Johnstone, C.B.
Lieut.-Cols., C. Field; C. L. Gordon; H. S. N. White, M.V.O.; C. McN. Parsons.
Adjut., W. W. Godfrey, capt.

2nd Division—Portsmouth.
Col. Comd., A. F. Gatiliff.

Col. and Comd., J. F. Daniell.
Lt.-Col., R. C. B. Roe; A. E. Marchant, C.B.; C. N. Trotman.
Adjut., R. H. Darwall, capt.

3rd Division—Plymouth.

Col. Comd., H. C. Money, C.B., A.D.C.
Col. and Comd., C. G. Brittan.
Lt.-Col., W. S. S. Harvest, c.; C. H. Kennedy; C. E. E. Curtoys; E. E. Chown.
Adjut., J. M. Smith, lt.

DEPÔT—Deal.

Col. Comd., E. A. Wylde.
Col. and Comd., F. G. Cotter.
Lt.-Col., D. Mercer.
Adjut., M. C. Festing, lt.

Army Chaplains' Department (£68,400).

(3)

Chaplain-General (ranking as Major-General), Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor Smith, C.V.O., D.D.

Chaplains to the Forces, 1st Class (ranking as Colonels): Rev. R. F. Collins, D.S.O., R.C., Rev. J. Hackett, D.D., Rev. A. S. Norfolk, Rev. E. M. Morgan, R.C., Rev. P. F. Raymond, M.A., Rev. W. S. Randall, B.A., Rev. J. M. Simms, D.D., P., Rev. F. G. Wright, Rev. W. B. Dowding, Rev. A. A. L. Gedge, M.A., Rev. L. J. Matthews, R.C., Rev. W. F. Sorsbie, M.A., Rev. F. B. N. Norman-Lee, M.A., Rev. R. Armitage, D.S.O., M.A.,

Rev. S. W. W. Wilkin, Rev. W. C. Haines, Rev. G. H. Andrews, M.A., Rev. T. H. Foulkes, M.A. **Chaplains to the Forces, 2nd Class** (ranking as Lieut.-Colonels): Rev. R. Moseley, M.A., Rev. J. A. Hatton, M.A., Rev. M. W. Churchward, M.A., Rev. W. J. Ward, B.D., Rev. E. H. Pulling, Rev. E. G. F. Macpherson, B.A., Rev. R. J. D. Oliver, M.A., Rev. T. Murray, M.A., P., Rev. A. V. C. Hordern, Rev. W. S. Jaffray, P., Rev. J. G. W.

Tuckey, M.A., Rev. W. Keatinge, R.C., Rev. J. Blackburne, B.A., Rev. M. Jones, B.D., Rev. H. Little, B.A., Rev. J. Brough, M.A., Rev. C. F. Baines, M.A., Rev. F. A. Hill, B.A., Rev. E. R. Day, M.A., Rev. E. W. M. Norris, M.A., Rev. F. B. D. Bickerstaffe-Drew, R.C., Rev. T. H. Chapman, B.D., P., Rev. J. Benoy, M.A., Rev. J. T. Bird, M.A., P., Rev. A. G. M. Wetherall, Rev. A. G. Pentreath, D.D.

. Chaplains to the Forces, 3rd Class, rank as Majors, and 4th Class as Captains. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chaplains are distinguished by the letters P and R.C.

Army Ordnance Department (£192,100).

(3)

Principal Ordnance Officer, C. G. Jeans, hon. m.g. (ranking as Maj.-Gen.), Woolwich Arsenal.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF COMPANIES, ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

1 Cape Town; 2 Aldershot; 3 Portsmouth; 4 Burscough; 5 Chatham; 6 Bloemfontein; 7 Egypt; 8 Gibraltar; 9 Pretoria; 10 Colchester; 11 Stirling; 12 Aldershot; 13 Aldershot; 14 Curragh; 15 Dublin; 16 York; 17 Devonport; 18 Dover; 19 Aldershot; 21 Malta; 22 Salisbury Plain; 23 Haulbowline; Depot Co., Woolwich.

Ordnance Officers, 1st Class. T. P. Battersby, c., R. T. H. Law, c., G. J. Butcher, C.B., c., H. W. N. S. Smyth, c., R. Crawford, c., R. W. M. Jackson, C.B., c., E. H. Seymour, c., F. J. Angell, c., R. H. B. Taylor, c., F. W. McT. Bunney, c.

Ordnance Officers, 2nd Class. W. Lambert, L.C., H. W. Perry, c., E. D. Caird, L.C., H. D. E. Parsons, C.M.G., L.C. (in charge of Records), C. M. Mathew,

D.S.O., L.C., J. H. Hale, L.C., C. Hall, L.C., H. A. Anley, L.C., T. W. Hale, L.C., W. Moore-Lane, L.C., T. B. Nowlan, L.C., H. Waring, L.C., A. Y. Barton, L.C., C. C. Wrigley, L.C., J. C. Thorp, L.C., W. T. Davies, L.C., R. K. Scott, D.S.O., P. A. Bainbridge, H. S. Langhorne, W. H. U. Smith, D.S.O., L.C., M. H. Egan, L.C., H. C. Marshall.

Ordnance Officers, 3rd Class, 29.
Ordnance Officers, 4th Class, 60.

Army Pay Department.

Colonels, A.P.D. (Chief Paymasters), R. Ireland, C.M.G. (in charge of Records), F. H. Haynes, E. R. Reid, C.B., F. G. Hamley, C.M.G., S. S. C. Dolby, C. A. Bray, C.M.G., G. C. Fuller, J. S. Gaussen, E. L. R. Thackwell, G. D. Collings, D.S.O., H. J. Thwaytes, F. G. B. Smerdon, W. C. Minchin, J. Lowry, F. W. Hill, E. W. Newland, J. T. Carter.

Lieut.-Colonels, A.P.D. (Staff Paymasters), P. E. C. Sheehan, H. A. Eyre, L. P. Ditmas, A. G. B. Stubbs, E. C. Eicke, W. J. F. Morgan, R. W. Graham, B. E. Winter, G. P. B. Molyneux, H. D. Stacpole, R. W. P. Lodwick, A. G. Smith, A. H. Magee, G. B. Smith, R. B. Patten, A. G. Inglis, L. Dorling, D.S.O., P. S. Dyson, Sir J. E. S. Maclure, Bt., W. F. Trevelyan,

A. F. Pereira, G. E. G. W. Bird, G. L. Jennings - Bramley, W. G. S. Benson, G. W. Fittton, R. T. M. Lethbridge, J. O'Hara, R. A. Vowell, W. P. Woollett, A. F. H. Cox, P. de S. Bass, I. T. Owen, H. C. B. Payne, H. Q. Pinhorn, A. W. B. Buckle, A. K. Gillespie, A. B. Morgan, W. B. Lauder, C. H. Moore, A. Haynes, A. M. Sugden, G. G. O'N. Ray.

Army Veterinary Service (£44,300).

Director-General (ranking as Major-General), F. Smith, C.B., hon. m.g., War Office, S.W.

Colonels, R. Pringle, D.S.O., C. Rutherford, C.M.G., K. Lees, F. W. Forsdyke, E. H.

Hazelton, L. J. Blenkinsop, D.S.O. **Lieut.-Colonels,** A. F. Appleton,

C. E. Nuthall, R. W. Raymond, J. Moore, E. R. C. Butler.

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE.

J. W. M. Wood, M.V.O., m., Aldershot; C. Burroughs, capt., Cur-

ragh; C. Innes, Lt., Salisbury; A. W. Gale, Lt., Aldershot.

EGYPT—H. E. Gurney, capt.; B. A. P. Schreiber, Lt.

NAVY PAY (ANNUAL).

Exclusive of Allowances.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, £2,100. Admiral, £1,825. Vice-Admiral, £1,400. Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Commodore (1st class), £1,095. Captain of the Fleet, £1,095. Captain, first 75, £602; second 75, £502; remainder, £411. Staff Captain, £511. Commander, £401. Lieutenant-in-Command, £201 to £310. Lieutenant, £182 to £292. Sub-Lieutenant, £91. Midshipman, £32. Naval Cadet, £18. Carpenter Lieutenant, £237 to £273 15s. Commissioned Warrant Officers, £183 to £219. Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter, and Head Wardmaster, £100 to £164. Various Ratings, £9 to £136. Able, Ordinary, and Leading Seaman, £23 to £36.

Engineer Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Engineer Captain, £638 to £730. Engineer Commander, £438

to £602. Engineer Lieutenant, £182 to £365 (or £264 to £301). Engineer Sub-Lieutenant, £137. Chief Artificer Engineer, £210 to £246. Artificer Engineer, £155 to £192. Chaplain, £219 to £401. Secretary, £274 to £548. Paymaster-in-Chief, £694. Paymaster, £256 to £602; extras, £45 to £91. Assistant ditto, £91 to £210. Clerk, £73. Assistant Clerk, £46.

Naval Instructor, £219 to £401. Chief Schoolmaster, £201. Head Schoolmaster, £137 to £155.

Inspector-Gen., £1,300; charge pay, £182 10s. Deputy Insp.-Gen., £766 10s.; charge pay, £137. Fleet-Surgeon, £493 to £657; extras, £46 to £91. Staff-Surgeon, £365 to £438; extras, £46 to £91. Surgeon, £256 to £310.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Banton, Mackrell, & Co., 3 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.
Burnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.

Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.
Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.

ARMY PAY.

a DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT).

	R. Horse Artillery.	Royal Field Artillery.	(b) Royal Garrison Artillery.	Royal Engineer's.	Houshold Cavalry.	Line Cavalry.	Foot Guards. [†]	Infantry.	(c) A.S.C.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel	24 9	23 0	19 6	18 0	24 6	24 6	18 0	23 0	18 0
Major	18 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 6	15 0	13 7	13 7	13 7
Captain	15 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	13 6	13 0	11 7	11 7	11 7
Lieutenant	8 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	9 0	7 8	6 6	6 6	6 6
Second Lieutenant	7 8	5 7	5 7	5 7	6 8	6 8	5 3	5 3	5 3
Adjutant, if Captain	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	5 0	2 6	5 0	2 6
" if Lieutenant	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	3 6	5 0	3 6	5 0	3 6
Riding-Master	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
Quartermaster	10 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	10 6	10 6	9 0	9 0	9 6
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	6 0	5 10	5 10	6 0	5 10	5 4	5 2	5 0	5 6
Bandmaster .....	.....	.....	6 0	6 0	5 6	5 6	5 0	5 0	.....
Qmtr. Serjt. (Corp.-Major)	4 4	4 2	4 2	4 6	4 6	4 4	4 0	4 0	4 3
Battery Serjt. Major, do. Q.-M. Serjt. Squad. Serjt. Maj. (Corp.-Maj.) ..	4 4	4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troop & Coy. Serjt. (Corp.) Major	.....	.....	4 0	3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colour Sergeant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8	3 6	4 3
Sergeant (Corporal of Horse)	3 4	3 2	3 2	3 3	3 0	2 8	2 6	2 4	2 7
Corporal	2 8	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 8	2 0	1 9	1 8	1 9
Bombardier, Second Corporal	2 5	2 3	2 3	2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer	2 2	2 0	2 0	.....	2 4½	1 9½	.....	.....	.....
Shoing and Chariage Smith	2 2	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 3	1 8	.....	.....	.....
Trumptr., Bugler, Drumm. & Pifer	2 0	1 2½	1 2½	1 1½	1 11	1 4	1 2	1 1	.....
Gunner, Sapper, Private	1 4	1 2	1 2	1 1½	1 9	1 2	1 1	1 0	1 2
Driver	1 3	1 2	1 2	1 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2

* In addition to "Engineer's pay." Lt.-Col., 24s.; Maj., 9s.; Capt., 6s.; Lt. and and Lt., 4s.

† In addition to "Guard's pay." Col., £250; Lt.-Col., £200; Maj., £170; Capt., £140; Lt. and and Lt., £70 pr. ann.

‡ In addition to regimental pay.

(a) In addition Proficiency Pay (6d. and 3d. a day) to Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.

(b) In addition Armsman Pay: Lt.-Col., 5s.; Maj., 3s. 6d.; Capt., 3s.; Lt. and and Lt., 2s.

(c) In addition Corps Pay: Lt.-Col., 6s.; Maj., 5s. 4d.; Capt., 4s.; Lt., 3s. 6d.; and Lt., 2s. 6d.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR—(1349).

Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, Maj.-Gen. Edward Henry Courtney, C.V.O., R.E.

Royal Foundation.	Clarke, Major G. G. C.	Lower Foundation.
Swinfen, Col. Frederick Hay.	Norton, Major Charles G. Campbell.	Beddingfield, Major E. G.
Bolton, Major H. F. Somers.	Hervey, Col. T. G. O'Donoghue.	Pooler, Major A. E.
Watson, Major Stephen.	Bayley, Capt. E. R. W.	Brown, Lt.-Col. M. C.
Battye, Lt.-Col. Montague McP.	Strutt, Major Charles Henry.	Hasted, Capt. E. G.
Somers, Col. Henry Geo. E.	Moffatt, Lt.-Col. Wm. Henry.	Anderson, Lt.-Col. J. G.
Dale, Major Clement Headington		

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS—(1509).

<i>Captain</i> , The Lord Denman, K.C.V.O.	Hunt, Sprague, D.S.O., Scott, Newton, Villiers, Berkeley.
<i>Lieutenant</i> , Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham, C.V.O.	<i>Majors</i> , Wingfield, M.V.O., Hon. W. C. Rowley, Edwards, F.C., MacDougall, MacRae-Gilstrap, Ricardo, Milner, Agnew, M.V.O.
<i>Standard Bearer</i> , Col. Sir Aubone George Fife, C.V.O.	<i>Captains</i> , Waller, M.V.O., Liddell, Hon. L. Campbell, Towse, F.C.
<i>Colonels</i> , Cooch, Owen, C. C. Gore, Hume, Kelsey, Sir C. W. Murray, C.B., Keppel, Lloyd, M.V.O., Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C., Burn, Durand, C.B., Howard, C.B., Paget, Viscount Maitland, Gore-Brown, St. J. Gore, C.B.	<i>Clerk of Cheque & Adjutant</i> , Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O.
<i>Lt.-Cols.</i> , Mildmay, Davidson, Hill, Hornsby-Drake, Kennett, Gore (G. A. E.), Brooke-	<i>Sub-Officer</i> , Lt.-Col. John Glas Sandeman, M.V.O.
	<i>Gentlemen on Half-Pay</i> , Cols. Master, C.B., Brown.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD—(1485).

<i>Captain</i> , The Lord Allendale. <i>Lieutenant</i> , Col. Sir R. Hennell, D.S.O. <i>Ensign</i> , Major E. H. Elliot, M.V.O. <i>Clerk of Cheque and Adjutant</i> ,	Capt. H. French. <i>Exons</i> , Col. Hon. F. L. L. Colborne; Col. F. B. de Sales la Terrière; Capt. C. W. McRae; Lt.-Col. J. C. Wray, M.V.O.
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OFFICERS OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

*. For full particulars see "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399). *Tria juncta in uno.* (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged twelve times since.)—*The Sovereign*; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Each King of Arms*, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar and Secretary*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Charles George Barrington, C.B.; *Chancery*, The Lord Chamberlain's Dept.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (m) or (c) for Mil. or Civ. Division.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861). *Heaven's Light our Guide.*—*The King-Emperor*; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), Spencer Harcourt Butler, C.I.E.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818). *Auspiciis melioris avi.*—*The Sovereign*; *Grand*

Master and First or Principal Knight Grand Cross, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, His Grace The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Secretary*, Sir P. J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; *King of Arms*, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar*, Sir C. P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Officer of Arms*, Sir William Alexander Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878). (Since enlarged five times.) *Imperatoris auspiciis.*—*The King-Emperor*; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).—*The Sovereigns*; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR do not constitute an Order, and hence have no officials. There is, however, a "Society of Knights Bachelor" (*Offices*, 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; *Registrar*, Sir William Bull, M.P.), for the protection of their interests.

*The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to take, in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income; they are consequently suffering more or less from the present agricultural depression.*

*Canterbury. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., G.C.V.O., (cons. 1891), 1903. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.) [Signs Randall Cantuar.]
Bishop of Dover, Rt. Rev. Wm. Walsh, D.D. (1898).
Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira (1904).
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903) £1,600.
Canons Residentiary (each £800).
A. J. Mason, D.D. 1805 *Edw. Moore, D.D. 1903*
Bishop of Dover 1897 *Edw. A. Stuart, M.A. 1907*
Archd. Spooner 1900 *William Danks, M.A. 1907*
Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, MUS.BAC.
Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Dover, D.D., Canterbury 1897
Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, Maidstone 1900
Beneficed Clergy, 310; Curates, &c., 150.
Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C.
Commissionary of Diocese, T. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Principal Reg. of Province and Diocese, Harry Wilmot Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.
Apparitor-General, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart.
Legal Secs., H.W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

*York. £10,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (cons. 1901) 1909. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor.]
Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, Rt. Rev. Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1889
Bp. Suff. of Hull, Rt. Rev. R. F. L. Blunt, D.D. 1891 (The Vicarage, Hesse, Hull.)
Bp. Suff. of Sheffield, Rt. Rev. J. N. Quirk, D.D. (1901) (St. Mark's Vicarage, Sheffield.)
Dean, Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D. (1880) £2,000
Canons Resident (each £700, red. temp. to £350).
Bishop Blunt, D.D. 1882 *W. H. Hutchings, M.A. 1900*
John Watson, M.A. 1896 *George Aulton, M.A. 1908*
Organist, Thomas Tertius Noble.
Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Beverley, D.D., York 1884
Ven. John Rashdall Eyre, M.A., Sheffield 1897
Ven. Charles C. Mackarness, M.A., East Riding 1898
Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A., Cleveland 1907
Beneficed Clergy, 632; Curates, &c., 250.
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibden, K.C.
Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the Diocese, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., Registrar, Henry Arthur Hudson, York. [K.C.]
Secretary, Thos. Shepherd Noble, York.

London. £10,000.

Bp. Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury) (cons. 1897), 1901. (St. James's Square; Fulham Palace, S.W.) [Signs A. F. London.]
Bishops Suffragan.
Stepney Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D. (cons. 1906) 1908
Islington, Rt. Rev. C. H. Turner, D.D. 1898
Kewington, Rt. Rev. F. E. Ridgeway, D.D. 1901
Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev. Thomas E. Wilkinson, D.D. 1886 (Bradford Court, Taunton.)
Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Robert Gregory, D.D. (1891), Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. £2,000
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
H. Scott-Holland, D.D. 184 *W. C. F. Newbolt, M.A. 1890*
Archd. Sinclair, D.D. 1889 *S. A. Alexander, M.A. 1909*

Organist, Sir George Clement Martin, MUS.D., M.V.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William M. Sinclair, D.D. London (1889)
Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, D.D., Middlesex (1903) £333
Beneficed Clergy, 561; Curates, &c., 1015.
Chancellor of Dioc., Thos. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. W. Lee, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.
Secs. and Chapter Clerk, Harry Wilmot Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D. 1902
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
R. Duckworth, D.D. 1875 *H. C. Beeching, D.LITT.*
Archd. Wilberforce 1894 *1902*
H. H. Henson, D.D. 1900 *S. A. Barnett, M.A. 1906*
Sub-Dean, Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D., C.V.O.
Archdeacon, Ven. Basil Wilberforce, D.D. 1900
Receiver-General & Chapter Clerk, G. H. Radcliffe.
Precentor, Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.
Organist, Sir John Fredk. Bridge, MUS.D., M.V.O.

Durham. £7,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D. 1901 (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Handley Dunelm.]
Bp. Suff. of Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Geo. Nickson, LL.D. 1906
Dean, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D. £3,000 1894
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Archden. Watkins 1880 *Dr. R. J. Knowling*
Dr. George Body 1883 *1905*
Dr. H. Kynaston 1889 *Bp. of Jarrow 1906*
Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, MUS.BAC.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Hen. Wm. Watkins, D.D., Durham 1880
Ven. Edwin Price, M.A., Auckland 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 245; Curates, &c., 254.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Winchester. £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D. (cons. 1901), 1903. (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Herbert E. Winton.]
Bp. Suff. of Southampton, Rt. Rev. Jas. Macarthur, D.D. (cons. 1898) (Basset, Southampton) 1903
Bp. Suff. of Guildford, Rt. J. H. G. Randolph, D.D. (Womersley, Guildford) 1909
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. M. Furneaux, D.D. 1903
Canons Res., each £420 to £450 (nominally £910).
P. R. P. Braithwaite, 1 Vernon F. Storr, M.A. 1907
M.A. 1901 *Archd. Robinson, M.A. 1908*
Archd. Fearon, D.D. 1906 *J. Vaughan, M.A. 1909*
Organist, W. Prendergast, MUS.DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Wm. Andrewes Fearon, D.D., Winchester 1903
Bishop of Southampton, Isle of Wight 1906
Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A., Surrey 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 571; Curates, &c., 450.
Chancellor, Harold Carlyon Gore-Browne, M.A.
Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.
Surrey Regist. W. P. Moore, Doctors' Commons, E.C.
Secretaries, H. W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Hbt. Williams, D.D. 1899 (Glynartha Palace, Menai Bridge.)
Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (1903) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Arch. Morgan, M.A. 1902 | Archd. Lloyd Jones, M.A. 1906
E. Hughes, B.A. 1903 | E. T. Davies, B.A. 1906

Organist, Roland Rogers, MUS.DOC. £120.
Archdeacons (Canons attached).

Ven. John Morgan, M.A., *Bangor* 1902
Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A., *Merioneth* 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates*, &c., 70.

Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. 1909
Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

Bp., Rt. Rev. George W. Kennion, D.D. (cons. 1882) 1894

(The Palace, Wells.) [Signs G. W. Bath: & Well:]
Dean, Very Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D. (1891) £1,000

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

C. M. Church, M.A. 1867 | Bp. Stirling, D.D. 1901
T. S. Holmes, M.A. 1899 | E. J. Harford, M.A. 1903

Organist, Rev. T. H. Davies, MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Hilton Bothamley, M.A., *Bath* 1895

Ven. Frederick A. Brymer, M.A., *Wells* 1899

Ven. William Henry Askwith, M.A., *Taunton* 1903

Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates*, &c., 136.

Chanc., Sir C. E. H. Chadwick-Healey, K.C.B., K.C.
Registrar, Sec. & *Chapt. Clerk*, Rd. Harris, Wells.

London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Birmingham. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D. (cons. 1902) 1905
(Bishop's Croft, Birmingham.)

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. W. O. Burrows, M.A., *Birmingham* 1904

Ven. C. M. Owen, M.A., *Aston* 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 143; *Curates*, &c., 191.

Organist, E. Stephenson.
Chancellor, John S. Dugdale, K.C.

Registrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke.

Bristol. £3,000 (reconstituted 1897).

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George F. Browne, D.D. (cons. 1895). (The Palace, Bristol) 1897

Dean, Very Rev. Francis Pigott, D.D. (1891) £1,400

Canons Residentiary (each £650).

Archdn. Robeson, 1884 | Archdn. Stewart, 1904

Archdn. Tetley, 1892 | Reg. T. Talbot, D.D. 1906

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. R. Stewart, M.A., *North Wilt* 1904

Ven. J. C. Tetley, D.D., *Bristol* 1909

Beneficed Clergy, 180; *Curates*, &c., 104.

Chancellor, Arthur Becher Elliot, M.A. 1891

Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.

London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

***Carlisle.** £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. W. Diggle, D.D. 1905
(Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs J. W. Carlisle.]

Bishop Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Campbell West Watson, D.D. (The Abbey, Carlisle) 1909

Dean, Very Rev. William Barker, D.D. (1908) £1,080

Canons Residentiary (each £530).

Archd. Prescott, D.D. 70 | H. Rawnsley, M.A. 1909

R. Bower, M.A. 1902 | Bp. of Barrow, D.D. 1909

Organist, Theodore Walrond, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. John Eustace Prescott, D.D., *Carlisle* 1883

Ven. Wm. Sherwen, M.A., *Westmorland* (1901) £200

Ven. H. E. Campbell, M.A., *Furness* (1905) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 291; *Curates*, &c., 95.

Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.

Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.

London Sec., H. W. Lee, & Sanctuary, S.W.

***Chester.** £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D. 1889
(The Palace, Chester.) [Signs F. J. Cestr.]

Dean, Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Archd. Barber, M.A. 1886 | Arthur Gore, D.D. 1893

A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | F. W. Spurling, M.A. 1907

Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, MUS.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Edward Barber, M.A., *Chester* 1886

Ven. A. M. Wood, M.A., *Macclesfield* 1904

Beneficed Clergy, 270; *Curates*, &c., 197.

Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D.

Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co.,

Chester, and H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

***Chichester.** £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ridgeway, D.D. 1908
(The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs C. J. Ciestr.]

Bishop Suffragan of Lewes, Rt. Rev. Leonard

Hedley Burrows, D.D. 1909

Dean, Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, M.A., V.D. (1902) £680

Canons Residentiary (each £340).

R. E. Sanderson, D.D. 1889 | Hy. D. Jones, M.A. 1900

A. M. Deane, M.A. 1897 | J. H. Masters, M.A. 1902

Organist, F. J. W. Crowe.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Edwd. Leighton Elwes, M.A., *Chichester* 1903

Ven. Theodore T. Churton, M.A., *Lewes* 1908

Beneficed Clergy, 377; *Curates*, &c., about 188.

Chancellor, Thos. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.

Secretary to the Bishop, *Chapter Clerk* and *Regis-*

trar, W. B. B. Freeland, Chichester.

Registrar (Lewes), Edmund Charles Currey.

£11. £5,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D. 1905
(The Palace, Ely.)

Dean, Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1906) £1,320

Canons Residentiary (each £620).

W. Emery, B.D. 1870 | V. H. Stanton, D.D. 1889

E. C. Lowe, D.D. 1873 | R. H. Kennett, B.D. 1903

F. R. Chapman, M.A. 1879 | M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. 1905

Organist, Archibald Wayet Wilson, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Cunningham, D.D. *Ely* (1907) £600

Ven. Fredk. Bathurst, M.A., *Bedford* (1873) £200

Ven. Fras. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., *Hunts* (1874) £200

Ven. George Hodges, M.A., *Sudbury* (1902) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 565; *Curates*, &c., 230.

Chancellor, George J. Talbot, M.A.

Registrar and Secretary, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.

London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Exeter. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Archibald Robertson, D.D. 1903
(The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs A. Exon.]

Bishop Suffragan of Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert

Edward Trefusis, D.D. 1897

Dean, Bishop of Marlborough, D.D. (1900) £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop Trefusis, 1889 | W. E. Pryke, M.A. 1907

W. J. Edmonds, D.D. 1890 | Archd. Sanders 1909

Organist, Daniel Joseph Wood, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. F. Arthur Sanders, M.A., *Exeter* (1909) £500

Ven. Chas. Thos. Wilkinson, D.D. *Totnes* (1888) £200

Bishop Trefusis, D.D., *Barnstaple* (1909) £200

Benefices, 513; *Incumbents*, 494; *Curates*, &c., abt. 300.

Chanc., Sir C. E. H. Chadwick-Healey, K.C.B., K.C.

Registrar and Secretary, A. J. Mackey, M.A., *Exeter*.

London Sec., F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

***Gloucester. £4,300.**

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, D.D., 1905. (The Palace, Gloucester).
Dean, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D. (1886) £1,050

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

M. F. St. John, D.D. 1884. Bp. Mitchinson, D.C.L. 1899
 H. R. Hayward... 1898. Mowbray Trotter, M.A. 1904
 C. H. Ridsdale, M.A., 1900 (*Canon Missioner*).
Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, MUS.D., £250.
Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Edward C. Scobell, M.A., Gloucester... 1903
 Ven. John Stewart Sinclair, M.A. Gloucester 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 320; Curates, etc., 90.
Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., Arthur B. Elliott, M.A. 1891
Regist. & Sec., F. Hannam-Clark, N.P. (Gloucester).

Hereford. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Percival, D.D. 1895
 (The Palace, Hereford.)

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Mather, D.D.,
 The Rectory, Hampton Bishop (cons. 1897) 1904
Dean, Very Rev. Hon. James Wentworth Leigh,
 D.D., F.S.A. (1894) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Chas. S. Palmer, M.A. 1892 | W. W. Capes, M.A. 1903
 P. M. Williams, M.A. 1896 | A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909
Organist, George Robertson Sinclair, MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Hon. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope, M.A. Heref. 1887
 Ven. A. L. Oldham, D.D., Ludlow 1904

Beneficed Clergy, 352; Curates, etc., 81.
Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, James Beresford Atlay, M.A.
Dep. do. and Sec., Henry Child Beddoe, Hereford.
Lond. Sec., H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

Lichfield. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. and Hon. Augustus Legge,
 D.D. (The Palace, Lichfield) 1891
Dean, Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, M.A. (1909) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Chas. Bodington ... 1888 | Archd. Hodgson ... 1907
 C. Mortimer, M.A. ... 1890 | *Bishop of Derby* ... 1909
Organist, J. B. Lott, MUS.B.
Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Robert Hodgson, M.A., Stafford 1898
 Ven. Charles Bulmer Maude, M.A., Salop 1896
 Ven. John Herbt. Crump, M.A., Stoke-on-Trent 1905

Beneficed Clergy, 451; Curates, etc., 282.
Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A.
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Sec., R. R. Redmayne, B.A., The Close, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edward King, D.D. 1885
 (The Old Palace, Lincoln.)

Bishop Suffragan of Grantham, Right Rev.
 Welbore MacCarthy, D.D. 1905
Dean, Very Rev. Ed. C. Wickham, D.D. (1894) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archden. Kaye, M.A. 1863 | J. H. Crowfoot, M.A. 1898
 E. T. Leeke, M.A. ... 1877 | *Archdeacon Bond* ... 1902
Organist, George J. Bennett, MUS.DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Wm. Fredk. John Kaye, M.A., Lincoln 1863
 Ven. John Bond, M.A., Stow (£200) 1897
Benefices, 581; Curates, etc., 122.

Chancellor, Geo. John Talbot, 4 Eaton Terrace, S.W.
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain | W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

Liverpool. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. 1900
 (Palace, 19 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.)
Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Thos. John Madden, Liverpool 1906

Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner, Warrington 1906
Beneficed Clergy, 216; Deaneries, 12; Curates, etc., 220
Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D., D.C.L.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House,
 Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House,
 Liverpool.

Llandaff. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D.,
 1905. (The Palace, Llandaff.)

Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Harrison Davey, M.A.
 (1897) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Archdeacon Bruce 1885 | W. Lewis, M.A. 1903
 Archden. Edmondson 1897 | C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. 1903
Organist, George G. Beale, MUS.B., £140.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached).

Ven. Frederick Wm. Edmondson, M.A., Llandaff 1897
 Ven. Wm. Conybeare Bruce, M.A., Monmouth 1886
Beneficed Clergy, 261; Curates, etc., 250.

Chancellor, John Sankey, M.A., K.C., Cardiff 1909
Secretary, Registrar, and Apparitor-General,
 Frederick J. Smith.

Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.

London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Manchester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Arbuthnot Knox,
 D.D. (cons. 1894) 1903

(Bishops' Court, Higher Broughton, Manchester.)

Bishop Suffragan of Burnley, Right Rev. Henry

Henn, D.D. (1909) £1,900

Bishop Suffragan of Whalley, Right Rev. A. G.

Rawstorne, D.D. 1909

Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. S. Thornton, D.D.

(cons. 1875, apptd. 1901), Vicarage, Blackburn.

Dean, Rt. Rev. Bishop Weldon, D.D. (1906) £1,500

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

Jas. D. Kelly, M.A. 1884 | J. J. Scott, M.A. 1903

Edwd. L. Hicks, M.A. '92 (Vacancy) 1909

Organist, S. H. Nicholson, M.A., MUS.D.**Archdeacons (each £200).**

Ven. R. Crompton Fletcher, M.A., Blackburn 1901

Ven. W. C. Allen, M.A., Manchester 1909

Ven. Phipps John Hornby, M.A., Lancaster ... 1909

Beneficed Clergy, 564; Curates, etc., about 360.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.

Registrar & Secretary, Edward P. Charlewood, M.A.

Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences,
 51 South King Street, Manchester.

Newcastle. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Norman D. J. Stratton, D.D. (cons.

1892), 1907. (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-

Tyne.) *Archdeacons (each £200).*

Ven. Henry B. Hodgson, M.A., Lindisfarne ... 1904

Ven. J. Henderson, D.D., Northumberland ... 1905

Canons Residentiary.

E. J. Gough, D.D. (£300) | Archd. Henderson

1900 (£500) 1906

H. B. Southwell, M.A. | J. M. Lister, D.D. (£300)

(£500) 1901 1906

Organist, John E. Jeffries, F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 177; Chaplains, 9; Curates, 130.

Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.

Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.

London Sec., M. Barlow, LL.D., 2 Stone Buildings,
 Lincoln's Inn.

***Norwich. £4,500.**

Bishop, Rt. Rev. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs Joh. Norvic.]

Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P.

A. Bowers, D.D. (North Creak, Fakenham) 1903

Dean, Very Rev. H. R. Wakefield, D.D. (1909) £1,600

† Together with Rectories attached to each Canonry.

Canons Residentiary (each £800).

F.A.J. Hervey, C.V.O. '97 C. H. W. Johns, M.A. '99
W. Hay M. H. Ait- F. B. Westcott, M.A.
ken, M.A.1900 1909
Organist, F. Bates, MUS.DOC., £200.

Archdeacons.

Ven. T. T. Perowne, B.D., *Norwich* (1878) ...£200
Ven. C. d'Agular Lawrence, M.A., *Suffolk* (1900) ...£184
Ven. Sidney Pelham, M.A., *Norfolk* (1901) ...£200
Bishop of Thetford, D.D., *Lynn* (1903) ...£200
Beneficed Clergy, 914; Curates, &c., 180.
Chancellor, F. Koppel North, LL.B.
Registrar, W. T. Bensly, LL.D., *Norwich*.
Do. & Sec., L. G. Bolingbroke, *Norwich*.
London Sec., Harry W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Oxford. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Francis Paget, D.D.1901
(Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs F. Oxon.]
Bishop Suffragan of Reading (vacant)
Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Thomas Banks
Strong, D.D. (1901)£3,000
Canons Residentiary (£2,200—£1,500).
William Ince, D.D. 1878 T. H. A. Houlton1903
S. R. Driver, D.D.1882 R. L. Otley, D.D. 1903
W. Sanday, D.D.1895 E. W. Watson, M.A. 1908
Organist, Basil Harwood, MUS.DOC., £300.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Cecil F. J. Bourke, M.A., *Buckingham* (1895) £300
Ven. T. H. Archer Houlton, D.D., *Oxford* (1903)
Ven. W. M. G. Ducat, M.A., *Berks* (1903)£200
Beneficed Clergy, 651; Curates, &c., 233.
Chancellor, Sir Wm. Reynell Anson, Bt., D.C.L., M.P.
Sec. & Registrar, T. M. Davenport, M.A., *Oxford*.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Sir Philip Frank Eliot, D.D.,
K.C.V.O.1891
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
J. N. Dalton, M.A., C.V.O. C. Smith, M.A., M.V.O.
1885 1902
Bishop Barry, D.D. 1890 E. Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.
Chapter Clerk, Richard Cope. [1907
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., MUS.D.

*Peterborough. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hon. Edwd. Carr Glyn, D.D. 1897
(Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs E. C. Petriburg.]
Bp. Suffragan of Leicester, Rt. Rev. Lewis Clayton,
D.D. (Canony House, Peterborough)1903
Dean, Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. (1908) ...£620
Canons Residentiary (each £310).
Bishop Thicknesse 1875 C. T. Cruttwell, M.A. 1904
Bp. of Leicester ... 1887 Wm. Bury, M.A.1908
Organist, Haydn Keeton, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Bishop Thicknesse, D.D., *Northampton* (1875) £80
Ven. Jno. Edwd. Stocks, M.A., *Leicester* (1899) £200
Ven. E. Marshall Moore, M.A., *Oakham* (1906) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 582; Curates, &c., 152.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.1907
Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
Diocesan Sec., A. P. Moore, B.C.L.

Ripon. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D. 1884
(The Palace, Ripon.)
Bp. Suffragan of Richmond, Rt. Rev. John James
Pulleine, D.D. (Stanhope Rectory, Co. Durham) 88
Bp. Suffragan of Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius
F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Old Residence,
Ripon)1905
Dean, Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D.
(1895)£1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
A. T. Waugh, M.A.1892 G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907
Bp. of Knaresboro' 1905 (A vacancy) 1909

Organist, Charles H. Moody, £200.

Archdeacons.

Bp. of Knaresborough, D.D., *Ripon* 1905
Ven. Fras. Chas. Kilner, M.A., *Craven* (£200) 1896
Ven. Henry A. Hall, M.A., *Richmond* (£200) 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 347; Curates, 192.
Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L. £250
Registrar, and Country Sec., F. Dickson Wise, *Ripon*.

*Rochester. £4,000.

Bishop Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D. (cons.
1895)1905
(Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.) [Signs J. R. Roffen.]
Dean, Very Rev. Ernald Lane, D.D. (1904) £1,200
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
Herbt. C. Pollock, M.A. '92 G. A. Cooke, D.D.1908
E. B. Otley, M.A.1907 Archd. Wray, M.A. 1908
Organist, B. Luard Selby.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Avison T. Scott, M.A., *Tonbridge* (£200) 1906
Ven. John Tetley Rowe, M.A., *Rochester*1908
Beneficed Clergy, 196; Curates, &c., 202.
Chancellor, F. Errington.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., *Rochester*.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

St. Albans. £3,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D. (cons.
1896). (Highams, Woodford Green, Essex.) 1903
[Signs Edgar Alban.]
Bishop Suffragan of Barking, Rt. Rev. Thomas
Stevens, D.D. (Vicarage, Barking)1901
Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. R. H.
Whitcombe, D.D. (Gostyke, Colchester)1909
Dean, Very Rev. Walter J. Lawrence, D.D. 1900
Organist, W. L. Luttman, MUS.BAC.

Archdeacons.

Bishop of Barking, D.D., *Essex* (1894)£450
Bishop of Colchester, D.D., *Colchester* (1909) £600
Vv. Rev. Hon. K. G. Gibbs, M.A., D.D., *St. Albans*
(1909)£200
Beneficed Clergy, 627; Curates, 225.

Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.1891
Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

St. Asaph. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D. 1889
(Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Asaph.]
Dean, Very Rev. Shadrach Pryce, M.A. (1899) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Arch. Thomas, M.A. '86 W. H. Fletcher, M.A. ... '97
Arch. Evans, M.A. '97 Arch. Wynne-Jones, M.A. '97
Organist, W. E. Belcher, M.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. David Evans, M.A., *St. Asaph*1897
Ven. David Rd. Thomas, M.A., *Montgomery* 1886
Ven. LL. Wynne-Jones, M.A., *Llangollen*1897
Beneficed Clergy, 207; Curates, &c., 106.
Chancellor, John Eldon Bankes, K.C.
Registrar, Henry Asaph Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, John Fryse Lewis, Solicitor, Denbigh.

St. Davids. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D.1897
(Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.)
Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. John Lloyd,
D.D. (Cantref Rectory, Brecon)1903
Dean, Very Rev. J. Allan Smith, D.D. (1903) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
W. Williams, B.A. 1893 Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903
Robert Camber- C. G. Brown, M.A. 1908
Williams, M.A.1899
Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. D. E. Williams, M.A., *St. David's* (1900) £270
Ven. Owen Evans, M.A., *Carmarthen* (1902) £200

Ven. D. Williams, M.A., *Cardigan* (1903) ... £200
 Ven. E. Latham Bevan, M.A., *Brecon* (1907) ... £400
Beneficed Clergy, 360; Curates, &c., 130.
Chancellor, Marlay Sanson, M.A. (1909).
Registrar, T. W. Barker, Carmarthen.

*Salisbury. £5,000.

Bishop, Right. Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D. 1885
(The Palace, Salisbury.) (Signs John Sarum.)
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Page Roberts, D.D. (1907) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
 Archd. Lear, M.A. 1862 | Archd. Buchanan, M.A. '95
 Ed. R. Bernard, M.A. '89 | E. S. Banks, M.A. 1898
Organist, Charles F. South (1883).

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Thos. Boughton Buchanan, M.A., *Wilts* 1874
 Ven. Francis Lear, M.A., *Sarum* 1875
 Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., *Dorset* 1902
Beneficed Clergy, 490; Curates, &c., 227.
Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb (1907).
Registrar, A. R. Malden, M.A., Bishop's Walk,
The Close, Salisbury.

Bishop's Sec., Carnegie Johnson, R.A.

Sodor and Man. Net £1,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, D.D. 1907
(Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.)
 Archdeacon, Ven. H. Stowell Gill, M.A. (1895) £546
Beneficed Clergy, 28; Curates, &c., 24.
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W.
Hughes-Games, M.A.
London Secretary, Montague Barlow, LL.D.

Southwark. £3,000.

Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot,
D.D. (cons. 1895) (Bishop's House, Kennington
Park, S.E.) 1905
Ep. Suff. of Woolwich, Rt. Rev. J.C. Leake, D.D. 1905
Ep. Suffragan of Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev.
Cecil Hook, D.D. 1905

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Daniell (*Chan.*) Archd. Taylor, M.A.
 R. Rhodes Bristow, M.A. Bishop of Kingston-on-
 Thames.
 Allen Edwards, M.A. F. B. Macnutt.
Organist, Edgar T. Cook, MUS.BAC.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Saml. M. Taylor, M.A., *Southwark* 1904
 Ven. G. W. Daniell, M.A., *Kingston* 1904
 Ven. C. E. Escreet, M.A., *Levisham* 1906

Southwell. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D. (cons.
1901) (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) 1904
Bishop Suffragan of Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles

Thomas Abraham, D.D. (The Vicarage, Bake-
 well) 1909
Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. John Gray Richardson, M.A., *Notts* 1894
 Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D., *Derby* 1909
Beneficed Clergy, 498; Curates, &c., 219.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Joint Registrars, J. Borough, & D'Oyley S. Ransom.

Truro. £3,000.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Charles William
Stubbs, D.D. 1906 (Lis. Escop. Truro.) (Signs
C. W. Truron.)

Bishop Commissary, Rt. Rev. J. Rundle Cornish,
D.D. (Kenwyn Vicarage, Truro), 1905.

Canons Residentiary.

A. J. Worledge, M.A. 1887 | G. V. Sampson, M.A. 1902
 E. C. Corfe, M.A. 1904 | R. S. Hassard, M.A. 1907
 (Each of above £400.) (L300)

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop Cornish, Cornwall 1888
 Ven. Henry H. Du Boulay, M.A., *Bodmin* 1892
Organist, M. J. Monk, MUS.D.

Beneficed Clergy, 234; Curates, 71; other Clergy, 36.
Chancellor, Robert Maclean Paul, M.A. (1888).
Registrar and Sec., Chr. L. Coward, Principal
Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.

London Sec., H. W. Lee, & The Sanctuary, S.W.

Wakefield. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D. (cons.
1890) (Bishopgarth, Wakefield) 1897

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. William Donne, M.A., *Huddersfield* 1892
 Ven. William Foxley Norris, M.A., *Halifax* 1906

Organist, J. N. Hardy, MUS.B.

Beneficed Clergy, 178; Curates, &c., 118.
Chancellor, T. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar and Sec., W. F. L. Horne, B.A., Wakefield.

Worcester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Huyshe Yeatman-Biggs, D.D.
(cons. 1891) (Hartlebury Castle, Kidder-
minster.) 1905 (Signs Huyshe Worcester.)

Dean, Very Rev. William Moore Ede, D.D. (1908)

Canons (each £800). [£1,450]

W. Knox-Little, M.A. '81 | T. Teagmouthe Shorers 1891
 T. L. Cloughton, M.A. '86 | J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905

Organist, Ivor Atkins, MUS.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. William Walters, M.A., *Worcester* 1889
 Ven. G. Arbuthnot, M.A., *Coventry* 1908
 Ven. J. H. Pelle, M.A., *Warwick* 1909

Beneficed Clergy, 381; Curates, &c., 433.
Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, M.A., K.C.
Sec. and Registrar, J. H. Hooper, M.A., Worcester.

BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

William Dalrymple MacLagan, D.D., *Archbishop of York* 1891-1908.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.	Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Arthur H. Baynes.....	<i>Natal</i>	1893	1900	Herbert Mather.....	<i>Antigua</i>	1897	1904
Alfred Barry.....	<i>Sydney, N.S.W.</i>	1884	1889	John Mitchinson.....	<i>Barbados</i>	1873	1881
C. H. Boulflower.....	<i>Dorking</i>	1905	1908	H. H. Montgomery.....	<i>Tasmania</i>	1889	1902
Edward T. Churton.....	<i>Nassau</i>	1886	1900	James Moorhouse.....	<i>Manchester</i>	1876	1903
Charles J. Corte.....	<i>Korea</i>	1889	1904	G. Evans Moule.....	<i>Mid-China</i>	1880	1907
Nathaniel Dawes.....	<i>Rockhampton</i>	1892	1908	Louis George Mylne.....	<i>Bombay</i>	1876	1897
Alfred Earle.....	<i>Marlborough</i>	1888	1904	G. Albert Ormsby.....	<i>Honduras</i>	1893	1907
Philip K. Fyson.....	<i>Hokkaido</i>	1898	1908	James L. Randall.....	<i>Reading</i>	1889	1908
Wm. Thos. Gaul.....	<i>Mashonaland</i>	1895	1907	Wm. Moore Richardson	<i>Zanzibar</i>	1895	1900
A. G. Sumner Gibson.....	<i>Cape Town</i>	1894	1906	Peter S. Royston.....	<i>Mauritius</i>	1872	1890
Field Flowers Goe.....	<i>Melbourne</i>	1889	1902	John Sheepshanks.....	<i>Norwich</i>	1893	1909
William T. Harrison.....	<i>Glasgow</i>	1888	1903	Chas. Maurice Stack.....	<i>Clother</i>	1886	1902
Ernest Noel Hodges.....	<i>Travancore</i>	1890	1904	Waite Hocken Stirling	<i>Falklands</i>	1869	1901
George F. Hose.....	<i>Singapore</i>	1881	1909	Edmund Craig Stuart	<i>Waipap</i>	1877	1893
Ernest G. Ingham.....	<i>Sierra Leone</i>	1883	1896	Fras. Hy. Thicknesse.....	<i>Leicester</i>	1888	1902
Edward R. Johnson.....	<i>Calcutta</i>	1876	1898	Samuel Thornton.....	<i>Ballarut</i>	1875	1900
Arthur M. Knight.....	<i>Rangoon</i>	1902	1909	Jas. Edwd. Cowell	<i>Wellton Calcutta</i>	1898	1901
Samuel E. Marsden.....	<i>Bathurst</i>	1889	1885	M. J. Stone-Wigg.....	<i>New Guinea</i>	1898	1908

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocations of Bishops and Clergy: there is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. Each Convocation consists of two Houses, the upper confined to the archbishops and bishops, the lower composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese in the province of Canterbury, and by every archdeaconry in the province of York. A fresh election is made with every new Parliament.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop. The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of London; Winchester; Bangor; Bath and Wells; Birmingham; Chichester; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester; Bristol; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; Llandaff; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; Salisbury; Southwark; Southwell; St. Albans; St. Asaph; St. Davids; Truro; Worcester.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. The Very Rev. the Deans. The Venerable the Archdeacons.

Also the following Proctors:

BANGOR.—*Chapter*, Canon Trevor. *Clergy*, T. Edwards; D. R. Lewis.
BATH & WELLS.—*Chapter*, Canon Church. *Clergy*, Preb. S. A. Boyd; F. Hancock.
BIRMINGHAM.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, H. Sutton; C. W. Barnard.
BRISTOL.—*Chapter*, Canon Tetley. *Clergy*, Canon R. G. Livingstone; C. Griffiths.
CANTERBURY.—*Chapter* (vacant).
Clergy, H. Bartram; Bp. of Croydon.
CHICHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Sanderson, D.D. *Clergy*, R. J. Salmon; A. M. Deane.
ELY.—*Chapter*, Canon V. H. Stanton, D.D. *Clergy*, J. H. Macaulay; H. H. B. Ayles.
ETON.—J. J. Hornby, *Proloc.*
EXETER.—*Chapter*, Canon Edmunds. *Clergy*, R. Martin; W. E. R. Pryke. [D.D.]
GLOUCESTER.—*Chapter*, Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, *Clergy*, H. Proctor; J. S. Sinclair.
HEREFORD.—*Chapter*, Canon Palmer. [Ingram. *Clergy*, E. F. Clayton; E. A. Winnington.]
LICHFIELD.—*Chapter*, A. H. Talbot. *Clergy*, C. N. Bolton; E. Phillips.
LINCOLN.—*Chapter*, Canon R. Bullock. *Clergy*, G. W. Jendwine; A. E. Moore.
LLANDAFF.—*Chapter*, Prebendary J. T. Harding. *Clergy*, Edward Lloyd; J. R. Buckley.
LONDON.—*Chapter*, Canon W. E. C. Newholt; Canon H. H. Henson. (*Westminster.*) *Clergy*, Preb. A. J. Ingram; Preb. Pennecfather.
NORWICH.—*Chapter*, Canon F. A. J. Hervey. *Clergy*, Canon F. B. de Chair; R. V. Barker.
OXFORD.—*Chapter*, Canon C. Biggs. *Clergy*, J. O. Johnston; A. O. Drummond.
PETERBOROUGH.—*Chapter*, Bishop of Leicester. *Clergy*, Canons C. R. Ball and H. S. Gedge.
ROCHESTER.—*Chapter* (vacant).
Clergy, Canon H. Arnott; (vacant).
ST. ALBANS.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, F. H. Fisher; F. Fox Lambert.
ST. ASAPH.—*Chapter*, Canon W. H. Fletcher. *Clergy*, David Jones; D. Davis.
ST. DAVID'S.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Swansea. *Clergy*, T. R. Walters; M. J. Powell.

SALISBURY.—*Chapter*, Canon E. S. Bankes. *Clergy*, Canon M. Hankey; D. Maclean.
SOUTHWARK.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, Canons Bristowe and Edwards.
SOUTHWELL.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, Canon Keymer; C. J. Hamilton.
TRURO.—*Chapter*, A. J. Worledge. *Clergy*, A. C. Thynne; C. E. Hammond.
WINCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon A. S. Valpy. *Clergy*, E. F. Bowring; W. Durst.
WINDSOR.—*Chapter*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry.
WORCESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Knox Little. *Clergy*, Canon E. A. Waller; G. Arbuthnot.

Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Actuary, Hugh Childers.

PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop. The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Durham; Ripon; Chester; Newcastle; Wakefield; Liverpool; Manchester; Carlisle; Sodor and Man.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Beverley, D.D. The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province. The Venerable the Archdeacons.

Also the following Proctors:

YORK.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Hull; Canon J. Watson. *Clergy*, Canons Argles and Robinson. *Clergy of Cleveland*, C. N. Gray; Ven. Chancellor Hutchings. *Of E. Riding*, Canon Lambert; W. J. F. V. Baker. *Of Sheffield*, Canons Gilmore and Wilson.
CARLISLE.—*Chapter*, Canon Bower. *Clergy*, Canon Hall; F. L. H. Millard. *Clergy of Westmorland*, Canons Trench and Ramsley. *Clergy of Furness*, J. U. N. Bardsley; C. Whitaker.
CHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Blencowe. *Clergy*, W. E. Torr; Canon Binney. *Clergy of Macclesfield*, Canon Gore; A. Symonds.
DURHAM.—*Chapter*, Canon Body. *Clergy*, Canons Baily and Hopkinson. *Clergy of Auckland*, Chancellor T. E. Espin; Canon H. Martin.
LIVERPOOL.—*Clergy*, Canons Smithwick and Hodgins. *Clergy of Warrington*, Canon Penrhyn; J. B. Cox.
MANCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Kelly. *Clergy*, Canons Russell and Rountree. *Lancaster*, A. R. Tomlinson; J. Pimblett. *Blackburn*, Bishop Thornton; A. W. M. Weatherly.
NEWCASTLE.—*Clergy of Northumberland*, Canons Lister and Lowe. *Clergy of Lindisfarne*, Canons Wilsden and Walker.
RIPON.—*Chapter*, Canon Garrod. *Clergy of Richmond*, S. G. Beal; H. Pollexfen. *Craven*, Canon Nash; W. A. Shuffrey. *Ripon*, Canon Wood; G. Sharp.
SODOR AND MAN.—*Chapter*, Canon F. J. Moore. *Clergy*, Canon E. B. Savage.
WAKEFIELD.—*Clergy of Halifax*, Canon Ivens and a vacancy. *Clergy of Huddersfield*, Canon How; T. H. Bywater.
Registrar.—Hen. A. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

THE HOUSES OF LAYMEN.

The House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury, as also for that of York, consists of members elected by the various Diocesan Conferences, who are themselves elected by the Laity of their respective Parishes or Rural Deaneries. The members are elected with every fresh Parliament.

258 Colonial and Missionary Bishops of the Church of England.

Sees.	PROVINCE OF CANADA.	Apptd.	Cly.	Sees.	PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.	Apptd.	Cly.
<i>Algoma</i>	George Thorneloe, D.D.	1897	32	<i>Wangaratta</i>	Thos. H. Armstrong, D.D.	1902	27
<i>Fredericton</i>	J. A. Richardson, D.D.	1907	78	<i>Brisbane</i> ... {	St. Clair Donaldson, D.D.		
<i>Huron</i>	D. Williams, D.D.	1905	158		<i>Archbishop & Metrop.</i> {	1904	67
<i>Montreal</i>	John Farthing, D.D.	1909	121	<i>Carpentaria</i>	Gilbert White, D.D.	1900	10
<i>Niagara</i>	John P. Du Moulin, D.D.	1896	63	<i>New Guinea</i>	(vacant)	1909	6
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	C. Lamb Worrell, D.C.L.	1904	113	<i>N. Queensland</i>	George H. Frodsham, D.D.	1902	15
<i>Ontario</i>	W. L. Mills, D.D.	1901		<i>Rockhampton</i>	George D. Halford, D.D.	1909	11
<i>Ottawa</i>	C. Hamilton, D.D., <i>Archb.</i> ..	1896	140		INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA.		
	<i>& Metrop.</i> 1909 (cons. '85)			<i>Adelaide</i>	Arthur N. Thomas, D.D.	1906	97
<i>Quebec</i>	A. Hunter Dunn, D.D.	1892	81	<i>Bunbury</i>	Fredk. Goldsmith, D.D.	1904	22
<i>Toronto</i>	J. Sweeney, D.D.	1909	183	<i>Perth</i>	Chas. Owen L. Riley, D.D.	1894	50
	{ Wm. Day Reeve, D.D., <i>Asst. Bp.</i> ..	1907		<i>Tasmania</i>	John Edward Mercer, D.D.	1902	82
	PROVINCE OF RUPTERTLAND.				PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.		
<i>Athabasca</i>	G. Holmes, D.D. (cons. '05)	1909	9	<i>Bloemfontein</i>	Arthur Chandler, D.D.	1901	45
<i>Calgary</i>	W. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D.	1887			{ W. M. Carter, D.D. (cons.		
<i>Keewatin</i>	Joseph Lofthouse, D.D.	1901	—	<i>Capetown</i> {	1891, <i>Archbp.</i>	1908	94
<i>Mackenzie River</i> (vacant)		1907	8		{ W. M. Cameron, D.D., <i>Co-adj.</i> ..	1906	
<i>Moosonee</i>	J. G. Anderson, D.D.	1909	11	<i>Grahamstown</i>	Chas. E. Cornish, D.D.	1896	84
<i>Qu'Appelle</i>	John Grisdale, D.D.	1897	52	<i>Lombom</i>	Wm. Edm. Smyth, M.B.	1893	8
	{ S. P. Matheson, D.D., <i>Archbp. of</i> ..			<i>Mashonaland</i>	E. N. Powell, D.D.	1907	13
<i>Rupert's</i>	<i>land</i> { <i>Rupert's land and Primate</i> ..	1905	86	<i>Natal</i>	Fredk. Saml. Baines, D.D.	1901	48
	<i>of Canada</i> (cons. 1903)			<i>Pretoria</i>	Michael B. Furse, D.D.	1909	31
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	J. A. Newnam, D.D.	1904	39	<i>St. Helena</i>	W. A. Holbech, D.D.	1905	4
<i>Yukon</i>	Isaac Stringer, D.D.	1905	7	<i>St. John's, Kaffraria</i>	J. W. Williams, D.D.	1901	44
	<i>Extra Provincial.</i>			<i>Zululand</i>	Wilmot L. Vyvyan, D.D.	1902	23
<i>Caledonia</i>	F. H. Duvernet, D.D.	1905	14		PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.		
<i>Columbia</i>	W. W. Perrin, D.D.	1893	27	<i>Antigua</i>	Walter Farrar, D.D.	1905	30
<i>New Westminster</i>	John Dart, D.C.L.	1895	56	<i>Barbados</i>	W. W. Swaby, D.D. (1893) ..	1900	58
	<i>and Kootenay</i>			<i>Guyana</i>	E. A. Parry, D.D.	1900	38
	PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.			<i>Honduras</i>	Herbert Bury, D.D.	1908	17
<i>Bombay</i>	Edwin Jas. Palmer, D.D.	1908	82	<i>Jamaica</i> ... {	E. Nuttall, D.D. <i>Abp. Prim.</i> ..	1880	96
<i>Calcutta</i>	{ R. S. Copleston, D.D.				{ A. E. Joselyne, D.D. <i>Asst.</i> ..	1905	
	{ (cons. 1875), <i>Met.</i>	1902	142	<i>Nassau</i>	{ W. B. Hornby, D.D. (cons.	1904	23
<i>Chota Nagpur</i>	F. Westcott, M.A.	1905	30	<i>Trinidad</i>	John F. Welsh, D.D.	1904	37
<i>Colombo</i>	Ernest A. Copleston, D.D.	1903	83		UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.		
<i>Lahore</i>	George A. Lefroy, D.D.	1899	107	<i>*China, Central</i>	W. Banister, D.D.	1909	—
<i>Lucknow</i>	Alfred Clifford, D.D.	1893	97	<i>*China, Mid-</i>	Herbert James Molony, D.D.	1907	31
<i>Madrass</i>	Henry Whitehead, D.D.	1899	134	<i>*China, North C.</i>	Perry Scott, D.D.	1880	10
<i>Nagpur</i>	Eyre Chatterton, D.D.	1902	32	<i>*China, West W.</i>	Wharton Cassells, D.D.	1895	12
<i>Rangoon</i>	R. S. Fyfe, D.D.	1909	40	<i>*Korea</i>	Arthur B. Turner, D.D.	1904	10
<i>Tinnevely & Madurai</i>	{ A. A. Williams, D.D.	1905	95	<i>*Equatorial Africa</i> (Western Niger, &c.) ..	Herbert Tugwell, D.D.	1894	50
<i>Travancore & Cochin</i>	C. H. Gill, D.D.	1905	41		<i>Assistant-Bishops, I. Oluwele</i> (1893); J. Johnson (1900); N. T. Hamlyn (1904).		
	PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.			<i>Falklands</i>	Edward Francis Every, D.D.	1902	34
<i>Auckland</i>	Moore R. Nelligan, D.D.	1902	90	<i>Fuk-Kien</i>	Horace M. E. Price, D.D.	1905	102
<i>Christchurch</i>	Churchill Julius, D.D.	1890	69	<i>Gibraltar</i>	Wm. Edwd. Collins, D.D.	1904	51
<i>Dunedin</i>	S. T. Nevill, D.D., <i>Primate</i> ..	1871	41	<i>Hokkaido</i>	Walter Andrews, D.D.	1909	7
<i>Melanesia</i>	Cecil Wilson, M.A.	1894	29	<i>*Jerusalem</i>	Geo. F. P. Blyth, D.D.	1887	51
<i>Nelson</i>	Chas. Oliver Mules, D.D.	1892	23	<i>Khartoum</i>	Llewellyn H. Gwynne, D.D.	1908	9
<i>Waipatu</i>	Alfred Walter Averill, D.D.	1909	60	<i>Kiushiu (S. Japan)</i>	A. Lea, D.D.	1909	—
<i>Wellington</i>	Frederick Wallis, D.D.	1895	57	<i>Labuan</i>	W. R. Mounsley, D.D.	1909	—
	PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.			<i>*Likoma</i>	Gerard Trower, D.D.	1901	13
<i>Bathurst</i>	Chas. E. Camidge, D.D.	1887	13	<i>*Madagascar</i>	Geo. Lanchester King, D.D.	1899	34
<i>Goulburn</i>	C. G. Barlow, D.D. (cons. '91)	1902	48	<i>Mauritius</i>	Fras. A. Gregory, D.D.	1904	23
<i>Grafton</i>	{ Henry Edwd. Cooper, ..			<i>Mombasa</i>	Wm. George Peel, D.D.	1899	21
	{ D.D. (cons. 1895)	1901	57	<i>Newfoundland</i>	Ll. Jones, D.D.	1878	71
<i>Newcastle</i>	J. F. Stretch, D.D. (cons. '95)	1906	53	<i>Osaka (Japan)</i>	Hugh Jas. Foss, D.D.	1899	24
<i>Riverina</i>	Ernest A. Anderson, D.D.	1895	15	<i>Polynesia</i>	T. C. Twitwell, D.D.	1908	5
<i>Sydney</i>	{ John Chas. Wright, D.D., ..			<i>Shantung (China)</i>	Geoffrey D. Iliff, D.D.	1903	—
	{ <i>Abp.</i> ; <i>Metrop. N.S.W.</i> ..	1909	231	<i>Sierra Leone</i> (vacant)		1909	41
	PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.			<i>Singapore, &c.</i>	C. J. Ferguson-Davie, D.D.	1909	22
<i>Ballarat</i>	A. V. Green, LL.D. (cons. '94)	1900	84	<i>*South Tokyo</i>	W. Awdry, D.D. (cons. '95)	1897	27
<i>Bendigo</i>	J. D. Langley, D.D.	1907	28	<i>Uganda</i>	A. R. Tucker, D.D.	1890	44
<i>Gippsland</i>	Arth. Wesley Pain, D.D.	1902	29	<i>Victoria, Hong Kong, & H. Lander</i> ..	D.D.	1907	43
<i>Melbourne</i>	{ Hy. Lowther Clarke, D.D., ..			<i>*Zanzibar</i>	Frank Weston, D.D.	1908	33
	{ <i>Archbp. and Metrop.</i> '05	1902	163		* Missionary Bishops.		

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses:—
Barking (St. Albans); *Barrow-in-F.* (Carlisle); *Beverley (York)*; *Burnley (Manchester)*; *Colchester (St. Albans)*; *Crediton (Exeter)*; *Croydon (Canterbury)*; *Derby (Southwell)*; *Dover (Canterbury)*; *Durham (Durham)*; *Grantham (Lincoln)*; *Guilford (Winchester)*; *Hull (York)*; *Islington (London)*; *Jarrow (Durham)*; *Kensington (London)*; *Kingston (Southwell)*; *Knarsborough (Ripon)*; *Leicester (Peterborough)*; *Lewes (Chichester)*; *Marlborough (Exeter)*; *Reading (Oxford)*; *Richmond (Ripon)*; *Sheffield (York)*; *Southampton (Winchester)*; *Stepney (London)*; *Swansea (St. David's)*; *Thetford (Norwich)*; *Whalley (Manchester)*; *Woolwich (Southwell)*.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED).

Sees.	APPROPRIATORS.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	In- cumbents.	Curates.	Income of Sec.
<i>Armagh</i> ... Most Rev. W. Alexander, D.D. (<i>cons.</i> 1867)		1896 ...	55,359 ...	90 ...	19 ...	£2,500
<i>Dublin</i> ... Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, D.D. (<i>cons.</i> 1894)		1897 ...	98,796 ...	147 ...	78 ...	2,500
BISHOPS.						
<i>Meath</i> Most Rev. James Bennett Keene, D.D.		1897 ...	10,205 ...	68 ...	14 ...	1,500
<i>Tuam</i> ... Rt. Rev. James O'Sullivan, D.D.		1890 ...	9,723 ...	60 ...	10 ...	1,493
<i>Cork</i> ... Rt. Rev. William Edward Meade, D.D.		1894 ...	31,935 ...	100 ...	35 ...	1,793
<i>Derry</i> Rt. Rev. George Alex. Chadwick, D.D.		1896 ...	50,741 ...	105 ...	18 ...	2,140
<i>Kilmore</i> ... Rt. Rev. Mervyn Archdall, D.D.		1897 ...	9,222 ...	58 ...	10 ...	1,500
<i>Kilmore</i> ... Rt. Rev. Alfred George Elliott, D.D.		1897 ...	31,210 ...	97 ...	26 ...	1,542
<i>Down</i> Rt. Rev. John Baptist Crozier, D.D.		1907 ...	204,773 ...	165 ...	56 ...	1,750
(cons. 1897)						
<i>Cashel</i> Rt. Rev. Henry Stewart O'Hara, D.D.		1900 ...	9,691 ...	55 ...	18 ...	1,462
<i>Ossory</i> ... Rt. Rev. Chas. F. D'Arcy, D.D. (<i>cons.</i> 1903)		1907 ...	22,446 ...	101 ...	34 ...	1,535
<i>Limerick</i> ... Rt. Rev. Raymond d'A. Orpen, D.D.		1907 ...	9,805 ...	53 ...	11 ...	1,408
<i>Clogher</i> ... Rt. Rev. Maurice Day, D.D.		1908 ...	37,183 ...	65 ...	10 ...	1,273

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D., D.C.L.

GENERAL SYNOD.

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. Wm. Colquhoun, B.D.; Ven. I. K. Latham, D.D.; Sir J. C. Meredith, LL.D.; Capt. R. Wade Thompson.

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), Thomas Greene, M.A., 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 23 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 12 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital now amounts only to £556,324, charged with annuities to 126 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £8,878,274, made up of Commutation £556,324, Parochial Sustentation £5,484,004, Episcopal Sustentation £563,944, Glebe purchase £351,036, Miscellaneous purposes £1,867,750, and Balances £55,213.

Since 1869, members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £6,715,557. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £203,650. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1907, was £100,616, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £269,946.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1901, was 581,089, or 13.0 per cent. of the entire population.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipd.	Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipd.
<i>Aberdeen</i> ... Rowland Ellis, D.D.		1906 ...	46 ...	£860	<i>Edinburgh</i> John Dowden, D.D.		1886 ...	32 ...	£887
<i>Argyll</i> ... Kenneth MacKenzie, D.D.		1907 ...	17 ...	578	<i>Glasgow</i> ... A. E. Campbell, D.D.		1904 ...	83 ...	930
<i>Brechin</i> ... Most Rev. W. R. F. Robbards, D.D. (<i>Primus</i> 1908)		1904 ...	34 ...	*983	<i>Moray</i> ... A. J. Maclean, D.D.		1904 ...	24 ...	*787
					<i>St. Andrews</i> C. E. Plumb, D.D.		1904 ...	49 ...	*689

* With residence.

Registrar to Primus, W. Robertson, S.S.C., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 404. Parsonages, 148. Clergy, 335. Communicants, 51,289.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the universities and royal burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 synods and 84 presbyteries, and there are over 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about

half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants in 1908 was 706,653. The sum of £554,145 was raised in 1908 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 453 chapels, at a cost of £1,681,330, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The original parishes were 924, in addition to which there are 453 new and 42 Parliamentary parishes, a total of 1,419; besides 246 churches and mission stations. The Presbyterian form of Church government as first set up in Scotland was superseded in 1662 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts; but at the Revolution in 1688, Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment, which it still preserves. LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, The Lord Kinaird.

MODERATOR, 1909, Right Rev. James Robertson, D.D. Agent, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1908, there were 1,620 congregations and 27 preaching stations. The total membership exceeded 506,000, and there were 2,362 Sunday Schools, with 240,303 scholars and 25,361 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 331 European Mission Agents and 4,063 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,089,101 7s. 10d. Offices, 1 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*.—According to the Census of 1901, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 443,494. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 presbyteries, 649 ministers, 568 congregations, with 106,472 communicants, 85,298 families, 8,142

Sabbath-school teachers, and 94,194 scholars. During the year 1908-1909 this branch contributed by congregational effort £222,581 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £285,089. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 14 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 31 ministerial with 5 medical missionaries in foreign parts. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 353 congregations, 12 preaching stations, and 86,421 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 82 missionaries abroad, including 34 women. In 1908 the amount raised for all purposes was £289,826. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. M. Macphail, M.A. *Financial Sec.*, John Leggat, 7 E. India Avenue, E.C. *Publications Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: *The Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revs. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

Wesleyan Methodists, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first Conference, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleys are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. When Wesley died the number of members was 76,968, and

since then the increase has been so great that about 12,000,000 people are now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world. At Washington, in October, 1891, it was reported that there were more than 30,000,000 Methodists. This statement has been recently repeated by leading Wesleyans; but no evidence is forthcoming to establish its accuracy, which is more than doubtful.—*Pres.*, Rev. W. Perkins; *Sec.*, Rev. J. Hornabrook.

Various distinct bodies of Methodists have been formed, the most important being—

1. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1820, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings" the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleys they are the most numerous of

all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement. — *President*, Sir W. P. Hartley.

2. *The Methodist New Connexion*, which was formed in 1797 by the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference and at once founded a new community.

3. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They exist principally in the West of England.

4. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which are an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodist, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan-Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the training of ministers; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in the Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous pamphlets, on suspicion of being the authors and circulators of which three ministers were expelled.

They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

United Methodist Church.—The three latter denominations—the Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christians, and the United Methodist Free Churches—secured an Act of Parliament in 1907 to authorise their union into one denomination, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline. A fund of 100,000 guineas has been raised to commemorate the union.—*President*, Rev. W. B. Lark; *Secretary*, Rev. J. Baxter.

Finances.—The Wesleyans raised in 1907–1908 £209,107 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £39,882; and £13,495 was expended for the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 247 in the four theological colleges. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £48,813 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Church* £12,333 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachers.	Members	On Pro- bation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,700	20,447	520,108	30,291	8,666	987,952
Primitive Methodists	1,178	16,158	212,168	...	4,484	465,531
United Methodist Church	843	5,540	148,072	9,547	2,362	374,657
Independent Methodists (1888) .....	...	424	8,686	251	145	27,219
Wesleyan Reformers	21	530	7,904	462	195	27,754

Other Religious Denominations.

THE INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, in England come next to the Methodists; they are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both episcopacy and presbyteries. They first appeared in the time of Elizabeth, under whom they were very harshly treated; in consequence great numbers repaired to North America; but their principles triumphed under the Commonwealth. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,652 churches and preaching stations containing 1,696,738 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,198. Of these 237 are temporarily without pastoral charge, 85 are engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 43 are occupied in secretarial work, and 413 by reason of age or ill-health have retired from pastoral duty. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1909–10*, Rev. J. D. Jones, B.D. *Secretary*, Rev. Richard J. Wells. *Office*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.

The Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, with 44 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Sec.*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Office*, 38 Eldon Street House, London, E.C.

THE BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in

one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in Associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1908, 4,124 chapels and 2,078 pastors. The members numbered 424,008. Sunday-school teachers 58,687, and Sunday scholars 576,344. In the U.S. they form one of the most numerous religious bodies, the "members" alone numbering over 6,000,000. Their missionaries are employed in India, Ceylon, China, Palestine, the West Indies, Africa, Brittany, and Italy. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNEXION is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. The form of Church government is presbyterian, and the Church is in federation with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England, &c. At the present time the body numbers—churches, 1,448; chapels and places of worship, 1,666; ministers and preachers, 1,304; deacons, 6,376; communicants, 185,224; on probation, 2,410; Sunday-school teachers, 28,392; scholars and teachers, 217,645; number belonging to the congregations (including communicants), 340,734. A sum amounting to £296,108 was collected for various religious purposes in 1908. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the

Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools. There are 327 English congregations with 27,540 communicants; all the rest are Welsh. *Moderator of General Assembly, 1909-1910*, Rev. Francis Jones, Abercely. *Secs.*, Rev. R. J. Rees, M.A., Aberystwyth, and J. Gwynedd Davies, Barmouth. *Statistical Secs.*, Rev. T. J. Morgan, Garn, near Aberystwyth, and Rev. E. Jones Evans, Walton, Liverpool.

The SALVATION ARMY is one of the most recent religious denominations, and one of the most successful. In Sept., 1908, the number of *Officers, Cadets and Empties* was 21,186, of *Corps and Outposts* 8,224, *Local Officers* 52,789. The number of countries occupied was 53, and of languages used 28. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 118 Rescue Homes for Fallen Women, 139 Slum Posts, 17 Prison-Gate Homes, 207 Shelters and Cheap Food Depots for the Homeless, 130 Workshops and Factories, 60 Labour Bureaux, 18 Farms, &c. GENERAL, William Booth.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels, and other places of worship. The Society of Friends, which consists of 19,019 members in Great Britain and Australasia, and 2,467 in Ireland, has 399 recorded ministers, including over 150 women; their places of worship, in

1908, numbered 421. The Friends support their own poor. *Central Office for Great Britain*, 12 Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C. Ireland has a separate organization, with *Office*, 6 Fustace Street, Dublin. The Churches of Christ have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers and 16,811 scholars. The Moravians (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) have about 60 congregations and preaching stations. The Catholic Apostolic Church have above 80 churches; the New Church (Swedenborgians), 75 societies, with 1,714 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 230,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers (*Chief Rabbi*, Dr. Hermann Adler, C.V.O., Chief Rabbi's Office, Finsbury Square, E.C.). The Jews support their own poor, and raise about £150,000 annually for religious and benevolent purposes. Their number throughout the world is computed at eleven millions. The Brethren, or Plymouth Brethren, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, and Liverpool. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester; the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and a mosque has been opened for Moslems.

The Roman Catholic Church.

In England there are 1 Archbishop and 15 Episcopal Sees; in Scotland 2 Archbishop and 4 Episcopal Sees; in Ireland 4 Archbishop and 23 Episcopal Sees. In the British Empire there are 30 Archbishop and 108 Episcopal Sees, with 34 Vicariates and 13 Prefectures Apostolic, as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.				IRELAND.			
	Archbishop.	COSS. CLERGY.			Archbishops—contd.	COSS. CLERGY.	
Westminster	Francis Bourne			Dublin	William J. Walsh	1885	559
	(translated from				N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux.	1883	
	Southwark 1903)	1896	540	Cashel	Thomas Fennelly		
	Patrick Fenton,				(succeeded 1902)	1901	117
	Bishop Auxiliary...	1904		Tuam	J. Healy (tr. 1903)	1884	142
	Bishops.				Bishops.		
Birmingham	Edward Hiley	1879	306	Achnary	John Lyster	1888	51
Clifton	George A. Burton	1903	136	Ardagh	Joseph Hoare	1895	102
Hexham and Newcastle	Richard Collins	1905	231	Clogher	P. McKenna	1909	110
				Clonfert	Vacant		75
Leeds	William Gordon	1890	170	Cloyne	Robert Browne	1894	139
Liverpool	J. R. Cowell, Coadj.	1905	453	Cork	Thomas O'Callaghan	1884	190
Middlesbrough	Thomas Whiteside	1894	114	Derry	Charles MacHugh	1907	110
Newport	Richard Lacy	1879	84	Down & Connor	John Tohill	1908	167
Northampton	John C. Hedley	1873	88	Dromore	Henry O'Neill	1901	55
Nottingham	Fredk. Wm. Keating	1908	127	Elphin	John Clancy	1895	104
Plymouth	Robert Brindle, D.S.O.	1889	123	Ferns	James Browne	1884	135
Portsmouth	Charles Graham	1891	275	Galway and	Thomas O'Dea	1903	78
	(John Baptist Cahill...	1900		Kerry	John Mangan	1904	128
	Wm. T. Cotter, Aux.	1905	326	Kildare and Leighton	Patrick Foley	1896	151
Salford	Louis Chas. Casatelli	1903	88	Killala	John Conmy	1892	41
Sheffield	John S. Vaughan, Aux.	1909	507	Killarney	Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Southwark	Hugh Singleton	1908	82	Kilmore	Andrew Boylan	1907	104
Wales, Merioneth	Peter E. Amigo	1904		Limerick	Edward T. O'Dwyer	1886	169
	Francis Mostyn	1895		Meath	Laurence Gaughran	1906	164
	SCOTLAND.—Archbishops.			Ossory	Abraham Brownrigg	1884	119
St. Andrews	James A. Smith (trans.			Raphoe	Patrick O'Donnell	1888	77
Edinburgh	from Dunkeld 1900)	1890	86	Ross	Denis Kelly	1897	28
Glasgow	John Maguire	1894	289	Waterford & Lismore	R. A. Sheehan	1892	167
Aberdeen	Donald Chisholm	1899	72				
Argyll & Isles	George J. Smith	1893	25				
Dunkeld	Angus MacFarlane	1901	47				
Galloway	William Turner	1893	32				
	IRELAND.—Archbishops.						
Armagh	Michael Card, Legue						
	(succeeded 1887)	1879	177				

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

EUROPE. Bishops:—				Cons.
	{Peter Pace, K.C.V.O. (Abp. of Rhodas)}			1877
Malta	{Paul Farrugia, Bp. Aux.}			1907
Goza	{John Camilleri}			1889
Gibraltar	{G. R. Barbieri, Vicar Apost.			1901

AMERICA.

Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Sharretti.

Archbishops.

Quebec	(Louis Nazaire Bégin.....)	1888
Halifax	(Paul Eugene Roy, Bp. Aux.)	1908
Kingston	Edward McCarthy.....	1906
Montreal.....	Charles Gauthier.....	1898
Ottawa	(Paul N. Bruchesi.....)	1897
Port of Spain	Zotique Racicot, Bp. Aux.	1904
Toronto	Vacant.....	
St. Boniface	John Pius Dowling.....	1909
St. John's, Newfoundland, Michael Howley	Fergus Patrick McEvay.....	1899
Vancouver, B.C. (Vacant).....	Louis Philip A. Langevin.....	1895
	Michael Howley.....	1892

Bishops.

Alexandria	William A. MacDonnell.....	1906
Antigonish.....	John Cameron.....	1870
Charlottetown.....	James McDonald.....	1890
Chatham, N.B.	Thomas F. Barry.....	1900
Chicoutimi.....	Michael Labrecque.....	1892
Hamilton	Thomas Joseph Dowling.....	1887
Harbour-Grace, John March		1906
Joliette	Joseph Archambeault.....	1904
London	(Vacant).....	
Nicolet.....	Joseph S. Brunault.....	1899
Pembroke	N. Z. Lorrain.....	1882
Peterborough	Richard O'Connor.....	1889
Prince Albert	Albert Pascal.....	1891
Rimouski	Andrew Blais.....	1890
Roseau.....	Philip Schelfhaut.....	1902
St. Albert	Emile Joseph Légal.....	1897
St. George's, N.P., Neil MacNeil		1895
St. Hyacinth	Alexis Bernard.....	1906
St. John, N. Brunswick, Timothy Casey		1900
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard		1904
Sherbrooke	Paul Stanislas La Rocque	1893
Three Rivers	F. X. Cloutier.....	1899
Valleyfield	Joseph Emard.....	1892
Victoria, B.C.	Alex. MacDonald.....	1908
Athabasca	(Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.)	1891
Curragh	(Celestine Jousard, Coadj.)	1909
Demerara	Vacant.....	
Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gustave Blanche, Vic. Ap.		1902
Honduras	Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1905
Jamaica	Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap.	1899
Mackenzie	John J. Collins, Vic. Ap.	1907
Teniskaming	Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.	1902
Surinam	Elias A. Latulipe, V. A.	1908
	Vacant.....	

AFRICA. Bishops:—

Basutoland.....	Julius J. Genez, V. A.	1909
Cape Colony.....	East.....Hugh MacSherry, V. A.	1896
Gold Coast	West.....John Rooney, Vic. Ap.	1886
Kenia	Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap.	1906
Lagos	Philip Perlo, V. A.	1909
Natal	Joseph Lang, Vic. Ap.	1902
Nyasasa	Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904
Orange R. Colony, Matthew Gaughren, V. A.		1897
Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap.		1898
Port Louis	Vacant.....	
Port Victoria, Seychelles, Mark Hndrisier.....		1890
Shiré	Augustus Prezeau, Vic. Ap.	1908
Sierra Leone	John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903
Transvaal.....	William J. Miller, Vic. Ap.	1904
Uganda, or Upper Nile, Henry Hanlon, V. A.		1894
Victoria Nyanza, North, H. Streicher, V. A.		1897
Zanzibar	Emilius Allgeyer, Vic. Ap.	1897

ASIA.

Delegate-Apostolic to India, Abp. Zaleski.

Archbishops.

Agra	Charles Gentili.....	1897
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ASIA. Archbishops—continued.

Cons.

Bombay	Hermann Jürgens.....	1907
Calcutta	Brice Meuleman.....	1902
Colombo	Antony Coudert.....	1898
Cyprus	Peter Zoghbe.....	1906
Madras	(Joseph Colgan.....)	1882
Verapoly.....	(John Aelen, Bp. Coadj.)	1902
	Bernard Arguinzonis.....	1896

Bishops.

Allahabad	Peter Gramigna.....	1904
Arabia (Aden)	Bernardine T. Clarke, V. Ap.	1902
Burma, East	Victor Emmi. Segrada, V. A.	1908
Burma, North	Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1906
Burma, South	Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1893
Changanacherry, Matthew Makil, Vic. Ap.		1896
Cochin	José Ribeiro.....	1909
Coimbatore.....	Augustine Roy.....	1904
Dacca	Francis Linneborn.....	1909
Ernakulam	Louis Pareparambil, V. A.	1896
Galle.....	Joseph van Reeth.....	1895
Hong Kong.....	Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap.	1905
Hyderabad.....	Denis Vismara.....	1909
Jaffna	Henry Joulain.....	1893
Kandy.....	Clement Pagnani.....	1897
Krishnagar	Santino Tavaggio.....	1906
Kumbakonam	Hugh M. Bottero.....	1899
Lahore.....	Fabian A. Estermans.....	1905
Malacca	Emile Barillon.....	1904
Mangalore	Abundus Cavadini.....	1896
Melapur	T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro.....	1899
Mysore	Eugene Louis Kleiner.....	1890
Nagpur	(Augustine F. Bask, Coadj.)	1906
Poonia	Francis S. Coppel.....	1907
Quilon	Henry Doering.....	1900
Trichinopoly	A. M. Benzieker.....	1900
Trichur	John Mary Barthe.....	1890
Trincomalee	(A. Faissandier, Coadj.)	1909
Vizagapatam	John Menachery, Vic. Ap.	1896
	Charles Lavigne.....	1887
	John Mary Clerc.....	1891

AUSTRALASIA. Archbishops:—

Sydney	Cardinal Patrick Moran.....	
	(transf. from Ossory 1884).....	1872
Adelaide	Michael Kelly, Abp. Coadj.	1901
Brisbane	John O'Reilly.....	1888
Hobart	Robert Dunne.....	1882
Melbourne	Patrick Delany.....	1893
	Thomas Carr.....	1883
New Guinea	(L. Andrew Navarre, Vic. Ap.)	1889
Wellington	(A. G. de Boismenu, Bp. Coadj.)	1897
	Francis Redwood.....	1874

Bishops.

Armidale	Patrick J. O'Connor.....	1903
Auckland	George M. Lenihan.....	1896
Ballarat	Joseph Higgins.....	1888
Bathurst	John Dunne.....	1901
Christchurch	John J. Grimes.....	1887
Cooktown.....	Dominic Murray, Vic. Ap.	1898
Dunedin.....	Michael Verdon.....	1896
Fiji	Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost.	1887
Geraldton	William Kelly.....	1898
Gilbert Islands	Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1889
Goulburn	John Gallagher.....	1895
Lismore	Vacant.....	
Maitland	Patrick Dwyer, Coadj.	1897
Perth	Matthew Gibney.....	1886
Port Augusta	John Norton.....	1906
Rockhampton	James Duhig.....	1907
Sale	James Corbett.....	1885
Sandhurst	Stephen Reville.....	1885
Victoria	F. X. Gsell, Administrator.....	
Wilcannia	John Dunne.....	1887

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	Elect.
High Steward, Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., <i>Merton</i>	1907
Vice-Chan., T. H. Warren, D.C.L., President of Magdalen	1896
Proctors, W. Ramsden, D.M., <i>Pemb.</i> , 1909; G. B. Cronshaw, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1906
Burgesses, Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot, D.C.L., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> , 1878; Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of <i>All Souls</i>	1909
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1899
Deputy Steward, Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Fellow of <i>All Souls</i>	1876
Public Orator, W. W. Merry, D.P., <i>Lincoln</i>	1905
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1880
Bodleian's Librarian, E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1899
Sub-Librarians, F. Madan, M.A., <i>B.N.C.</i> , 1880; A. E. Cowley, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1882
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., <i>Magd.</i> , Sec. of Museum, Henry Balfour, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1899
Radclyffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., <i>New Coll.</i>	1909
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Hogarth, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1900
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1909
Keeper of the Indian Institute, Professor Macdonell, C.C.C.	1909
Registrar of the University, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i>	1907
Assistant Registrar, E. S. Craig, M.A., <i>Univ. Radcliffe</i> , Observer, A. A. Rambaut, D.Sc. (Dublin), <i>Queen's</i>	1907
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, William B. Gamlen, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1897
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1873
Combers of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> , 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1908
Univ. Counsel, J. A. Simon, K.C., M.A., M.P., <i>All Souls</i>	1908
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1909
Bedeis, H. M. S. Lodge, <i>Divinity</i> ; A. S. Renshaw, <i>Medicine</i> ; E. Parker, <i>Law</i> ; W. Moon, <i>Arts</i>	1900
Organist, F. Iliffe, M.S.D., <i>St. John's</i>	1900
Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy	1900

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.
 Heads of Houses, The Dean of *Ch. Ch.*; Warden of *New Coll.*; Principal of *Jesus*; Principal of *B.N.C.*; Master of *Univ.*; President of *C.C.C.*
 Professors, The Professor of Exegesis; the Waynflete Professor of Physiology; the Camden Professor of Ancient History; the Professor of Comparative Physiology; the Professor of Pure Mathematics; the Professor of Human Anatomy.

Members of Convocation, H. T. Gerrans, M.A.; P. E. Matheson, M.A.; H. A. Wilson, M.A.; E. M. Walker, M.A.; S. Ball, M.A.; W. M. Geldart, M.A.

1. PUBLIC EXAMINERS: Final Honour Schools.
In Literis Humanioribus, H. W. Blunt, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; E. M. Walker, M.A., *Queen's*; H. S. Jones, M.A., *Trinity*; H. W. B. Joseph, M.A., *New*; P. V. M. Benecke, M.A., *Magd.*

In Scientiis Math. at Phys., E. B. Elliott, M.A., *Magd.*; P. J. Kirkby, M.A., *Exeter*; C. E. Haselfoot, M.A., *Heref.*

In Scientiis Naturali, Preliminary, D. H. Nagel, M.A., *Trin.*; W. N. Stocker, M.A., *B.N.C.*; B. Lambert; D. L. Chapman, M.A., *Jesus*; A. B. Rendle; G. H. Grosvenor, M.A., *New Phil.*; C. T. R. Wilson, M.A.; J. Walker, M.A., *Univ.*; W. H. Perkin; A. F. Walden, M.A., *New*; J. B. Leathes; W. Ramsden, D.M., *Pembroke*; G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., *Exeter*; J. Reynolds Green, D.Sc. (*Camb.*); D. H. Scott, *Ch. Ch.*; Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc.; J. E. Maer, D.Sc.
In Jurisprudentia, Preliminary, M. W. Patterson, M.A., *Trin.*; A. L. F. Smith, M.A., *Magd.*; J. C. V. Behan, M.A., B.C.L., *Hereford*.
In Jurisprudentia, Final, R. W. Lee, M.A., *Ware*; J. C. Miles, B.C.L., *Merton*; A. T. Carter, M.A., D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.*
In Historia Modernâ, A. Hassall, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; W. H. Hutton, B.D., *St. John's*; G. Baskerville, M.A., *Keble*; R. S. Rait, M.A., *New*; C. T. Atkinson, M.A., *Exeter*.
In Sacra Theologia, G. A. Cooke, D.D., *Oriel*; H. A. Wilson, M.A., *Magd.*; F. H. Dudden, D.D., *Lincol.*
In English Language and Literature, A. O. Belfour, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; W. H. Dixon; Prof. J. Wright, M.A., *Exeter*; Prof. Raleigh, M.A., *Magd.*
Modern Languages, H. Oelsner; H. E. Berthou, M.A., *Wadham*; C. H. Herford; F. L. Armitage, M.A., *Trinity*.

Final Pass Schools.

B. W. Henderson, M.A., *Exeter*; G. H. Stevenson, M.A., *Univ.*; W. A. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., *Magd.*; J. Solomon, M.A., *Balliol*; W. L. Grant, M.A., *Balliol*; R. F. Hodgkin, M.A., *Queen's*; W. H. V. Reade, M.A., *Keble*; A. J. Jenkinson, M.A., *B.N.C.*; B. Bruce, M.A., *St. John's*; E. W. Webster, M.A., *Wad.*; T. H. Penson, M.A., *Ware*; C. G. Robertson, M.A., *All Souls*; F. Morgan, M.A., *Keble*; T. R. Potts, D.C.L., *Lincol.*; P. J. Kirkby, M.A., *Exeter*; G. F. Carter, M.A., *B.N.C.*; J. Williams, D.C.L., *Lincol.*; H. G. Fiedler, H. Cohen, M.A., *Jesus*; F. de Zulveta, M.A., *New*; C. F. Burney, D.D., *St. John's*; K. D. Mackenzie, M.A., *Pemb.*; G. P. A. Acworth, M.A., *Ware*; Capt. G. S. Clive; C. T. Atkinson, M.A., *Exeter*.

2. MODERATORS.—Honour Schools.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, H. L. Henderson, M.A., *New Coll.*; S. G. Owen, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; H. L. Drake, M.A., *Pemb.*; R. W. Livingstone, M.A., *C.C.C.*; F. W. Hall, M.A., *St. John's*.
In Disciplinis Mathematicis, A. L. Dixon, M.A., *Merton*; C. H. Thompson, M.A., *Queen's*; E. H. Hayes, M.A., *New*.

Pass School.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, E. A. Burroughs, M.A., *Heref.*; J. L. Stokes, M.A., *St. John's*; R. F. Dale, M.A., *Keble*; W. D. Ross, M.A., *Oriel*; J. B. Baker, M.A., *Non-Coll.*; R. G. Parsons, M.A., *Univ.*

3. MASTERS OF THE SCHOOLS.

T. W. Allen, M.A., *Queen's*; E. E. Gerner, M.A., *Jesus*; J. Tracey, M.A., *Keble*; H. C. Wace, M.A., *B.N.C.*; H. D. Farquharson, M.A., *Univ.*; E. S. Bouchier, M.A., *Exeter*.

PROFESSORS, &c.

Anatomy (<i>Lees Reader</i>), J. Barclay, M.A....	Elect.
Anthropology, E. B. Tylor, Hon. D.C.L., <i>Ball.</i>	1895
Arabic (<i>Laud's</i>), D. S. Margoliouth, D.Litt., <i>New Coll.</i>	1888
Archæology (<i>Lincol.</i>), P. Gardner, M.A., <i>Lincol.</i>	1887
Archæology (<i>Preliminary</i>), A. J. Evans, M.A., D.Litt., <i>B.N.C.</i>	1909
Assyriology, A. H. Sayce, D.Litt., <i>Queen's</i> ...	1891
Astronomy (<i>Savilian</i>), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., <i>New Coll.</i>	1893

	Elect. 1888		Elect.
<i>Botany</i> (Sherard), S. H. Vines, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>		<i>Interpretation of Holy Scripture</i> (Oriol),	
<i>Celtic</i> , Sir John Rhys, D.Litt., <i>Principal</i> of		G. A. Cooke, D.D., <i>Oriel</i> ,	1908
<i>Jesus</i>	1877	<i>Jurisprudence</i> (C.C.C.), P. Vinogradoff,	
<i>Chemistry</i> (Waynflete), W. Odling, M.A., <i>Worc.</i>	1878	Hon. D.C.L., C.C.C.,	1903
<i>Chinese</i> , T. L. Bullock, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1892	<i>Latin Literat.</i> (C.C.C.), R. Ellis, M.A., C.C.C.	1893
<i>Civil Law</i> (Regius), H. Goudy, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1893	<i>Law</i> (Vinerian) (vacant)	
<i>Colonial History</i> (Beit), H. E. Egerton,		<i>Logic</i> (Wykeham), J. Cook Wilson, M.A., <i>New</i>	
M.A., <i>All Souls Coll.</i>	1906	Coll.	1883
<i>Comparative Anatomy</i> (Linacre), G. C.		<i>Medicine</i> (Reg.), W. Osler, Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S.,	
Bourne, D.Sc., <i>Merton Coll.</i>	1906	Ch. Ch.	1904
<i>Comparative Philology</i> , J. Wright, M.A.,		<i>Military History</i> (Chichele), H. S. Wil-	
<i>Exeter</i>	1901	kinson, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1909
<i>Divinity</i> (Regius), W. Ince, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> ..	1878	<i>Mineralogy</i> , H. L. Bowman, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1909
<i>Divin.</i> (Margaret), W. Sanday, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1895	<i>Modern History</i> (Chichele), C. W. C. Oman,	
<i>Eccles. Hist.</i> (Reg.), E. W. Watson, D.D.,		M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1905
<i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1908	<i>Modern History</i> (Reg.), C. H. Firth, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1904
<i>Engineering Science</i> , C. F. Jenkin, M.A., <i>New</i>		<i>Moral Philosophy</i> (Waynflete), T. Case, M.A.,	
<i>Coll.</i>	1908	<i>President of Corpus</i>	1889
<i>English History</i> —Ford Lecturer, G. Ed-		<i>Moral Philosophy</i> (Whyte), J. A. Stewart,	
mundson, M.A., B.N.C.	1909	M.A., C.C.C.	1897
<i>English Literature and Anglo-Saxon</i> ,		<i>Music</i> , Sir Walter Parratt, M.A., D.Mus.,	
Arthur S. Napier, M.A., D.Litt., <i>Merton</i>	1885	<i>Magdalen</i>	1908
<i>English Literature</i> , W. A. Raleigh, M.A.,		<i>Natural Philosophy</i> (Sedleian), A. E. H.	
<i>Magdalen</i>	1904	Love, D.Sc., <i>Queen's</i>	1899
<i>Exegesis</i> (Ireland), W. Lock, D.D., <i>Warden</i>		<i>Papirology</i> , B. P. Grenfell, D.Litt., <i>Queen's</i>	1908
<i>of Kible</i>	1895	<i>Pastoral Theology</i> (Reg.), R. L. Otley,	
<i>Exp. Phil.</i> , R. B. Clifton, M.A., <i>Merton</i> ..	1865	D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1903
<i>Fine Art</i> (Slade), C. J. Holmes, Hon. M.A.,		<i>Pathology</i> , G. Dreyer, M.A., <i>Oriel Coll.</i>	1907
B.N.C.	1905	<i>Physics</i> (Wykeham Prof.), J. S. E. Town-	
<i>Geology</i> , W. J. Sollas, M.A., <i>University</i>	1897	send, M.A., <i>New</i>	1900
<i>Geometry</i> (Savilian), W. Esson, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1897	<i>Physiology</i> (Waynflete), F. Gotch, M.A.,	
<i>German Language and Literature</i> , H. G.		D.Sc., <i>Magdalen</i>	1895
Fiedler, M.A.	1909	<i>Poetry</i> , J. W. Mackail, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1906
<i>Greek</i> (Regius), G. G. Murray, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1908	<i>Political Econ.</i> , F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., <i>All</i>	
<i>Hebrew</i> (Regius), S. R. Driver, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1882	<i>Souls Coll.</i>	1891
<i>History, Ancient</i> (Camden), F. Haverfield,		<i>Pure Mathematics</i> (Waynflete), E. B. Elliott,	
M.A., B.N.C.	1907	M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1892
<i>Human Anatomy</i> , A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1885	<i>Romance Languages</i> , H. Oelsner, M.A.	1909
<i>International Law</i> (Chichele), T. E. Holland,		<i>Rural Economy</i> (Sibthorp), W. Somerville,	
D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1874	M.A., <i>St. John's Coll.</i>	1906

Found.	Colleges, &c.	HEADS.	Elect.	Gross Income.	Contribu- to Univer- purposes.	Under- graduates.	Members of Con- vocation.
				£	£		
1437	<i>All Souls</i>	Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.C.L., M.P., <i>Warden</i>	1881	31,140	5,506	4	88
1262	<i>Balliol</i>	J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1907	19,719	314	257	438
1509	<i>Brasenose</i>	C. B. Herberden, M.A., <i>Principal</i>	1880	22,668	1,508	137	395
1532	<i>Ch. Ch.</i>	T. B. Strong, D.D., <i>Dean</i>	1901	62,626	3,896	308	742
1516	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	Thomas Case, M.A., <i>President</i>	1904	20,011	1,542	87	248
1314	<i>Exeter</i>	W. W. Jackson, D.D., <i>Rector</i>	1887	16,229	139	196	500
1874	<i>Hertford</i>	H. Boyd, D.D., <i>Principal</i>	1877	8,549	16	134	151
1571	<i>Jesus</i>	Sir John Rhys, M.A., D.Litt., <i>Principal</i>	1895	20,559	977	160	191
1427	<i>Lincoln</i>	W. W. Merry, D.D., <i>Rector</i>	1884	10,702	288	116	204
1456	<i>Magdalen</i> ...	T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. (Vice- Chan.), <i>Pres.</i>	1885	70,791	7,532	197	384
1270	<i>Merton</i>	T. Bowman, M.A., <i>Warden</i>	1903	34,694	2,987	133	293
1386	<i>New Coll.</i>	W. A. Spooner, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1903	45,865	3,526	293	477
1326	<i>Oriel</i>	C. L. Shadwell, D.C.L., <i>Provost</i>	1905	18,918	571	114	258
1624	<i>Pembroke</i>	Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L., <i>Master</i>	1899	8,616	70	116	186
1340	<i>Queen's</i>	J. R. Magrath, D.D., <i>Provost</i>	1878	25,171	1,134	168	298
1555	<i>St. John's</i>	H. A. James, D.D., <i>President</i>	1909	39,109	1,375	215	318
1554	<i>Trinity</i>	H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., <i>President</i> ..	1907	75,423	1,59	190	419
1249	<i>University</i>	R. W. Macan, M.A., D.Litt., <i>Master</i> ...	1906	18,768	198	192	330
1613	<i>Wadham</i>	P. A. Wright-Henderson, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1903	11,509	190	133	232
1714	<i>Worcester</i>	C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., <i>Provost</i>	1903	9,933	60	118	243
1269	<i>St. Edm. Hall</i>	E. Moore, D.D., <i>Principal</i>	1864	—	—	42	35
1869	<i>Kible</i>	W. Lock, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1897	—	—	228	315
1868	<i>Non-Coll. Stu.</i>	R. Wm. M. Pope, D.D., <i>Censor</i>	1890	—	—	235	149
	<i>Marcon's Hall</i>	C. Abdy Marcon, M.A.		—	—	34	10
	<i>Pope's Hall</i> ..	J. O'E. Pope, M.A.		—	—	12	14
	<i>Parker's</i>	E. S. Parker, M.A.		—	—	7	3
		Total				3,826	6,831

Russian, &c., (vacant).....	Elect.
Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., Corpus.....	1909
Septuagint, R. H. Charles, M.A., Exeter ..	1899
Zend Philology, L. H. Mills, Hon. M.A.....	1905
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, M.A., Jesus.....	1898
	1893

PRIZEMEN, &c., 1909.—THE CHANCELLOR'S.

English Essay—H. A. Smith, B.A., St. John's.	
Latin Verse—J. N. Dark, St. John's.	
Latin Essay—No award.	
GAISFORD. Greek Verse—A. E. F. Spencer, Ch. Ch.	
Greek Prose—G. D. Brooks, Worcester.	
NEWDIGATE. Engl. Verse—P. T. A. Ashton	
Gwatkin, Balliol.	
CORDEEN—R. V. Lennard, B.A., New Coll.	
Welsh Prize—A. B. Thompson, New Coll.; T. O.	
Thompson, St. John's.	
Arnold—J. C. Walton, B.A.C.	
Lothian—F. H. Lyon, Magd.	
Stanhope—L. V. Davies Owen, Keble.	
Conington—(no candidate).	
Ellerton—Rev. E. F. Morrison, B.A., Line.	
Rollston—C. C. Dobell, B.A., Trin. Camb.	
Greek Testament (senior)—M. H. Segal, B.A.,	
Non-Coll.	
Greek Testament (junior)—L. Owen, St. John's.	
Septuagint (senior)—A. Gaunt, Trin.	
Septuagint (junior)—L. Owen, St. John's.	
Syriac—W. A. Davies, Non-Coll.	
Gladstone Memorial—A. T. P. Williams, Jesus.	
M. Arnold Memorial—(no candidate). [1908].	
English Poem—S. J. W. L. Lucas, M.A., Univ.	
Herbert Memorial—N. H. P. Somerset, Queen's.	

Radcliffe—A. F. Herz, D.M., Magd.	
Beit—(no candidate).	
Oldham—S. T. Collins, Wadham.	

SCHOLARS, &c., 1909.

Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship—M. W. Flack,	
Keble.	
Craven (Fellow)—W. R. Halliday, B.A., New.	
Vinerian—G. D. Johnston, B.A., Ch. Ch.	
Hertford—A. P. Waterfield, Ch. Ch.	
Ireland—R. A. Knox, Balliol.	
Craven—R. A. Knox, Balliol; E. A. Barber,	
New; L. W. Hunter, New Coll.	
Derby—F. A. B. Newman, Univ.	
Abbott—W. W. Sweet-Escott, Magd.	
John Locke—J. C. Flugel, B.A., Balliol.	
Chinese—Jayaswal Kashi Prashad, Non-Coll.	
Burdett-Coutts—(1909. No election).	
Kennicott (senior)—G. G. V. J. T. H. Stonehouse,	
M.A., Exeter.	
Kennicott (junior)—W. A. Davies, B.A., Non-Coll.	
Pusey and Ellerton—D. G. Learoyd, Wadham.	
Boden Sanskrit—E. H. Johnston, B.A., New.	
Denger and Johnson—A. E. J. Rawlinson, B.A.,	
C.C.C.; A. L. Davies, B.A., Queen's.	
Eldon, Law—J. N. Daynes, Magd.	
Mathematics (senior)—J. Hodgkinson, B.A., Jesus.	
" (junior)—A. L. Atkin, St. John's.	
" (exhibition)—H. Coates, C.C.C.	
Geography—H. Wallis, B.A., Hertford.	
Passmore Edwards—J. C. Stewart, Oriel.	
Squire—C. B. Reynolds, Oriel; B. A. de Sau-	
marez, Keble.	

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. John Wm. Strutt, Baron	Elect.
Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Trin. ...	1908
Vice-Chancellor, A. J. Mason, D.D., Pemb.	1908
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Thomas de Grey,	
Baron Walsingham, LL.D., Trin.	1891
Repre. in Par., S. H. Butcher, M.A., Trin.	
John F. Peel Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., Trin.	
Commissionary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C.,	
Trin.	1906
Deputy High Steward, Rt. Hon. Alfred	
Lyttelton, M.A., K.C., Trin.	1900
Public Orator, J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., St. John's	
Registrar, J. Willis Clark, M.A., Trin. ...	1899
Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., Trin.	1876
Counsel, Rt. Hon. A. Cohen, M.A., K.C., Magd.	1891
Esquire Bedells, A. P. Humphry, M.A., Trin.	1889
A. H. Evans, M.A., Clare.	1879
Director of the Observatory, Sir Robert	1877
Stawell Ball, M.A., King's.	1900
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology,	
R. C. Punnett, M.A., Caius.	
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, S. C.	
Cockerell, M.A.	1909
Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., King's	1908
Curator in Zoology, H. Scott, B.A., Trin....	
Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and	
Ethnology, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., Trin.	
Curator of the Botanic Garden, R. I. Lynch, M.A.	
COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.	
The Chancellor: the Vice-Chancellor; the Master	
of Trinity Hall; the Master of Pembroke;	
Prof. Forsyth, Trin.; Prof. Sir R. S. Ball,	
King's; R. F. Scott, M.A., Master of St. John's;	
Dr. Gaskell, Trin. Hall; W. Durnford, King's;	
J. H. Gray, Queen's, till 7 Nov., 1910. The	
Master of Gonville and Caius; the President	

of Queens'; Professor Kenny, Down; Professor Seward, Emn.; Dr. Keynes, Pemb.; Dr. Tanner, St. John's; W. L. Mollison, M.A., Clare; R. S. J. Parry, B.D., Trin., till 7 Nov., 1912.

PROFESSORS.

	Elect.
Agricultural Botany, R. H. Biffen, M.A.,	
Emn.	1908
Agriculture (Drapers) T. B. Wood, M.A., Cai.	1907
Anatomy, A. Macalister, M.D., St. John's...	1883
Ancient History, J. S. Reid, Litt.D., Caius	1899
Anglo-Saxon, W. W. Skeat, Litt.D., Christ's	1878
Arabic (Sir T. Adams), E. G. Browne, M.A., Pem.	1902
" (Ld. Alm.), A. A. Bevan, M.A., Trin.	1893
Arch. (Disney), W. Ridgeway, M.A., Caius	1908
Astro. (Loewes), Sir R. S. Ball, M.A., King's	1892
Astronomy (Plumier), Sir G. H. Darwin,	
K.C.B., M.A., Trin.	1883
Astrophysics, H. F. Newall, M.A., Trin. ...	1909
Biology, W. Bateson, M.A., Joh.	1908
Biology (Quick), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., Magd.	1906
Botany, A. C. Seward, M.A., Emmanuel ...	1906
Chemistry, W. J. Pope, M.A., Pet.	1908
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., Trin.	1897
Civil Law (Reg.), E. C. Clark, LL.D., St. John's	1872
Dialects (Regius), H. B. Swete, D.D., Caius	1890
" (Marg.), W. R. Inge, M.A., King's ...	1907
" (Hulsean), W. E. Barnes, D.D., Pet.	1901
" (Norrisian), F. C. Burkitt, M.A., Trin.	1905
" (Ely), V. H. Stanton, D.D., Trin.	1889
Ecclesiastical History (Dixie), Henry Mel-	
ville Gwatkin, M.A., Emmanuel	1891
Exptl. Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson, M.A., Trin.	1884
Fine Art (Slade), C. Waldstein, Litt.D., King's	1907
Geology (Woodwardian), T. McK. Hughes,	
M.A., Clare	1873

<i>Greek (Reg.)</i> , H. Jackson, O.M., Litt.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1906
<i>Hebrew (Reg.)</i> , E. H. Kennett, M.A., <i>Queens</i>	1903
<i>Latin</i> , J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ...	1872
<i>Law (Down.)</i> , C. S. Kenny, LL.D., <i>Down.</i>	1907
<i>International Law</i> , L. Oppenheim, M.A. ...	1908
<i>Mathematics (Lucasian)</i> , Sir J. Larmor, M.A., <i>Joh.</i>	1903
<i>Mechanics and Applied Mechanics</i> , Bertram Hopkinson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1903
<i>Med. (Downing)</i> , J. B. Bradbury, M.D., <i>Down.</i>	1894
<i>Mental Philo. & Logic</i> , J. Ward, Sc.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1897
<i>Mineralogy</i> , W. J. Lewis, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> ...	1881
<i>Modern Hist. (Reg.)</i> , J. B. Bury, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1902
<i>Moral Philos.</i> , W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., <i>King's</i>	1900
<i>Music</i> , Sir Charles V. Stanford, Mus.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1887
<i>Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian)</i> , Sir James Dewar, M.A., <i>Peterhouse</i>	1875
<i>Pathology</i> , G. S. Woodhead, M.A., <i>Trin. H.</i>	1899
<i>Physic (Regius)</i> , T. C. Allbutt, M.D., <i>Caius</i>	1892
<i>Physiology</i> , J. N. Langley, Sc.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1903
<i>Political Econ.</i> , A. C. Pigou, M.A., <i>King's</i> ...	1908
<i>Sadderian</i> , A. R. Forsyth, Sc.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1895
<i>Sanskrit</i> , E. J. Rapson, M.A., <i>Joh.</i>	1906
<i>Surgery</i> , F. H. Marsh, M.A., <i>Down.</i>	1903
<i>Zoology</i> , &c., J. S. Gardiner, M.A., <i>Caius</i> ...	1909
<i>Hulsean Lect.</i> , Rev. W. E. Chadwick, D.D., <i>Jesus</i>	1909
<i>Lady Margaret Preacher</i> , Rev. V. H. Stanton, D.D., <i>Trinity</i>	1909

READERS.

<i>Botany</i> , F. F. Blackman, M.A., <i>Joh.</i>	1904
<i>Classical Archæol.</i> , A. B. Cook, M.A., <i>Queens</i>	1907
<i>Classics (Brereton)</i> , W. Ridgeway, M.A., <i>Cai.</i>	1907
<i>Comparative Philology</i> , P. Giles, M.A., <i>Emm.</i>	1891
<i>Eng. Law</i> , H. D. Hazeltine, Hon. M.A., <i>Emm.</i>	1907
<i>Ethnology</i> , Dr. Haddon	1909
<i>Forestry</i> , A. Henry, M.A., <i>Caius</i>	1907
<i>Talmudic</i> , Israel Abrahams, M.A., <i>Chr.</i>	1902
<i>Sanders in Bibliography</i> , F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1907
<i>Germanic</i> , K. Brel, Litt.D., <i>King's</i>	1900
<i>Romance</i> , E. G. W. Braumholtz, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1900
<i>Chem. Physiology</i> , F. G. Hopkins, M.A. <i>Emm.</i>	1902
<i>Zoology</i> , A. E. Shipley, M.A., <i>Christ's</i>	1908
<i>Metalurgy (Goldsmiths)</i> , C. T. Heycock, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1908

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

<i>Classics (Epigraphy & Dialects)</i> , S. G. Campbell, M.A., <i>Christ's</i>	
<i>Ancient History</i> , L. Whibley, M.A., <i>Pem.</i> ; N. Wedd, M.A., <i>King's</i>	
<i>Mathematics</i> , Dr. Hobson, <i>Chr.</i> ; Dr. Baker, <i>St. John's</i> ; H. W. Richmond, M.A., <i>King's</i> ; R. A. Herman, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; T. J. L'A. Bromwich, <i>Joh.</i>	
<i>Mathematics (Stokes Lecturer)</i> , Dr. Hobson. (Cayley Lecturer), Dr. Baker.	
<i>Experimental Physics</i> , G. F. C. Searle, M.A., <i>Pet.</i> ; C. T. R. Wilson, M.A., <i>Sid.</i>	
<i>Botany</i> , A. G. Tansley, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	
<i>Chemistry</i> , Dr. Sell ; Dr. Fenton.	
<i>Organic Chemistry</i> , S. Ruhemann, M.A., <i>Caius</i>	
<i>Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates</i> , H. Gadow, M.A., <i>King's</i>	
<i>Advanced Physiology</i> , Dr. Gaskell, Dr. Shore.	
<i>Agricultural Physiology</i> , F. H. A. Marshall, M.A., <i>Christ's</i>	
<i>Physiology</i> , Dr. Anderson.	
<i>Physiology of the Senses</i> , W. H. R. Rivers, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	
<i>Experimental Psychology</i> , Dr. Myers.	
<i>Advanced Human Anatomy</i> , Dr. Barclay-Smith.	
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i> , Dr. Anningson.	
<i>Midwifery</i> ,	
<i>Surgery</i> , G. E. Wherry, M.A., <i>Down.</i>	
<i>Geology</i> , Dr. Marr.	
<i>History</i> , O. Browning, M.A., <i>King's</i> ; B. E. Hammond, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	
<i>Moral Science</i> , Dr. Keynes.	
<i>Moral Science (Sidgwick Lecturer)</i> , W. E. Johnson, M.A., <i>King's</i>	
<i>Hygiene</i> , Dr. Graham-Smith.	
<i>Pathology</i> , Dr. Cobbett.	
<i>Pathology (Huddersfield Lecturer)</i> , T. S. P. Strangeways, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	
<i>Harmony and Counterpoint</i> , Dr. Wood.	
<i>Persian</i> , R. A. Nicholson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	
<i>Paleography</i> , E. H. Minns, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	
<i>Aramaic</i> , N. McLean, M.A., <i>Christ's</i>	

Founded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elected.	Gross income of Coll.	Under-grads.	Members of the Senate.	Members on the Boards
1473	<i>Catharine</i>	Claude Hermann Walter Johns, Litt.D., <i>Master</i>	1909	5,748	104	113	257
1505	<i>Christ's</i>	John Peile, Litt.D., <i>Master</i>	1887	15,238	208	412	896
1526	<i>Clare</i>	Edward Atkinson, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1856	15,162	219	309	682
1532	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	Robert Townley Caldwell, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1906	9,381	106	247	443
1800	<i>Downing</i>	Frederick Howard Marsh, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1907	8,578	140	96	315
1584	<i>Emmanuel</i>	William Chawner, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1895	19,998	229	375	847
1548	<i>Gonville & Caius</i>	Ernest Stewart Roberts, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1903	26,876	313	491	1,119
1496	<i>Jesus</i>	Henry Arthur Morgan, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1885	13,173	187	215	478
1441	<i>King's</i>	Montague Rhodes James, Litt.D., <i>Provost</i>	1905	35,630	175	455	933
1519	<i>Magdalene</i>	Stuart Alexander Donaldson, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1904	4,915	91	89	218
1347	<i>Pembroke</i>	Arthur James Mason, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1903	13,023	256	423	948
1257	<i>Peterhouse</i>	Adolphus William Ward, Litt.D., <i>Master</i> ...	1900	7,637	79	217	385
1448	<i>Queens</i>	Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick, M.A., <i>President</i> ..	1906	7,458	184	168	466
1595	<i>Sidney-Sussex</i>	Charles Smith, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1890	13,981	93	164	362
1511	<i>St. John's</i>	Robert Forsyth Scott, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1908	42,601	253	497	1,531
1546	<i>Trinity</i>	Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1886	77,458	700	1,156	3,744
1359	<i>Trinity Hall</i> ...	Edward Anthony Beck, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1902	8,503	145	242	505
HOSTELS.							
1882	<i>Selwyn College</i> ..	John Owen Farquhar Murray, D.D., <i>Master</i> ..	1909	...	122	66	287
1869	<i>Non-Coll. Studs.</i> ..	W. F. Reddaway, M.A., <i>King's</i> , <i>Censor</i>	1907	...	97	22	148
		Not on College Boards .....	...	...	...	154	154
		Total (Cambridge Calendar, 1909) .....	...	325,300	3,699	7,331	14,758

English, G. C. Macaulay, M.A., *Trin.*
Physical Anthropology, Dr. Duckworth.
Agriculture (Gibben), Major P. A. Craigie, C.B.
Paleozoology, H. Woods, M.A., *Joh.*
Petrology, A. Harker, M.A., *Joh.*
Electrical Engineering, C. G. Lamb, M.A., *Clare.*
Mechanical Engineering, C. E. Inglis, M.A., *King's.*
Philosophy of Religion, Dr. Tennant.
Economics (Girdlers), H. O. Meredith, M.A., *King's.*
Russian, A. P. Goudy, M.A.
Geography, H. Y. Oldham, M.A., *King's*; P. Lake, M.A., *Joh.*; A. R. Hinks, M.A., *Trin.*
Pharmacology, W. E. Dixon, M.A., *Downing.*
Education, Theory, History, & Practice, S. S. F. Fletcher, M.A., *King's.*
Sir Robert Rede's, A. Geikie, Hon. Sec.D., P.R.S.
Leslie Stephen, W. P. Ker, M.A. (*Oxf.*).
Norman Maccoll, J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly.

MATRICULATIONS.

1898-99	946	1902-1903	906	1906-1907	1,083
1899-1900	932	1903-1904	936	1907-1908	1,164
1900-1901	878	1904-1905	933	1908-1909	1,163
1901-1902	901	1905-1906	1,067		

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Abbott, J. K. Best, <i>Queens</i> ; T. J. E. Sewell, <i>Queens</i> (<i>Æq.</i>)	1908
Allen, J. E. S. Green, B.A., <i>Pet.</i>	1909
Barnes, S. J. Edwards, <i>Sid.</i>	1907
Battle, J. C. Wordsworth, <i>Trin.</i>	1907
Bell, W. H. Carter, <i>Joh.</i> ; J. M. Creed, <i>Clare</i> ; H. Luce, <i>Emm.</i>	1909
Browne (Sir Wm.), P. J. Pearse, <i>Trin.</i>	1905
Charles Oldham Shakespeare, R. C. Brooke, B.A., <i>King's</i>	1909
Charles Oldham Classical, A. S. F. Gow, B.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1909
Clerk Maxwell, F. Horton, B.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1905
Craven, J. R. M. Butler, <i>Trin.</i>	1909
Crosse, not awarded.	
Daries, R. Hackforth, <i>Trin.</i>	1908
Harkness, B. Lightfoot, <i>Pet.</i>	1909
Lightfoot, J. W. Reynolds, B.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1909
Pitt, D. S. Robertson, <i>Trin.</i>	1907
Porson, J. R. M. Butler, <i>Trin.</i>	1908
Squire in <i>Law</i> (Ja. Will.), G. C. Pratt, <i>Trin. II.</i> (<i>Rebecca Flower</i>), F. B. Reece, <i>Joh.</i>	1909
Stewart of Ramoth (Greek and Latin), A. E. F. Wood, <i>Trin.</i> ; G. S. Hellings, <i>Joh.</i> (<i>Sacred Music, open</i>), F. P. Haines, <i>Clare</i> (<i>Sacred Music, restricted</i>), no candidates; (<i>Hebrew, open</i>), (2) S. Brodetsky, <i>Trin.</i> ; (2) J. Jephcott, <i>Que.</i> ; (<i>Hebrew, restricted</i>), no candidates	
Tyrwhitt (<i>Hebrew</i>), (1) W. A. L. Elmslie, B.A., <i>Chr.</i> ; R. H. Willey, B.A., <i>Clare</i>	1909
Waddington, E. G. Selwyn, <i>King's</i>	1907
Whewell (1) A. L. Brown, B.A., <i>Joh.</i> ; (2) N. G. Scorgie, B.A., <i>Sid.</i>	1909

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS.

Anthony Wilkin, A. R. Brown, B.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1906
Arnold Gerstenberg, C. D. Broad, <i>Trin.</i>	1909
Balfour, Burney, J. G. Walker, B.A., <i>Jes.</i>	1909
Craven, W. H. Duke, B.A., <i>Jes.</i>	1909
Frank Smart, S. Mangham, B.A., <i>Emm.</i>	1908
Isaac Newton, W. J. Harrison, B.A., <i>Clare</i>	1909
John Lucas Walker, W. McD. Scott, M.B., <i>Edin.</i> ; C. W. Ponder, M.D., <i>Emm.</i>	1909
Prendergast, A. W. Gomme, <i>Trin.</i>	1908

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Adam Smith, J. M. Keynes, M.A., <i>King's</i> ...	1909
Adams, G. H. Schott, <i>Trin.</i>	1909
Bhagunagar (<i>Medal</i>), E. H. P. Jolly, B.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1909
Browne (Sir Wm.) Medals, (<i>Greek Epigram</i>) and (<i>Latin Epigram</i>) G. G. Morris, <i>Trin.</i> ; (<i>Latin Ode</i>) no exercise sent in; (<i>Greek Ode</i>) J. R. M. Butler, <i>Trin.</i>	1908
Burney, J. P. S. R. Gibson, B.A., <i>Sid.</i>	1908
Carus (for Bachelors), F. S. Marsh, B.A., <i>Sid.</i> ; (for Undergraduates) R. H. Willey, B.A., <i>Clare</i>	1908
Chancellor's Medals: Classics, (1) F. E. Adcock, B.A., <i>King's</i> ; (2) R. Hackford, B.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1909
English Verse, D. H. Robertson, <i>Trin.</i>	1909
English Law (not awarded)	1909
Cobden, W. T. Layton, B.A., <i>Clare</i>	1907
Evans (not awarded)	1908
Gedge, E. Mellanby, B.A., <i>Emm.</i>	1908
George Long (not awarded)	1909
George Williams C. E. Raven, B.A., <i>Clare</i>	1908
Gladstone Memorial, N. Compton-Burnett, <i>King's</i>	1909
Gordon Wigan, L. A. Levy, B.A., <i>Clare</i>	1908
Hare, W. D. P. Hill, B.A., <i>King's</i> ; H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., <i>Emm.</i> (<i>Æq.</i>)	1908
Harness, J. P. S. R. Gibson, B.A., <i>Sid.</i>	1907
Hebrew, R. H. Willey, B.A., <i>Clare</i>	1909
Hebrew (Mason), R. H. Willey, B.A., <i>Clare</i>	1909
Hulsean, E. C. Dewick, B.A., <i>Joh.</i>	1908
Jeremie (not awarded)	1908
Kaye, E. A. Edghill, B.A.	1907
Le Bas, (not awarded)	1909
Maitland, L. Alston, B.A., <i>Christ's</i>	1906
Members, (<i>Latin Essay</i>), P. J. Pearse, B.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; (<i>English Essay</i>), C. W. Privett, <i>Orton, Joh.</i>	1909
Norrisian, E. A. Edghill, M.A., <i>King's</i> ; J. K. Mozley, B.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	1909
Porson, F. W. Haskins, <i>Trin.</i>	1909
Foris (<i>Medal</i>), J. R. M. Butler, <i>Trin.</i>	1909
P. Consort, H. J. W. Thillyard, B.A., <i>Clare</i>	1908
Raymond Horton Smith, H. H. Dale, M.B., <i>Trin.</i>	1909
Scholfield (not awarded)	1908
Seatonian, C. H. A. Field, M.A., <i>Corp.</i>	1908
Sedgwick (no essay received)	1907
Sceley (<i>Medal</i>), H. W. V. Temperley, B.A., <i>King's</i>	1904
Smith, H. W. Turnbull, B.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; G. N. Watson, B.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1909
Thirlwall, H. Mattingley, B.A., <i>Clare</i>	1909
Tyson (<i>Medal</i>) (not awarded)	1908
Walsingham (<i>Medal</i>), (1) C. C. Dobell, B.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; (2) G. R. Mines, B.A., <i>Sid.</i> ; D. Thoday, <i>Trin.</i> (<i>Æq.</i>)	1908
Wiltshire, E. S. Penfold, <i>Pet.</i>	1908
Winbolt Prize, L. B. Turner, B.A., <i>King's</i>	1908
Winchester, (1) R. W. Pole, <i>King's</i> ; (2) E. H. J. N. Dalton, <i>King's</i> ; (3) W. H. Humphreys, B.A., <i>Chr.</i> (<i>Æq.</i>)	1909
Yorke (no essay sent in)	1907

SENIOR WRANGLER (1909).

P. J. Daniell, *Trin.*

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR 1908, £55,183 14 0

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR 1908.

Total payments	£50,085 10 6
Balance due to Chest	5,098 3 6
	£55,183 14 0

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, South Kensington, S.W. 1836 and 1900.

The University was reconstituted in 1900, and has now an "Academic" Department for the organisation and control of higher education in its various constituent "Schools" and other Institutions throughout London, as well as an "External" Department for the continuation of its old functions of examining and conferring degrees upon students throughout the country and in all parts of the Empire.

Number entered by matriculation or otherwise in 1908-9, 3,886. Internal students at present time, 3,987.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S. Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, LL.B.

Principal, Henry Alexander Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Registrars: (Academic Council) P. J. Hartog, B.Sc.; (External Council) A. Milnes, M.A.; (University Extension) R. D. Roberts, D.Sc.

Secretary to the Senate, P. M. Wallace, M.A.

Sec. to Finance Committee, W. K. Hill, B.A.

Sup. of Examinations, W. H. Sampson, B.A.

Clerk of Committees, C. F. Trener, D.Sc.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, R. A. Rye.

Clerk of Convocation, H. E. Allen, LL.B.

Esquire Bedell (vacant).

Accountant, E. Brewer.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, B.Sc.

Representative on General Medical Council, Frederick Taylor, M.D.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, Sir Francis Mowatt, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir John Wolfe-Barry. *By Convocation—(Dignity)*, Rev. J. A. Douglas; (Arts), R. C. B. Kerin, Prof. S. L. Loney, Dr. T. L. Mears, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, Sir Albert Rolit; (Laws), The Master of the Rolls (Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy); (Music), C. B. Edgar; (Medicine), Prof. Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (Science), Dr. C. W. Kinmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Sir Walter Palmer, Dr. J. Wade, Dr. R. M. Walsley, Dr. S. R. Wells. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Sir William Alchén, Dr. F. Taylor. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, H. H. Clutton, A. P. Gould. *Representing University College*, Dr. T. Gregory Foster, Lord Reay. *By King's College*, Dr. T. Buzzard, Rev. Dr. A. C. Headlam. *By Lincoln's Inn*, Lord Macnaghten. *By Inner Temple*, Arthur Cohen. *By Middle Temple*, Dr. R. A. McCall. *By Gray's Inn*, C. A. Russell. *By Law Society*, H. J. Johnson, R. Pennington. *By Corporation of London*, Ald. Sir Thomas B. Crosby. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. Collins, Cyril Jackson. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Lt.-Gen. J. W. Laurie, C.B. *By the Faculties—(Theology)*, Rev. Prof. W. H. Bennett; (Arts), Rev. Prof. A. Caldecott, Miss B. Edgell, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Prof. M. J. M. Hill; (Laws), C. V. Barrington; (Music), Prof. Sir Frederick Bridge; (Medicine), Dr. H. A. Caley,

J. E. Hill, Prof. E. H. Starling; (*Science*), Prof. A. W. Crossley, J. L. S. Hutton, Prof. J. M. Thomson, Dr. A. D. Waller; (*Engineering*), Prof. J. D. Cormack; (*Economics*), Graham Wallas.

ORGANISATION OF TEACHING.

The Teaching of the University is organised under three categories:—(1) That conducted by the University itself; (2) that conducted by the several "Schools of the University"; (3) that conducted at the other Institutions at which there are "Recognised Teachers of the University."

The University.

On January 1, 1907, University College, which was by the Statutes of 1900 made a "School of the University" in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics, was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part. Matriculated students working at the College in any of these Faculties are "Internal Students of the University." Other Institutions maintained directly by the University are the Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington, and Goldsmiths' College at New Cross.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C.

(1826).

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., LL.D. Treasurer, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.

Promot, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.

Lady Superintendent of Women Students, Rosa Morison.

Librarian, R. W. Chambers, M.A.

Secretary, Walter W. Seton, M.A.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.

Warden, William Loring, M.A.

Principal of Day Training Dept., The Warden.

Vice-Principals, do., T. Rayment, M.A.; Miss Caroline Graveson, B.A.

PROFESSORS AND OTHER TEACHERS.

The Teaching Staff of the University is organised under two categories:—(1) "Appointed Teachers," i.e., such as have been appointed by the University with the express designation of "Appointed Teachers"; (2) "Recognised Teachers," i.e., such as have been appointed either by the University itself or by one of its "Schools" or by one of the other Institutions at which instruction is given under its auspices, and have been recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University standard.

APPOINTED TEACHERS.

Professors.

Anatomy, G. D. Thane, LL.D.

Applied Mathematics (Goldsmith), Karl Pearson, M.A., F.R.S.

Archæology (Yates), E. A. Gardner, M.A.

Architecture, F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A.

Botany (Quain), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chemistry, General, Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.

Do., Organic, J. Norman Collie, LL.D., F.R.S.

Comparative Law (Quain), Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.

Comparative Philology, J. P. Postgate, Litt.D.

Education, John Adams, M.A.

Egyptology (Edwards), W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Electrical Engineering (Pender), J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Engineering, D. S. Capper, M.A.; W. E. Dalby, M.A.
English History, A. F. Pollard, M.A.
English Lang. and Lit. (Quain), W. P. Ker, LL.D.
French & Romance Philology (Fielden), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.
Geology (Yates-Goldsmid), E. J. Garwood, M.A.
 German, R. C. Priebsch, Ph.D.; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.
Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.
Hygiene (Chadwick), H. R. Kenwood, C.M.
Latin, A. E. Honsman, M.A.
Mathematics (Astor), M. J. M. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Mechanical Engineering, J. D. Cormack, B.Sc.
Music (King Edward), Sir Frederick Bridge, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.
Pharmacology, A. R. Cushny, M.D., F.R.S.
Philosophy (Grote), Carveth Read, M.A.
Physics (Quain), F. T. Trouton, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physiology (Jodrell), E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.
Political Economy, Edwin Cannan, LL.D.
Protozoology, E. A. Minchin, M.A.
Sociology (Martin White), L. T. Hobhouse, M.A.; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D.
Zoology & Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell), J. P. Hill, D.Sc.

Director of the Physiological Laboratory, A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S.

Readers.

Ancient History, M. O. B. Caspari, M.A.
Economic History, Mrs. Knowles, Litt.D.
Experimental Psychology, C. Spearman, Ph.D.
Foreign Trade, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
Geography, H. J. Mackinder, M.A.
 German, H. G. Atkins, M.A.; W. Perrett, Ph.D.; J. Steppat, Ph.D.
Greek, J. M. MacGregor, M.A.
Meteorology, W. N. Shaw, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Paleography & Economic History, H. Hall, F.S.A.
Statistics, A. L. Bowley, M.A.
Tibetan Language, F. W. Thomas, M.A.

RECOGNISED TEACHERS.

The number of "Recognised Teachers" in the several Faculties is as follows:—

Theology, 20; *Arts*, 150; *Laws*, 16; *Music*, 22; *Medicine*, 352; *Science*, 207; *Engineering*, 60; *Economics*, 15. There is also a number of "Temporarily Recognised Teachers," who deliver Special Lectures in *Physiology*, *Botany*, *Zoology*, *Geology*, and *Sociology*, under the direct control of the University.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES, 1908-10.

Theology, Rev. Prof. Albert William Greenup, D.D.
Arts, Prof. Israel Gollancz, Litt.D.
Laws, William Nembhard Hibbert, LL.D.
Music, Charles William Pearce, Mus. Doc.
Medicine, Prof. Sidney Harris Cox Martin, M.D., F.R.S.
Science, Prof. John Millar Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Engineering, Prof. William Ernest Dalby, M.A.
Economics, Arthur Lyon Bowley, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Faculties of Theology, Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics:—

King's College, Strand, W.C., 1828.
Principal of College, Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D.
Vice-Principal, J. M. Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Vice-Principal, Ladies' Dept., Miss H. Oakeley, M.A.
Secretary, Walter Smith.
Librarian, F. W. Walton, M.A.

Theology:—

St. John's Hall, Highbury (The London College of Divinity, Church of England).

Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.

Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. F. T. Forsyth, D.D.

New College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist).
Principal, Rev. G. P. Gould, M.A.

Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Governor, Rev. Thomas H. Barratt, B.A.

Arts, Science, and Engineering:—

The East London College, Mile End Road, E.
Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.
Registrar, T. C. Hedson.

Arts and Science:—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.
Secretary, Miss A. Martin Leake.

Bedford College for Women, York Place, Baker Street, W.

Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.
Secretary of Council, Miss E. T. McKnight, M.A.

Arts:—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.
Resident Mistress, Miss C. L. Maynard.
Secretary, Miss S. M. Smee.

Medicine:—

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (see pp. 279-280.)

Science and Engineering:—

Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W.
Rectr, Henry Taylor Bovey, LL.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Alexander Gow, B.Sc.

Economics and Political Science:—

London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C.
President, Lord Rothschild.
Chairman, Sidney Webb, LL.B.
Director, Hon. W. P. Reeves.

Science—In Agriculture only:—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent. (Under the County Councils of Kent and Surrey.)
Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ashcombe.
Clerk to the Governors, J. T. Welldon, B.A. (Ashford).
Principal, M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.
Vice-Principal, F. V. Theobald, M.A.
Secretary & Bursar, H. W. Kersey.

Engineering:—

Central Technical College, Exhibition Road, S.W.
Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, B.Sc.
Sec., Board of Studies, A. L. Soper.
Registrar, John Jones.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1831.

TERMS (1910).—*Epiph.*, Jan. 14 to March 15.
Easter, Apr. 22 to June 21. *Mich.*, Oct. 14 to Dec. 13.
Governors, The Dean and Chapter of Durham.
Warden, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
Sub-Warden, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.

PROFESSORS.

Divinity & Eccles. Hist., Rev. R. J. Knowling, D.D.
Greek and Classical Lit., Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D.
Mathematics, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc.
Hebrew, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.
Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.
Surgery, F. Page, M.D.
Physiology, Sir Thomas Oliver, M.D.
Anatomy, R. Howden, M.B.
Comparative Pathology, H. J. Hutchens, M.A., D.S.O.
Midwifery, R. P. R. Lyle, M.D.
Music, J. C. Bridge, D.Mus.
Tutors, Rev. H. Gee, D.D.; F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.; Rev. D. Walker, D.D.
Registrar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.
[*Affiliated Colleges*—*Codrington*, Barbados; *Fourah Bay*, Sierra Leone.]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Master, Rev. H. Gee, D.D.
Censor and Bursar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.

HATFIELD HALL.

Bursar, A. Robinson, D.C.L.

ST. CHAD'S HALL.

Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Mouldsdales, M.A.

ST. JOHN'S HALL.

Principal, Rev. S. N. Rostron, M.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Principal, E. Robinson.

UNATTACHED STUDENTS.

Censor, A. Robinson, D.C.L.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).

Censor, E. M. Ellershaw, B.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle, 1832.

President, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.
Registrar, F. Page, M.D.
Treasurer, C. A. Cochrane, M.A.
Secretary, R. Howden, M.B.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle, 1871
(formerly Durham College of Science).

TERMS (1909).—Sept. 27 to Dec. 21. 1910.—Jan. 10 to March 19; April 19 to June 29.
President, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
Principal, W. H. Hadow, M.A.
Secretary, F. H. Pruett, M.A.
Treasurer, T. Hodgkin, D.C.L.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, C. M. Jessop, M.A.
Physics, H. Stroud, D.Sc.
Chemistry, P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc.
Geology, G. A. Lebour, D.Sc. (Vice-Principal).
Natural History, G. S. Brady, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Hon.).
Zoology, A. Meek, M.Sc.
Botany, M. C. Potter, M.A.
Classics, J. W. Duff, M.A.
Eng. Lang. & Literature, Allen Mawer, M.A.
Agriculture & Rural Econ., D. A. Gilchrist, M.Sc.
Engineering, R. L. Weighton, D.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, W. M. Thornton, D.Sc.
Naval Architecture, J. J. Welch, M.Sc.
Mining & Surveying, Henry Louis, D.Sc.
Education, Mark E. Wright, M.A.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.
(£2,000.)

TERMS (1909).—*Mich.*, Oct. 5 to Dec. 21.
" (1910).—*Lent*, Jan. 11 to March 24.
Easter, April 19 to July 2.

Chancellor, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
Vice-Chancellor, Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D.
Treasurer, E. J. Broadfield, LL.D.
Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.
Tutor, Women Students, Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Lit.
Clerk of Convocation, Percy Raby, LL.B.

Faculty of Arts.

Greek, Ronald M. Burrows, M.A.
Hellenistic Greek, J. H. Moulton, D.Lit.
Latin, R. S. Conway, Litt.D.
English Lit. & Language, C. H. Herford, Litt.D.
French, L. E. Kastner, M.A.
German, Arwid Johansson, M.A.
Semitic Languages, Hope W. Hogg, M.A.
Chinese, E. H. Parker, M.A.
Mediæval & Modern History, T. F. Tout, M.A.
Ancient & Mediæval History, J. Tait, M.A.
Philosophy, S. Alexander, LL.D., *Dean*.
Education, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; M. E. Sadler, LL.D.
Political Economy, S. J. Chapman, M.A.
Architecture, S. H. Capper, M.A.

Faculty of Science.

Mathematics, Horace Lamb, LL.D., F.R.S.
Physics, Ernest Rutherford, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Arthur Schuster, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Engineering, J. E. Petavel, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, H. B. Dixon, Ph.D., F.R.S.; W. H. Perkin, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Metallurgy, H. C. H. Carpenter, Ph.D.
Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, F. E. Weiss, D.Sc., *Dean*.
Do., Cryptogamy, W. H. Lang, D.Sc.
Geology, Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.; W. Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Faculty of Law.

Professors, A. Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D., W. A. Copinger, LL.D., *Dean*, and J. S. Seaton, M.A.

Faculty of Commerce.

Professor, S. J. Chapman, M.A., *Dean*.

Faculty of Music.

Dean, J. Kendrick Pyne, Mus.Doc.

Faculty of Theology.

Dean, Rev. W. F. Adeney, D.D.
Biblical Criticism, A. S. Peake, M.A.; H. W. Hogg, M.A.
Comparative Religion, T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D.

Faculty of Technology.

Dean, J. H. Reynolds, M.Sc.
Mechanical Engineering, J. T. Nicolson, D.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, A. Schwartz, M.Sc. Tech.
Chemistry, E. Knecht, Ph.D.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, Grafton Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, W. Stirling, M.D., *Dean*.
Materia Medica, R. E. Wild, M.D.
Comp. Pathology & Bacteriol., A. S. Delépine, M.B.
Pathology, J. Lorrain Smith, M.D., F.R.S.
Medicine, Clinical, Graham Steell, F.R.C.P.
Do., Systematic, George R. Murray, M.D.
Clinical Surgery, F. A. Southam, F.R.C.S.
Systematic Surgery, G. A. Wright, F.R.C.S.
Obstetrics & Gynecology, Sir W. J. Sinclair, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, J. Dixon Mann, M.D.

TRAINING COLLEGE (for Men and Women).
The Professors of Education (see above).
Master of Method, H. T. Mark, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Barbara Foxley, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1909).—Oct. 4 to Dec. 18.

" (1910).—Jan. 10 to Mar. 19; Apr. 18 to July 2.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

Vice-Chancellor, C. G. Beale, M.A.

Principal, Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Vice-Principal & Registrar, Robert S. Heath, D.Sc.

Secretary, George H. Morley.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce.

Mathematics, R. S. Heath, D.Sc.

Physics, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Chemistry, P. F. Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Zoology, F. W. Gamble, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Botany, G. S. West, M.A., D.Sc.

Geology & Photogeology, C. Lapworth, LL.D., F.R.S.

Mechanical Engineering, F. W. Burstall, M.A.

Civil Engineering, S. M. Dixon, M.A.

Electrical Engineering, Gisbert Kapp, M.Sc.

Breeding, Adrian J. Brown, M.Sc.

Metallurgy, T. Turner, M.Sc.

Mining, J. Cadman, D.Sc.

Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.Com.

Accounting, S. S. Dawson, F.C.A.

Finance, A. W. Kirkaldy, M.Com.

Greek and Latin, E. A. Sonnenschein, D.Litt.

English Lang. & Lit., E. de Séincourt, D.Litt.

Mental and Moral Philosophy, J. H. Muirhead, LL.D.

French, H. L. Chatelain, D.Sc., Litt.

German, Karl Wichmann, Ph.D.

History, C. R. Beazley, M.A., D.Litt.

Education, Alfred Hughes, M.A.

Music, Granville Bantock, M.A.

Faculty of Medicine.

Medicine, R. Saundby, M.D.; A. H. Carter, M.D.

Surgery, G. Barling, F.R.C.S.; Jordan Lloyd, M.D.

Anatomy, P. Thompson, M.D.

Physiology, E. W. Wace Carlier, M.D.

Elementary Biology, F. W. Gamble, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Therapeutics (vacant).

Forensic Medicine, J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.

Hygiene and Public Health, A. Postock Hill, M.D.

Midwifery, Edward Malins, M.D.

Gynaecology, J. W. Taylor, F.R.C.S.

Pathology, R. F. C. Leith, F.R.C.P.

Lunacy & Mental Dis., E. B. Whitcombe, M.B.

Ophthalmology, Pricestley Smith, F.R.C.S.

Dental School, J. Humphreys, M.D.S. (Hon. Sec.).

DAY TRAINING COLLEGES.

Head Mistress (women), Miss A. H. Joyce, B.A.

Master of Method (men), Frank Roscoe.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1909).—Oct. 5 to Dec. 17.

" (1910).—Jan. 6 to March 19; April 26 to July 9.

Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, G.C.V.O., C.B.

Vice-Chancellor, A. W. W. Dale, LL.D.

Registrar, P. Hebbethwaite, M.A.

Librarian, John Sampson, D.Litt.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law and Engineering.

Greek, J. L. Myres, M.A.

Latin, J. P. Postgate, F.B.A.

Classical Literature, A. W. W. Dale, LL.D.

French, C. Bonnier, Ph.D.

Spanish, J. Fitzmaurice Kelly, F.B.A.

Teutonic Languages, Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.

Celtic, Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.

English Lang. & Philol., H. C. Wyld, B.Litt.

English Literature, Oliver Elton, M.A.

Economic Science, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.

History, J. M. Mackay, LL.D.

Modern History, Ramsay Muir, M.A.

Russian History, Language and Literature

Bernard Pares, M.A.

Philosophy, John MacCunn, LL.D.

Education, E. T. Campagnac, M.A.

Classical Archaeology, R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.

Methods and Practice of Archaeology, J. Garstang

B.Litt.

Egyptian Archaeology, Percy E. Newberry, M.A.

Medieval Archaeology, F. P. Barnard, M.A.

Social Anthropology, J. G. Frazer, D.C.L.

Law, G. H. Emmott, LL.M. (Dean, Law).

Commercial Law, W. J. Sparrow, LL.D.

Architecture, C. H. Reilly, M.A.

Physiology, C. S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S.

Mathematics, F. S. Carey, M.A.

Physics, L. R. Wilberforce, M.A.

Chemistry, James Campbell Brown, D.Sc.

Physical Chemistry, F. G. Donnan, Ph.D.

Natural History, William A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Botany, R. J. H. Gibson, M.A. (Dean, Science).

Engineering, W. H. Watkinson, M.Eng.

Civil Engineering, S. W. Perrott, M.A.I.

Electrical Engineering, E. W. Marchant, D.Sc.

Anatomy, A. Melville Paterson, M.D.

Medicine, T. Robinson Glynn, M.D.

Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.

Pathology, Sir Robert Boyce, M.B., F.R.S.

Midwifery and Gynaecology, H. Briggs, M.D.

Therapeutics, J. Hill Abram, M.D.

Hygiene, E. W. Hope, D.Sc.

Tropical Med., Maj. Ronald Ross, C.B., F.R.S.

Bio-Chemistry, B. Moore, D.Sc.

Comparative Pathology, H. E. Annett, M.D.

Dean, Arts, A. Muir, M.A.

Dean, Medicine, K. W. Monsarrat, F.R.C.S.

Dean, Engineering, J. Wemyss Anderson, M.Eng.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss G. M. Butler, M.A.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).

Principal, J. H. Gettins, B.A.

Mistress of Method, Miss S. Melhuish, M.A.

Warden, F. T. Sharpe, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1909).—Oct. 4 to Dec. 22.

" (1910).—Jan. 12 to March 23; April 20 to July 2.

Chancellor (vacant).

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Nathan Bodington, LL.D.

Registrar, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts (including Commerce & Law), Science & Technology.

Classics, W. Rhys Roberts, Litt.D.; B. M. Connal, M.A. (Dean, Arts).

English Lang. and Lit., C. E. Vaughan, M.A.

French, Paul Barbier fils, M.A.

German, A. W. Schüddekopf, Ph.D.

History, Arthur J. Grant, M.A.

Economics, D. H. Macgregor, M.A.

Education, J. Welton, M.A.

Law, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.

Mathematics, L. J. Rogers, M.A.

Physics, W. H. Bragg, M.A., F.R.S.

Chemistry, A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S. (Dean, Science).

Organic Chemistry, J. B. Cohen, B.Sc., Ph.D.
Zoology, W. Garstang, M.A., D.Sc.
Botany, V. H. Blackman, M.A., Sc.D.
Geology, P. F. Kendall, M.Sc.
Engineering, J. Goodman, M.Sc.
Mining, G. R. Thompson, B.Sc. (*Dean, Technology*).
Textile Industries, Roberts Beaumont, M.Sc.
Dyeing, A. G. Green, M.Sc.
Leather Industries, H. R. Procter, M.Sc.
Fuel & Metallurgy, W. A. Bone, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Agriculture, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.

School of Medicine.

Anatomy, T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.
Physiology and Histology, De Burgh Birch, M.D.
Pathology, A. S. Grünbaum, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Dean, Medicine*).
Medicine, A. G. Barrs, M.D.
Surgery (vacant).
Obstetrics, J. B. Hellier, M.D.
Therapeutics, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica, H. J. Campbell, M.D.
Public Health, J. S. Cameron, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, F. W. Eurich, M.D.
Mental Diseases, W. Bevan-Lewis, M.Sc., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY. 1905. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1905).—Oct. 6 to Dec. 18.
 " (1910).—Jan. 2 to Mar. 19; Apr. 13 to June 30.

Chancellor, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., Litt.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Treasurer, H. K. Stephenson, J.P.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.
Librarian, T. Loveday, M.A.
Tutor for Women Students, Miss M. J. Sorby.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A. (*Dean, Pure Science*).
Physics, W. M. Hicks, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry, W. Palmer Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Zoology and Biology, Alfred Denny, M.Sc.
Geography, R. N. Rudmose Brown, D.Sc.
English Lang. & Lit., G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D.
History, H. W. Appleton, M.A.
Latin, W. C. Summers, M.A. (*Dean, Arts*).
French, A. T. Baker, Ph.D.
German, Julius Freund, Ph.D.
Education, J. A. Green, M.A.
Law, W. F. Trotter, LL.M. (*Dean, Law*).
Engineering, W. Ripper, D.Eng. (*Dean, Applied Science*).
Mining Engineering, F. W. Hardwick, M.A.
Applied Chemistry, L. T. O'Shea, M.Sc.
Metallurgy, J. O. Arnold, D.Met.; A. McWilliam, M. Met.
Anatomy, C. J. Patten, M.D.
Physiology, J. S. Macdonald, B.A.
Medicine, W. Dyson, M.D.; D. Burgess, F.R.C.P.
Materia Medica, &c., W. T. Cocking, M.D.
Surgery, R. J. Pye-Smith, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, J. M. Beattie, M.D. (*Dean, Medicine*).
Midwifery, R. Favell, Ch.M.
Public Health, R. P. Williams, M.D.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

Master of Method, C. Birchenough, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Katherine L. Johnston, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, Henry Overton Wills, J.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L.
Treasurer, George A. Wills, J.P.
Registrar, James Rafter.

PROFESSORS.

Faculty of Arts.

Classics, Francis Brooks, M.A.
English Language and Lit., R. P. Cowl, M.A.
Modern History, G. H. Leonard, M.A.
Public Administration and Economics, H. B. Lees Smith, M.A.
Psychology, C. Lloyd Morgan, LL.D., F.R.S., *Dean*.
Mathematics, F. R. Barrell, M.A., B.Sc.

Faculty of Science.

Mathematics, F. R. Barrell, B.Sc., *Dean*.
Experimental Physics, A. P. Chattock, M.I.E.E.
Chemistry, Francis Francis, D.Sc.
Geology and Zoology, S. H. Reynolds, M.A.

Faculty of Medicine.

Medicine, F. H. Edgeworth, M.D.; J. Michell Clarke, M.D.
Surgery, Charles A. Morton, F.R.C.S.; James Swain, F.R.C.S.
Anatomy, Edward Fawcett, M.D., *Dean*.
Physiology, A. F. Stanley Kent, M.A.
Midwifery, Walter C. Swayne, M.D.
Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, I. Walker Hall, M.D.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGES.

Master of Method, T. S. Foster, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss M. F. Pease.
Lady Supt. (Women's Hostel), Miss A. Cook.

Tutor to the Women Students, Miss M. C. Staveley, M.A.

MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Bristol.

Faculty of Engineering.

Applied Chemistry, Julius Wertheimer, B.Sc., *Dean*.
Mathematics, Edmund S. Boulton, M.A.
Civil Engineering, R. M. Ferrier, M.Sc.
Mechanical and Mining Engineering, John Munro, A.R.C.S.
Electrical Engineering, David Robertson, B.Sc.
Motor-Car Engineering, William Morgan, B.Sc.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal, A. W. Clayden, M.A.
Sec. and Registrar, A. Woodbridge.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).—
Lady Tutor, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE — ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (See University of Durham.)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—RUTHERFORD COLLEGE. 1878.

Principal, J. B. Gaunt, B.Sc.
Registrar, R. Thomson.

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. 1880.

Principal, Rev. J. E. Symes, M.A.
Registrar, P. H. Stevenson, F.C.I.S.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE. — Normal Master,
 Prof. Henderson, B.A.; *Normal Mistress*, Miss Bird, L.L.A.

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. (£3,400.)

Principal, W. M. Childs, M.A.
Registrar, F. H. Wright, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON—HARTLEY UNIV. COLL.

Principal, S. W. Richardson, D.Sc.
Registrar, D. Kiddle.

Wales.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES. 1893.

(£4,000.)

"PRIFYSGOL CYMRU."

Protector, H. M. The King.
Chancellor, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Griffiths, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Warden, Guild of Graduates, Prof. C. Morgan.
Treas., Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, V.C., G.C.B.
Registrar, J. M. Angus (Cathays Park, Cardiff).
Treas., Guild of Graduates, Edgar Jones, M.A.
Clerk, Guild of Graduates, J. G. Davies, M.A.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—

Aberystwyth (1872). (£8,000.)

Principal, Thomas Francis Roberts, LL.D.
Registrar, J. H. Davies, M.A.
Librarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, The Principal; J. W. Marshall, M.A.
Latin, E. Bensly, M.A.
Oriental, German, & Italian Languages, H. Ethé, Ph.D.
English Lang. and Lit., J. W. H. Atkins, M.A.
History, E. Edwards, M.A.; T. S. Roberts, M.A.
Math., Nat. Philos., & Astron., R. W. Genese, M.A.
Applied Mathematics, G. A. Schott, D.Sc.
Logic and Philosophy, J. Brough, LL.D.
Political Science, W. Jenkin Jones, M.A.
Chemistry, J. J. Sudborough, D.Sc.
Physics, D. Morgan Lewis, M.A.
Zoology and Geology, H. J. Fleure, D.Sc.
Botany, R. H. Yapp, M.A.
Welsh & Comparative Philology, Edwd. Anwyl, M.A.
French, André Barbier.
Education, Foster Watson, M.A.
Law, T. Arthur Levi, B.C.L.
Music, David Jenkins, Mus.Bac.
Agriculture, C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc.
Do. (Chemistry), J. J. Griffith, B.Sc.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss E. A. Fewings.

MEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

Warden, Prof. J. W. Marshall, M.A.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH

WALES—Bangor (1884). (£8,000.)

Principal, Sir Harry Reichel, LL.D.
Secretary and Registrar, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Constitutional History, The Principal.
History, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.
Greek, T. Hudson Williams, M.A.
Latin, E. V. Arnold, Litt.D.
French, O. H. Fynes-Clinton, M.A.
German, E. L. Milner-Barry, M.A.
English Language & Lit., W. Lewis Jones, M.A.
Semitic Languages, T. Witton Davies, Ph.D.
Logic, Philosophy and Pol. Econ., J. Gibson, M.A.
Mathematics, G. H. Bryan, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Physics, E. T. Jones, D.Sc.
Chemistry, K. J. P. Orton, Ph.D.
Botany, R. W. Phillips, D.Sc.
Welsh, J. Morris Jones, M.A.
Agriculture, T. Winter, M.A.
Zoology, P. J. White, M.B., F.R.S.E.
Education, R. L. Archer, M.A.
Forestry, Fraser Story, F.R.S.E.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss H. M. M. Lane.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883).

(£8,000.)

Principal, Ernest Howard Griffiths, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Registrar, J. Austin Jenkins, B.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, G. Norwood, M.A.
Latin, D. A. Slater, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, J. S. Mackenzie, Litt.D.
English Lang. & Literature, H. Littledale, M.A.
French Lang. & Literature, Paul Barbier.
Education, W. Phillips, M.A.; H. M. Mackenzie, M.A.
Applied Mathematics, R. H. Pinkerton, M.A.
Celtic, Thomas Powell, M.A.
Experimental Philosophy, The Principal.
Physics, A. L. Selby, M.A.
Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, D.Sc.
Engineering, A. C. Elliott, D.Sc.
Zoology, W. N. Parker, Ph.D.
Botany, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
Geology, W. S. Boulton, B.Sc.
History, H. Bruce, M.A.
Metallurgy, A. A. Read, M.Met.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, David Hepburn, M.D., F.R.S.E.
Physiology, J. B. Hayercraft, M.D., F.R.S.E.

ABERDARE HALL.

Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

LAMPETER—ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE.

1827.

Number of Students (1908-9), 125.
Principal & Sen. Bursar, Rev. Ll. J. M. Bebb, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

Theology and Greek, The Principal.
Math. & Phys. Science, A. W. Scott, M.A.
Latin, G. W. Wade, D.D., *Librarian*.
Theology and Hebrew, E. T. Green, M.A., *Censor*.
Welsh, E. L. Thomas, M.A.
English & Philos., H. Walker, LL.D., Jr. *Bursar*.
Theology (Lect.), Rev. C. Cryer, M.A.
Mathematics (Lect.), Rev. B. Davies, M.A.
History (Lect.), Rev. W. W. Longford, M.A.

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411.

(£10,800.)

Number of Students (1908-1909), 585.
Winter Session (1909-1910), 6 Oct. to 16 March.
Summer Session (1910), 20 April to 28 June.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir James Donaldson, LL.D.
Rector, Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, LL.D.
Principal, Sir James Donaldson, LL.D.
Representative in Parliament, Sir J. B. Tuke, D.Sc.
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett.
Librarian, J. M. Anderson. *Rector*, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal, Sir James Donaldson, LL.D. £900

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, Wallace M. Lindsay, M.A. £750
Logic & Metaphysics, G. F. Stout, LL.D. 600
Greek, John Burnet, M.A. 750
Mathematics, P. E. Scott Lang, M.A. (*Dean*, Arts) 750

Moral Philosophy, Alfred B. Taylor, M.A.	£600
Nat. Philos., A. S. Butler, M.A.	750
Natural History, W. C. McIntosh, M.D.	650
Chemistry, James C. Irvine, Ph.D.	650
Education, John Edgar, M.A.	500
Engl. Literature, A. Lawson, M.A.	600
Anatomy, James Musgrave, M.D. (Dean, Science)	566
Physiology, Percy T. Herring, M.D.	425

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Prin., Very Rev. A. Stewart, D.D. (Dean, Theol.).

PROFESSORS.

Primarius Prof. of Divinity, The Principal	£688
Biblical Criticism, Rev. Allan Menzies, D.D.	600
Ecclesiastical Hist., Rev. John Herkless, D.D.	616
Oriental Languages, Rev. D. M. Kay, B.D.	600

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).

Principal, John Yule Mackay, LL.D. £764
Secretary, W. Arnot Watterson.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, J. E. A. Steggall, M.A.	£524
Natural Philosophy, William Peddie, D.Sc.	520
Chemistry, Hugh Marshall, D.Sc.	577
Natural History, D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A.	511
Botany (White's), Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E.	279
Anatomy (Cox's), J. Yule Mackay, LL.D. (supra)	
Physiology, E. W. Reid, B.A.	
Engin. and Drawing, A. H. Gibson, D.Sc.	537
Pathology, L. R. Sutherland	486
Surgery, D. MacEwan, M.D.	173
Medicine, Alex. M. Stalker	155
Midwifery, Jno. A. C. Kynoch (Dean, Medicine)	161
Matéria Medica, Chas. R. Marshall	489

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.

(£20,880.)

Number of Students (1908-9), 2,699.

TERMS (1909).—11 Oct. to 17 Mar.

„ (1910).—12 April to 28 June.

Chancellor, Lord Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector, Rt. Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston.
Principal, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., D.C.L. *£1,100
Representative in Parliament, Sir Henry Craik K.C.B., LL.D.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, J. S. Phillimore, M.A.	*£1,000
Greek, Gilbert A. Davies, M.A.	*1,000
Civil Engineering & Mechanics, Archibald Barr, D.Sc.	900
Logic & Rhetoric, Robert Latta, D.Ph.	*800
Moral Philosophy, Hy. Jones, LL.D.	*800
Natural Philosophy, A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S.	*1,000
Mathematics, George A. Gibson, LL.D.	*1,000
English Lang. & Lit., Wm. M. Dixon, Litt. D.	900
History, Dudley J. Medley, M.A. (Dean, Arts)	900
Astronomy, Ludwig Becker, Ph.D.	600
Naval Architecture, J. Harvard Biles, LL.D.	800
Divinity, Rev. H. M. B. Reid, D.D.	*521
Church History, James Cooper, D.D.	*437
Biblical Criticism, W. Stewart, D.D. (Dean, Theology)	558
Hebrew & Semitic Lang., W. B. Stevenson, B.D.	*700
Law, William M. Gloag, B.A.	*800

Conveyancing, James Moir, LL.D.	£600
Matéria Medica, R. Stockman, M.D.	700
Chemistry, John Ferguson, LL.D.	1,300
Surgery, Sir William Macewen, M.D., F.R.S.	800
Practice of Medicine, S. Gemmell, M.D.	*800
Midwifery, Murdoch Cameron, M.D.	700
Anatomy, Thomas H. Bryce, M.D.	*1,200
Zoology, John G. Kerr, M.A.	800
Geology, John W. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S.	

(Dean, Science) 700
Mining, Chas. Latham, M.INST. M.E. 600
Botany, Frederick O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S. 830
Physiology, D. Noel Paton, M.D. 1,100
Forensic Medicine, John Glaister, M.D. (Dean, Medicine) 600
Clinical Surgery, Sir H. C. Cameron, M.D. 216
Clinical Medicine (vacant) 305
Pathology, Robert Muir, M.D. 1,100
Political Econ., W. Smart, LL.D. (Dean, Law) 600
Clerk of Senate, Professor W. Stewart, D.D.
Assistant do., W. I. Addison; A. Morrison.
Librarian, James L. Galbraith.
Registrar of Gen. Council, W. I. Addison.
Clerk to Gen. Council, Archibald Craig, LL.B.
Sec. to Univ. Court, A. E. Clapperton, B.L.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.

(£14,400.)

Number of Matriculated Students (1908-9), 970.
Winter Session (1909), 14 October to 18 March;
Summer Session (1910), 19 April to 1 July.
Chancellor, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., D.C.L. 1903
Rector, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P. 1908
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Rev. G. A. Smith *£800
Represent. in Parl., Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.
Secretary of the University, Donaldson R. Thom, M.A.
Registrar, R. Walker, LL.D.
Librarian and Clerk of the General Council, P. J. Anderson, LL.B.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, John Harrower, M.A., LL.D.	*£800
Humanity, Sir Wm. M. Ramsay, D.C.L.	*800
English, Herbert J. C. Grierson, M.A.	700
Hist. & Archaeology, Chas. Sanford Terry, M.A.	1745
Logic, William Leslie Davidson, LL.D.	700
Moral Philosophy, Jas. Black Baillie, D.Ph.	700
Mathematics, Hector M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S.	*800
Nat. Philosophy, Charles Niven, M.A., F.R.S.	1,000
Systematic Theology, Rev. William Alexander Curtis, B.D.	1436
Church History, Rev. Henry Cowan, D.D.	1503
Biblical Criticism, Rev. Thomas Nicol, D.D.	1412
Heb. & Sem. Lang., Rev. James Gilroy, D.D.	600
Law, James Mercer Irvine, LL.B.	600
Physiology, John Alex. McWilliam, M.D.	1900
Medicine, David White Finlay, M.D.	600
Chemistry, Fras. R. Japp, LL.D., F.R.S.	1900
Anatomy, Robert William Reid, F.R.C.S.	1,300
Surgery, John Marnoch, M.B., C.M.	600
Matéria Medica, Jno. Theod. Cash, M.D., F.R.S.	700
Midwifery, William Stephenson, M.D.	600
Forensic Medicine, Matthew Hay, M.D.	600
Botany, James W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S.	1750
Pathology, George Dean, M.B., C.M.	1900
Natural History, J. Arthur Thomson, M.A.	700

*The sums appended to the various Chairs are the Normal Salaries received in the year 1909-1910 with the exception of those marked † which are the amounts received in the year 1908-1909. Each of those marked * has an official residence in addition; the salaries marked † are fixed on the understanding that the Professors do not engage in private practice.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1882.

(£25,920.)

Number of Matriculated Students (1908-9), 3,286.

WINTER SESSION, October to March.

SUMMER SESSION, May to July.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., D.C.L.

Rector, Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, LL.D., M.P.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William

Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L.

Representative in Parliament, Sir J. B. Tuke, M.D.

Sec. of Univ. Court, Emer. Professor Taylor, D.D.

Sec. of Senatus, Professor Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D.

Clerk of Senatus, James Dowie.

Secretary and Registrar of General Council, John

Stirton.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, W. R. Hardie, M.A.	£1,100
Greek, Alexander W. Mair, M.A.	1,100
Mathematics, Geo. Chrystal, LL.D. (Dean, Arts)	1,270
Logic & Metaphysics, A. S. Pringle Patison, LL.D.	900
Moral Philosophy, James Seth, M.A.	900
Natural Philos., James G. Macgregor, D.Sc.	1,200
Rhetoric & Eng. Lit., Geo. Saintsbury, M.A.	900
Astronomy, F. W. Dyson, M.A.	400
Agriculture & Rural Economy, Robt. Wallace	600
Music, Frederick Niecks, Mus.D. (Dean, Music)	652
Sanskrit & Comp. Phil., Julius Eggeling, Ph.D.	600
Engineering, T. H. Beare, B.Sc.	800
Geology, James Geikie, LL.D. (Dean, Science)	800
Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, Joseph S. Nicholson, D.Sc.	800
Education, Alexander Darroch, M.A.	700
Fine Art, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A.	600
Ancient History and Paleography, P. Hume Brown, LL.D.	750
Celtic Languages & Lit., D. Mackinnon, M.A.	600
Divinity, William P. Paterson, D.D.	634
Ecclesiastical Hist., Jas. Mackinnon, Ph.D.	394
Hebr. & Semitic Lang., A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D.	800
Biblical Criticism, John Patrick, D.D. (Dean, Divinity)	754
Public Law, Sir L. J. Grant, Bt. (Dean, Law)	600
Civil Law, James Mackintosh, LL.D.	700
Const. Law & Const. Hist., J. H. Millar, LL.B.	600
History, Richard Lodge, M.A.	900
Scots Law, John Rankine, K.C., LL.D.	955
Conveyancing, J. L. Mounsey, W.S.	700
Medical Jurisprudence, Sir Thomas R. Fraser, M.D.	1,290
Forensic Med., H. Harvey Littlejohn, M.B. (Dean, Medicine)	800
Chemistry, James Walker, D.Sc., Ph.D.	1,400
Surgery, H. Alexis Thomson, M.D.	900
Medicine, J. Wyllie, M.D.	900
Anatomy, Arthur Robinson, M.D.	1,600
Pathology, William Smith Greenfield, M.D.	1,482
Midwifery, Sir John Halliday Croom, M.D.	800
Clinical Medicine, Profs. Sir Thomas R. Fraser, W. S. Greenfield, J. Wyllie.	
Clinical Surgery, Francis M. Caird, M.B.	800
Botany, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D.	1,515
Physiology, Edward A. Schafer, LL.D.	1,400
Zoology, James Cossar Ewart, M.D.	1,615
Public Health, &c., C. Hunter Stewart, D.Sc.	600

Ireland.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1891.

Chancellor, The Viscount Iveagh, K.P.	Elected. 1909
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D.	1885
Provost, Anthony Traill, LL.D.	1904

Representatives in Parliament, Rt. Hon.

Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., LL.D.	1892
James H. M. Campbell, K.C.	1903

SENIOR FELLOWS.

Vice-Provost, B. Williamson, Sc.D.	
Senior Dean & Catechist, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.	
Senior Lecturer, Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.	
Senior Proctor, Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, B.D.	
Bursar, F. A. Tarleton, LL.D.	
Registrar, Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.	
Auditor, G. L. Cahart, M.A.	

PROFESSORS.

Divinity (Regius), Rev. N. White (actg.) D.D.	1907
(Archbp. King's), Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D.	1888
Pastoral Theology, C. B. Dowse, M.A.	1908
Law, Civil (Regius), C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	1908
" Feudal and English (Regius) (vacant)	1909
" Crim. & Constitut., E. L. Julian	1909
History, Modern, John H. Wardell, M.A.	1904
" Eccles., Rev. Hugh J. Lawlor, D.D.	1898
" Ancient, W. G. Gough, M.A.	1904
Arabic, Lucas White King, LL.D.	1905
German, Robert A. Williams, Ph.D.	1907
Greek (Regius), John Isaac Beare, M.A.	1903
Greek, Biblical, Rev. Newport White, D.D.	1906
Hebrew, Rev. G. Wilkins, B.D.	1900
Irish, Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A.	1896
Latin, J. G. Smyly, M.A.	1904
Romance Languages (vacant)	1909
Sanskrit, Mark Collins, Ph.D.	1908
Royal Astronomer, Edw. T. Whittaker, Sc.D.	1906
Math. (Erasmus Smith), W. S. Burnside, Sc.D.	1879
Natural Philosophy, F. Purser, M.A.	1902
Natural & Experimental Philosophy (Erasmus Smith), W. E. Thrift, M.A.	1901
Oratory & Eng. Lit., E. Dowden, Litt.D.	1867
Political Economy, C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	1882
Moral Philosophy, H. Stewart Macran, M.A.	1901
Anat. & Surg., And. F. Dixon, Sc.D.	1903
University Anatomist, Charles B. Ball, M.D.	1898
Physics (Regius), James Little, M.D.	1895
Surgery (Regius Prof.), Chas. B. Ball, M.Ch.	1895
Surgery, Edward H. Taylor, M.D.	1906
Botany, Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D.	1904
Chemistry, Sydney Young, D.Sc.	1903
Applied Chemistry, E. A. Werner	1904
Engineering, Thos. Alexander, M.E.	1887
Geology & Mineralogy, John Joly, Sc.D.	1897
Music, Ebenezer Prout, Mus. Doc.	1894
Comp. Anat. & Zool., H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879
Education, E. P. Culverwell, M.A.	1905
Agriculture, W. A. Barnes, B.A.	1906
Public Orator, Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.	1904

REGISTRARS.

Law School, Robert Russell, M.A.	1892
School of Physic, Hen. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879
School of Engineering, W. E. Thrift, M.A.	1901
Indian & Civil Serv., L. C. Purser, Litt.D.	1895
School of Music, H. S. Macran, M.A.	1900

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRE-

LAND. 1909. Dublin.

Chancellor, His Grace the Most Revd. Archbishop Walsh, D.D.

Registrar, Joseph McGrath, LL.D.

SENATE.

The Chancellor; Alexander Anderson, LL.D.; B. C. A. Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S.; D. J. Coffey, M.A.; The Registrar; His Grace the Most Revd. Archbishop Healy, D.D.; Rt. Hon. Christopher Pales, LL.D.; The Hon. Mr. Justice Barton, M.A.; Sir Christopher Nixon, Bart., M.D.; Sir W. F. Butler, G.C.B.; Sir George Roche; Sir	
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Stanley Harrington, B.A.; S. H. Butcher, LL.D., M.P.; W. F. T. Butler, M.A.; A. W. Conway, D.Sc.; M. F. Cox, M.D.; Rev. Wm. Crawford, M.A.; Rev. Wm. Delany, S.J., LL.D.; A. Dempsey, M.D.; S. Gwynn, B.A., M.P.; Miss M. T. Hayden, M.A.; Douglas Hyde, LL.D.; J. S. McArdle, M.Ch.; J. A. McClelland, D.Sc.; John MacNeill, B.A.; W. Magennis, M.A.; Thomas Maguire; The Right Rev. Monsignor Mannix, D.D.; H. C. M'Weney, M.A.; Rev. A. Murphy; J. F. O'Carroll, M.D.; Charles A. O'Connor, M.A., K.C.; P. T. O'Sullivan, M.D.; C. Yelverton Pearson, M.D.; J. P. Fyfe, D.Sc.; P. Sempie, M.A.; A. Senior, Ph.D.; G. Sigerson, M.D.; L. A. Waldron, M.P.

CORK—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1845.

President, Bertram C. A. Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Bursar & Secretary, Harry C. Clifton, B.A.
Registrar, W. F. Butler, M.A.
Librarian, J. Fawcett, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek Language, Charles Haynes Keene, M.A.
Latin Language, John P. Molohan, M.A.
Mathematics, Arthur H. Anglin, M.A.
Natural Philosophy, William Bergin, M.A.
English Literature, William F. P. Stockley, M.A.
History, Patrick J. Merriman, M.A.
Philosophy & Jurisprudence, Geo. J. Stokes, M.A.
Chemistry, A. E. Dixon, M.D.
Zoology, Marcus M. Hartog, D.Sc.
Romance Languages, W. F. T. Butler, M.A.
English Law, George C. Green, B.A.
Anatomy, D. P. Fitzgerald, M.B.
Medicine, W. E. Ashley Cummins, M.D.
Surgery, C. Yelverton Pearson, F.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, John Dundon, M.B.
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Henry Corby, M.D.
Physiology, D. J. Barry, F.R.C.S.
Engineering, C. O'D. L. Alexander, M.Sc.
Pathology, A. E. Moore, M.B., B.Ch.
Irish Language & Lit., Rev. R. Henebry, Ph.D.
Archæology, The President.
Botany and Agriculture, Major H. A. Cummins, M.D.
Economics and Commerce, Thomas Sniddy, M.A.
Geology and Geography, Isaac Swain, B.A.
Mental Diseases, James J. Fitzgerald, M.B.

GALWAY—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1845.

President, Alexander Anderson, LL.D.
Registrar, E. Townsend, D.Sc.
Bursar, J. I. Lynham, F.R.U.I.

PROFESSORS.

History, English Lit. & Mental Science, Wilbraham FitzJohn Treneh, M.A., M.R.I.A.
Greek, Robert K. McElderry, M.A.
Latin, Charles Exon, M.A.
Mathematics, William A. Houston, M.A.
Natural Philosophy, The President.
Chemistry, Alfred Senior, Ph.D.
Natural Hist., &c., R. J. Anderson, M.D.
Modern Languages, Y. Steinberger, F.R.U.I.
English Law, James A. Sweetman, LL.D.
Anatomy & Physiology, Joseph P. Pye, F.R.U.I.
Medicine, John I. Lynham, F.R.U.I.
Surgery, W. Westropp Brereton, L.R.C.S.I.
Materia Medica, Nicholas W. Colahan, M.D.
Midwifery, Richard John Kinkaid, M.D.
Civil Engineering, Edward Townsend, D.Sc.

DUBLIN—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1909.

President, (not yet appointed).

BELFAST—QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, 1909.

Chancellor,
Vice-Chancellor,
President, Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D.D.
Registrar, Johnson Symington, M.D., F.R.S.
Bursar, William Wylie.

PROFESSORS.

Greek Language, Sir Samuel Dill, Litt.D.
Latin Language, Robert Mitchell Henry, M.A.
Mathematics, Alfred Cordew Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy, William Blair Morton, M.A.
Hist. & Eng. Literature, G. Gregory Smith, M.A.
Logic and Metaphysics, John Park, D.Lit.
Chemistry, Edmund A. Letts, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Natural History, Gregg Wilson, D.Sc.
Modern Lang., Max Freund, Ph.D.
Jurisprudence & Political Econ., W. Graham, M.A.
English Law, Jas. Sinclair Baxter, LL.B.
Anatomy, Johnson Symington, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology (Dunville), T. Hugh Milroy, M.D.
Medicine, J. A. Lindsay, F.R.C.P.
Surgery, Thomas Sinclair, F.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, Sir William Whitla, M.D.
Midwifery, Sir John W. Byers, M.D.
Pathology (Muggrave), W. St. C. Symmers, M.B.
Civil Engineering, Maurice F. Fitzgerald, B.A.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

Supreme Governing Body, the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops; with a Rectorial Council, consisting of the Rector, and Heads of Colleges.
Rector, Most Rev. P. O'Donnell, D.D.

Constituent Colleges:

MAYNOOTH.—Pres., Rt. Rev. D. Mannix, D.D.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (St. Stephen's Green, Dublin).—President, Very Rev. W. Delany, S.J., LL.D.; Registrar, P. J. Merriman, M.A.
BLACKROCK.—Pres., Very Rev. T. J. Fogarty.
CARLOW.—Pres., Very Rev. J. Foley, D.D.
CLONLIFFE.—Pres., Very Rev. Canon J. J. Dunne.
MEDICAL SCHOOL (Cecilia St., Dublin).—Dean, D. J. Coffey, M.B.; Registrar, E. P. McLoughlin, F.R.U.I.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Land Revenues of the Crown have been collected on the public account since 1760, when King George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annuity. These revenues produce about £550,000 annually, and the following list shows the annuities payable:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£170,000	£
Salaries of Household	125,800	
Expenses of Household	193,000	
Royal Bounty and Works	33,200	
Unappropriated	8,000	470,000
Prince of Wales		20,000
Princess of Wales		10,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein		6,000
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)		6,000
Duke of Connaught		25,000
Duchess of Edinburgh		6,000
Duchess of Albany		6,000
Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg)		6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz		3,000
Trustees for His Majesty's Daughters		18,000

Professional Education.

AGRICULTURE.

ASPATRIA AGRICULT. COLL., near Carlisle.
Principal, J. Smith Hill, B.Sc.
Practical Agric. & Agric. Eng., H. F. Hill.
Agricultural Chemistry, J. Robinson, F.R.S.A.
Bookkeeping & Practical Surveying, R. S. Biscoe,
P.A.S.E.

Agric. Law, Botany & Forestry, The Principal.
Veterinary Science, H. Thompson, M.R.C.V.S.

CIRENCESTER ROYAL AGRICULT. COLL.
Principal, J. R. Ainsworth Davis, M.A.
Agriculture, Dairying, and Poultry Farming,
Drysdales Turner, C. D. Stewart.
Estate Manage. & Forest., H. Pritchard, F.S.I.
Chemistry, E. Kinch, F.C.S.; W. James.
Geology, Botany, & Nat. Hist., R. G. Stapledon, M.A.
Physics and Mechanics, M. Kershaw, B.A.
Land Surv., Prac. Engineering, etc., W. A. Thain.
Veterinary Science, Bacteriology, etc., A. C.
Duncan, M.R.C.V.S.

DAUNTSEY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
West Lavington, Wilts.
Headmaster, F. O. Solomon, F.H.A.S.
Literature, C. T. Apps, M.A.
Science & Mathematics, J. Watson, B.Sc.

DURHAM (Coll. of Science, see p. 271).
HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
Newport, Salop.

Principal, P. H. Foulkes, B.Sc.
Vice-Principal & Math., J. C. Brown, P.A.S.E.
Clerk, R. P. Liddle.
Chemistry, B. F. Davis, F.I.C.; D. W. Scotland, N.D.A.
Botany & Hort., G. T. Malthouse, F.R.H.S.
Veterinary, W. T. Wilson, F.R.C.V.S.
Dairying, F. Pendlebury.
Agriculture, W. Vaughan; J. Williams.

MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY
COLLEGE, Kingston-on-Soar, Derby.
Principal, J. F. Blackshaw, F.C.S.

READING (Univ. Coll., see p. 273).
S.E. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (see p. 270).
UCKFIELD AGRICULTURAL & HORTICUL-
TURAL COLLEGE & TRAINING FARM,
(East Sussex County Council.)

Chemistry, S. A. Woodhead, M.Sc., Principal.
Agriculture, T. Hacking, A.Sc.
Land Agency, Surveying, etc., R. C. Andrew, N.D.A.
Veterinary Hygiene, E. W. Morris, M.R.C.V.S.
Horticulture, W. Goaring, F.R.H.S.
Poultry Farming, S. C. Sharpe.
Beekeeping, R. Baldwin; Carpentry, G. Alderton.
W. OF SCOTLAND AGRIC. COLL., Glasgow.
Chairman, Very Rev. John Gillespie, LL.D.
Secretary, J. Cuthbertson (6 Blythswood Sq.).
Agriculture, Robert Patrick Wright, F.R.S.E.
Botany, A. N. McAlpine, B.Sc.
Chemistry, R. A. Berry, F.I.C.
Forestry, J. Nisbet, D.C.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

The examination of Architects is conducted by
the Royal Institute of British Architects in
London and at various Provincial centres. The
diplomas granted are A.R.I.B.A. and F.R.I.B.A.
BIRMINGHAM, Municipal School of Art.—Head
Master, E. Catterson-Smith; Sec., A. H. Leaney.
BIRMINGHAM, Municipal School of Architecture.
—Director, J. L. Ball.
BRADFORD (CITY OF), School of Art.—Principal,
C. Stephenson, A.R.C.A.

BRIGHTON, Municipal School of Art.—Head
Master, W. H. Bond.
BRISTOL, University College (q.v.).
" Merchant Venturers' College (q.v.).
DERBY, Technical College.—Principal, F. W.
Shurlock, B.Sc.
DUBLIN, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St.—
Headmaster, James Ward, A.R.C.A.; Registrar,
B. I. Tilly.

GLASGOW, School of Art.—Pres., Sir James Flem-
ing. Professors, E. Bourdon, B.A.; A.
McGibbon, A.R.I.B.A.; W. R. Watson.
Technical College (q.v.).

HUDDERSFIELD, Technical College (q.v.).

LEEDS, University (q.v.).
" Institute of Science, Art, and Literature.

—Sec., Arthur Tait.
LIVERPOOL, University (q.v.).

LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting,
Sculpture and Architecture, Bur-
lington House, W.—Keeper, E.
Crofts, R.A.; Librarian, W. F.
Yeames, R.A.; Secretary, F. A.
Eaton, M.A.; Registrar, E. F. Dixon.

" Architectural Association, 18 Tufton
St., S.W.—Secretary, D. G. Driver.

" University College (q.v.).
" King's College (q.v.).

MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art.—Head
Master, R. Glazier, A.R.I.B.A.
NEWCASTLE, Armstrong College.—Head Master,
R. G. Hutton.

NOTTINGHAM, University College (q.v.).

DENTAL.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL LONDON SCHOOL OF
DENTAL SURGERY, 33 Leicester Square, W.C.—
Dean, W. H. Dolamore, L.R.C.D.

DRAMA.

ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART, 62 Gower St., W.C.
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ENGINEERING.

There are Faculties of Engineering at the
Universities of London, Durham, Manchester,
Leeds, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Sheffield;
Wales; St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Edinburgh;
Dublin, Royal University of Ireland, and the
Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway.
CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL OF PRAC-
TICAL ENGINEERING.—Principal, J. W. Wilson,
M.INST.C.E.

ELECTRICAL STANDARDIZING, TESTING AND TRAIN-
ING INSTITUTION, Faraday House, 62-70 South-
ampton Row, W.C. Prince, Alex. Russell,
D.Sc.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Elec-
trical, Civil, Marine, Motor, Mechanical and
Colonial), 307, 309, 311 Regent St., W.—Henry
Spooner, M.I.M.E.

SEAFIELD PARK ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Fare-
ham, Hants.—Master, W. Arthur Rix, M.A.

LEGAL.

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(2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.)

[The Council is the accredited representative of
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affecting the profession, and to take such action
thereon as may be deemed expedient.]
Chairman, W. English Harrison, K.C.
Vice-Chairman, E. L. Levett, K.C.
Hon. Treasurer, T. T. Methold.
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THE LAW SOCIETY

(100-113 Chancery Lane, W.C.)

[The Society controls the education and examination of articulated clerks, the admission of solicitors, and the discipline of the profession.

Number of members, 8,755.]

President, 1909-10, William Howard Witherbotham.

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[Joint Board of Examiners appointed by the Four Inns of Court for conducting the Examination of Students previous to admission at an Inn of Court.] *Middle Temple*.—C. M. Plumtre; A. Stewart; R. Ringwood; G. H. B. Kenrick.

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(15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.)

[Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the Bar.]

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MEDICAL.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 299 Oxford St., W.

—President, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D.

Registrars: England, H. E. Allen, LL.B.; Scotland, J. Robertson, 54 George St., Edinburgh;

Ireland, Richard J. E. Roe, 35 Dawson St., Dublin.

Any unqualified person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act, 1855. The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration is made an offence by the Medical Act, 1858.

There is a similar penalty in regard to Dentistry.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

—Clinical practice comprises a service of 674 beds, besides 70 beds for convalescent patients at Swanley, in Kent. 34 resident appointments, and all clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c., are chosen from the students without fee; scholarships and prizes of nearly £900 awarded annually; a college attached where students may reside. In-patients, 1908, 8,087; out-patients, 132,923.—*Dean of the Medical School*, T. W. Shore, M.D.

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—The largest general hospital in England; 922 beds; 100 qualified appointments annually, and numerous clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c. Resident appointments carry rooms and board. 39 prizes and scholarships awarded annually.—*Warden*, Munro Scott, Turner Street, Mile End.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds in constant occupation, 620. The various appointments and offices are filled by students, selected according to merit. Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1,000 are awarded annually.—*Dean*, Dr. Eason.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Founded 1228).—651 beds; numerous prizes and scholarships; over 30 house appointments open to qualified students; clinical clerkships and dresserships may be held without extra fees. The School Buildings are among the most complete in London.—*Medical Secretary*, G. O. Roberts, M.A.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCH.—Beds, 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Numerous scholarships, &c., and 2 registrarships value £200 per annum.—*Dean*, E. I. Spriggs, M.D.

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ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 301. In-patients 1908, 4,059. Out-patients 1908, 23,905. Six entrance scholarships, value £145 to £25, awarded annually in Sept.—*Dean*, W. H. Clayton Greene.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Number of beds, 200.—*Dean*, F. C. Wallis, F.R.C.S.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 212.—*Dean*, E. Rock Carling, F.R.C.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower St., W.C.—Number of beds, 300; *Dean*, H. Batty Shaw, M.D.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Portugal St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—Number of beds, 224.—*Dean*, Peyton T. B. Beale, F.R.C.S.

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OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS.

WEST LONDON POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.—For qualified men only. Three months' Hospital Practice (including Lectures and Demonstrations), 6 guineas; one month, 3 guineas; or £30 perpetual.—Dean, L. A. Bidwell.

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NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Gt. Portland St., W.—Dean, Sidney Spokes, M.R.C.S.

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Birmingham, General and Queen's Hospitals.
Birmingham University.
Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.
Bristol University.
Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital.
Cambridge University.
Durham University.
Ireland, Dublin, Royal and Catholic Universities.
Leeds University.
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary.
Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University.
Manchester, University.
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
Northampton, School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
Oxford University.
Scotland, Universities of.
Sheffield University.
Wales, University of.
Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

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INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE, Quetta.

Commandant, Brig.-Gen. T. Capper, D.S.O., p.s.c.

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Commandant, Col. W. H. Birkbeck, C.B., C.M.G., p.s.c.
Adjutant, Lt. Hon. R. Bruce.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, Shoeburyness.

Commandant, Col. W. L. White, p.s.c.
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Red Barracks, Woolwich.

[Officers who pass through the advanced class of the college have the letters p.a.c., and those passing the ordnance course the letter a., after their names in Service Lists.]

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Adjutant, Capt. C. A. H. Campbell, R.A.

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MOUNTED INFANTRY SCHOOL, Longmoor.

Commandant, Col. F. Hackett-Thompson, C.B.
Asst. do.,
Adjutant, Capt. H. C. Jackson.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, Hythe.

Commandant, Col. W. N. Congreve, F.C., M.V.O.
Chief Instructor and Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. J. Campbell, D.S.O.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, S. AFRICA. Bloemfontein.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. G. Dallas, p.s.c.

BALLOON SCHOOL, South Farnborough.

Commandant, Col. J. E. Capper, C.B., R.E.

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WOOLWICH—ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY (1741).

TERMS (about), Feb. 1—July 24 and Sept. 15—Dec. 23.

Commandant, Col. A. Graham Thomson.
Adjutant, Capt. J. G. Dooner, R.A.
Asst. Adj., Capt. D. Smith, R.A.
Med. Off., Maj. G. A. Moore, M.D., R.A.M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. S. H. Wingfield-Digby, M.A.

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2nd in Comd., Col. N. W. Barnardiston, M.V.O., p.s.c.
Adjutant, Capt. W. G. Braithwaite, D.S.O.
Quarter-Master, Capt. J. C. Duff.
Riding Master, Maj. A. W. Waite.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. C. C. Reilly, R.A.M.C.
Asst. Surg., Lt.-Col. J. Tidbury, M.D.
Chaplain (vacant).

GYMNASIUM, Queen's Avenue, Aldershot.

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Instructor, Capt. E. L. W. Henslow.
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Commandant, Maj. S. C. Long, p.s.c.

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Commandant, Col. A. H. Morris, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gr.-Mr. & Adj., Maj. J. S. Dyke, M.V.O.
Headmaster (vacant).

ROYAL HEBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

Commandant, Col. R. W. Deane.
Gr.-Mr. & Adj., Lt. R. W. Smyth.
Headmaster, Et. F. W. Clover.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, Dunblane, Scotland.

Commandant, Col. M. G. Wilkinson.
Gr.-Mr. & Adj., Capt. D. Mathers.
Headmaster, Lt. W. L. B. White.

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President, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P.
Dean, H. Weston Eve, M.A.
Treasurer, G. Armitage Smith, B.Lit.
Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

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1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841), for "the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the maintenance of Scholarships, to the carrying on of lectures on scientific and other subjects for artisans, and to the assistance of approved educational objects.
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Secretary, R. D. Roberts, D.Sc.

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[The income (£100,700) is applied mainly in support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical Education, in grants of pensions, and for the maintenance of City Churches.]
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Vice-Chairman, Sir Owen Roberts.
Clerk, Ernald R. Warre.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822),

Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

TERMS, 1909-10.—Sept. 23 to Dec. 15; Jan. 6 to March 23; April 21 to July 20.

(The R.A.M. was founded in 1822 by Lord Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland) for the cultivation of the science of music. The average number of students attending in 1909 was 530. There are 96 Fellows (F.R.A.M.), 453 Associates (A.R.A.M.), and 4,067 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.), of whom 4 Fellows, 14 Associates, and 392 Licentiates were elected in 1909.)

President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Chairman of Committee, Edward E. Cooper.
Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., F.R.A.M.
Lady Superintendent, Miss Marion White, A.R.A.M.
Secretary, F. W. Renaut.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883),

Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.

TERMS (1910).—Jan. 6 to March 23; May 5 to July 27; Sept. 26 to Dec. 17.

Patron, H.M. The King.
President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Director, Sir Hubert Parry, Bt., C.V.O., D.C.L., Mus.Doc.

Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley.

Registrar, Frank Pownall, M.A.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

TERMS commence 2nd M. in Jan., 4th M. in April, and 4th M. in Sept.

Principal, William H. Cummings, Mus.Doc. £1,000
Secretary, H. Saxe-Wyndham 350
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. C. P. Smith ... 200
Professors, 130 in number.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

Gt. Marlborough Street, W.

TERMS (1910) commence Jan. 10, April 18, and Sept. 19.

Principal, Frederick J. Karn, Mus.B.
Director of Exams., G. Augustus Holmes.
Secretary, T. Weekes Holmes.

TOXIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, 22 Bloomsbury

Square, W.C.

President, John Spencer Curwen, F.R.A.M.
Secretary, Walter Harrison, Mus.Bac.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872),

Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.

TERMS (1910) commence Jan. 15, April 30, and Sept. 25.

Chairman of Board, Sir Frederick Bridge, M.V.O., Mus.D.
Secretary, Shelley Fisher.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS,

Kensington Gore, S.W.

President, Sir George C. Martin, M.V.O., Mus.D.
Hon. Sec., Dr. H. A. Harding.
Registrar, Thomas Shindler, LL.B.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC

(1893). Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.

TERMS (1909).—Sept. 28 to Dec. 20. (1910).—Jan. 11 to April 25; April 26 to July 25.

Patroness, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
President, Sir W. H. Bouldsworth, Bart.
Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

Kneller Hall, Hounslow.

Commandant, Col. A. G. Balfour, late H.L.I.
Adjutant & Qr.-M., Major J. Bett.
Director of Music, Capt. A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Eastney.

Officer in Charge, Maj. F. M. B. Hobbs, R.N.L.I.
Assist. do., Capt. N. F. Trotman, R.N.A.
Adjutant, Lt. J. McF. Mitchell, R.N.L.I.
Director of Music, and Lt. C. Franklin, R.N.L.I.

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

Berners Street, W.

Principal, J. H. Lewis, Mus.D.
Chairman, J. M. Bentley, Mus.Doc.
Secretary, George A. Stanton.

NAVAL.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich.

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Captain, Edward H. Moubray, R.N.
Commander, John D. Kelly, R.N.

Director of Naval Education, Prof. Ewing, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.

Medical Officers, Fleet-Surg. John H. Stenhouse, M.B.; Wm. Willes.

Store Officer, Cashier, &c., Staff-Paymaster George Whitcroft, R.N.

Secretary, Henry F. V. Negus.

Civil Engineer, G. S. Jacob.

Curator of Museum, Hon. Lieut. Thos. Pratt, R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Dartmouth.

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Commander, H. T. Buller, R.N.

Headmaster, C. E. Ashford, M.A.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Osborne.

Captain, A. H. Christian, R.N. (*Racer*).
Commander, R. S. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton, M.V.O., R.N.

Headmaster, C. Godfrey, M.A.

ROYAL NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, Portsmouth.
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Captain, George C. Carley, R.N.
Secretary, Edward B. Parker.

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
Devonport.
Captain, L. G. Tufnell, C.M.G., R.N.
Headmaster, J. Crocker, A.M.I.C.E.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.
Supt., Captain E. M. C. Cooper Key, R.N.
Headmaster, J. E. Evans, B.A.

Training Ships for Royal Navy.

FOR BOYS:—*H.M.S. Acheron* (for stokers), *Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy artificers), *Ganges, Impregnable* (2 ships), *Indus* (3 ships, for supernumerary artificers), *Nelson* (for stokers), *Tenedos* (3 ships, for boy artificers); and Marine Society's Ship *Warspite* and National Refuges Ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester* (see Societies).

Training Ships for Mercantile Marine.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—*H.M.S. Worcester*, off Greenwich.
Capt. Supt., D. Wilson Barker, R.N.R., F.R.S.E.
CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Captain, Comm. H. W. Broadbent, R.N.R.*
TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt., Capt. H. W. Steele, R.N.; Sec., W. Millachip, 66 Coleman Street, E.C.*
TRAINING SHIP *Clio*, Bangor (North Wales, Chester, and Border Counties Training Ship Society).
TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, New Ferry, Birkenhead. For boys of good character only.
Capt. Supt., A. Wellesley Bremner.

Hospital Training Ship.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD, *Exmouth* (see p. 312).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Education (London) Act, 1903, which applies the provisions of the Education Act, 1902, with certain modifications, to London, came into force May 1, 1904.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the Council are the following:—

Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

BEAUFY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E.—*Headmaster, A. Ritchie-Scott, B.Sc.*

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E.—*Principal, W. B. Dalton; Secretary, C. H. Johnson, B.A.*

CAMDEN SCHOOL OF ART, Dalmeny Avenue, N.—*Principal, Francis Black, R.B.A., A.R.C.A.*

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS (with which is incorporated the ROYAL FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART), Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal, Professor W. R. Lethaby; Secretary, C. W. Beckett.*

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High Street, Clapham, S.W.—*Principal, L. C. Nightingale.*

HACKNEY INSTITUTE.—*Principal, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E.; Sec., A. Crew.*

(a) *Hackney Institute, Dalston Lane, N.E.*

(b) *Sir John Cass Hackney Institute, Cassland Road, N.E.*

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Headmaster, Francis Hawkes.*

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal, W. Huntington, B.Sc.*

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal, A. G. Cooke, M.A.; Secretary, J. E. Leak.*

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Headmaster, J. Bowyer.*

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W.—*Principal, H. W. Richards; Secretary, W. A. Andrews.*

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal, H. A. Garratt, M.I.N.A., ASSOC. M.I.N.S.T.C.E.; Secretary, A. R. Forbes.*

SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, Bolt Court, Fleet Street.—*Principal, A. J. Newton.*

SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal, S. Hicks; Secretary, J. E. Tapley.*

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, L.C.C. Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Lady Superintendent, Miss M. A. J. Boon.*

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.—*Lady Superintendent, Miss B. M. Cunningham.*

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc.; Secretary, Miss K. O. Helmore. Headmaster, School of Art, Mouat Loudan.*

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—*Principal, S. G. Rawson, D.Sc.; Sec., J. Harwood.*

BIRKBECK COLLEGE, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.—*Principal, G. Arncliffe Smith, D.Lit.; Sec., H. Wells-Eames.*

BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.—*Principal, C. T. Mills, M.I.MECH.E.; Sec., W. M. Richardson.*

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal, Sidney Humpries, LL.B.; Sec., D. Savage.*

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Clerkewell.—*Principal, R. M. Walsley, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Sec., W. K. Davis.*

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Rd., N.—*Prin., R. S. Clay, D.Sc.; Sec., W. M. Macbeth.*

REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W.—*Director of Education, Robert Mitchell; Sec., L. Harris.*

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.; Sec., W. H. Davison, M.A.*

SOUTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.—*Principal, S. Skinner, M.A.; Sec., H. B. Harper.*

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich.—*Principal, W. Gannon, M.A.; Sec., A. J. Naylor.*

Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.

ALDENHAM INSTITUTE, Pinckas Road, N.W.—*Hon. Sec., H. S. Mingard.*

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.—*Warden, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett.*

CHURCH INSTITUTE, Wiseton Rd., Upper Tooting.
Hon. Secretary, C. H. Baker.

CRAFT SCHOOL, 37-39 Stepney Green, E.—*Principal, Gilbert C. Cooke.*

DEVAS INSTITUTE, New Road, Battersea, S.W.—*Secretary*, W. F. Holmes.
 GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross S.E.—*Warden*, W. Loring, M.A.
 LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.—*Principal*, Dr. T. Gordon Parker.
 MORLEY COLLEGE, Waterloo Road, S.E.—*Principal*, C. R. Buxton, M.A.; *Vice-Principal*, Miss Sheepshanks.
 ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Secretary*, Miss M. Fennell.
 SAILORS' HOME, Dock Street, E. (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, A. E. Loder.
 ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (for Printing Trades).—*Manager* (vacant).
 SCHOOL OF ART WOOD-CARVING, 39 Thurlow Place, S.W.—*Secretary*, C. McEnroe.
 WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.—*Principal*, G. F. Goodchild, M.A.
 WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Rd., N.W.—*Superintendent*, E. C. Duchesne.

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.

BLACKHEATH, LEE, LEWISHAM AND GREENWICH, Lee Road, Blackheath.—*Headmaster*, J. H. Hale.
 CLAPTON AND STAMFORD HILL, 81 Clapton Common.—*Headmistress*, Miss F. Edith Giles.
 LAMBETH, St. Oswald's Place, Upper Kennington Lane.—*Headmaster*, T. McKeggie.
 ST. MARTIN'S, Castle St., Endell St., Long Acre.—*Headmaster*, J. E. Allen.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122-124 Kennington Park Road (see below).

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

City and Guilds of London Institute,
 Gresham College, E.C.

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Chairman of Council, The Earl of Halsbury.
Treasurer, George Baker.
Chairman Executive Committee, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Hon. Secretary, Sir John Watney.
Assistant Secretary, A. L. Soper.

Schools, Colleges and Departments.

- (1) CENTRAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Professors*, T. Mather, F.R.S., *Electr. Engr.*; W. E. Dalby, M.A., *Civ. & Mech. Engr.*; H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., *Chemistry*; O. Herriot, F.R.S., *Math. & Mech.*; *Reg.*, J. Jones.
- (2) TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Leonard St., Finsbury, E.C.—*Professors*, S. P. Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S., *Electr. Engineering and Principal*; E. G. Coker, D.Sc., *Mechan. Eng.*; R. Meldola, F.R.S., *Chemistry*; A. R. Brophy, *Head Master of Applied Art*; *Registrar*, K. Dove.
- (3) TECHNICAL ART SCHOOL, 122 & 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- (4) DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Supt.*, Sir Philip Magnus; *Asst.*, G. Udy Yule.

CITY AND GUILDS LEATHER TRADES' SCHOOL, 42 Bethnal Green Road, E.—*Headmaster*, F. Y. Golding.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield St., W.—*Director*, H. Phillips Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.
 WILKINSON POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W.—*Secretary*, William Houston, B.A.

PROVINCIAL TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

CITY OF BRADFORD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, Prof. W. M. Gardner, M.Sc.; *Secretary Education Committee*, Thos. Garbutt, Town Hall, Bradford.
 BIRMINGHAM (Victoria Street—For Jewellers and Silversmiths).—*Headmaster*, Arthur J. Gaskin; *Sec.*, A. H. Leaney.

BRIGHTON MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, W. Beckett Burnie, D.Sc.

DERBY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
Principal, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.
Registrar, J. L. Rees.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1766 (George Street, Glasgow).
Secretary and Director, H. F. Stockdale, F.R.S.E.
Librarian, Peter Bennett.

HUDDERSFIELD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
Principal, J. E. Hudson, M.A.
Secretary, Thomas Thorp.

MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Principal*, J. H. Reynolds, M.Sc.; *Asst. Dir.*, J. P. Wapson, M.Sc.; *Registrar*, H. Williams.

NORTHAMPTON AND COUNTY TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOL, Northampton.—*Organising Sec.*, Alfred O. Eamer.

SALFORD ROYAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Salford.—*Principal*, B. Prentice, D.Sc.

STOKE-ON-TRENT, Longton Sutherland Institute.—*Headmaster*, W. Harris, Ph.D.; *Secretary*, W. T. Cope.

SOCIOLOGY, &c.

RUSKIN COLLEGE, Worcester Place, Oxford.
Res. Lecturer, Gilbert Slater, D.Sc.
Secretary, Bertram Wilson.

THEOLOGICAL, &c.

Church of England.

BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's).—*Principal*, Rev. Frederic Sumpter Guy Waman, B.D.

BURGH (St. Paul's Missionary Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. Canon Dodson, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall).—*Principal*, Rev. A. J. Tait, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Clergy Training School).—*Principal*, Rev. H. J. C. Knight, D.D.

CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Missionary College).—*Warden*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Knight, D.D.

CHICHESTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. Rickard, M.A.

CUDDESDON.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. O. Johnston, M.A.

DORCHESTER, Oxon. (Foreign Missionary).—*Principal*, Rev. V. T. Kirby, M.A.

ELY.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon B. W. Randolph, D.D.

HIGHBURY.—*See p. 270.*

ISLE OF MAN (The Bishop Wilson Theol. School).—*Principal*, Rev. R. Lakeman Collins, M.A.

ISLINGTON (Church Missionary College).—*Princ.*, Rev. John Alfred Lightfoot, M.A.

LEEDS (Clergy School).—*Principal*, Rev. James Gilliland Simpson, D.D.

LICHFIELD.—*Principal* (vacant).

LINCOLN.—*Principal*, Rev. Chancellor Crowfoot, M.A.; *Warden*, Rev. J. C. Du Buisson, M.A.

LLANDAFF (St. Michael's).—*Warden*, Rev. H. R. Johnson, M.A.

LONDON (King's College, W.C.).—*Principal*, Rev. Arthur C. Headlam, D.D.

MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection).—*Superior*, Rev. W. H. Frere, M.A.; *Warden*, Rev. B. Horner, M.A.

OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall).—*Principal*, Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D.

OXFORD (St. Stephen's House).—*Principal*, Rev. George H. Bown, M.A.

RIPON.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Battersby-Harford, M.A.

SALISBURY.—Rev. Canon Abbott, M.A.

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Scottish Episcopal Church.

EDINBURGH.—*Principal*, Canon A. Mitchell, B.D.

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BELFAST.—*President*, Rev. J. W. R. Campbell, M.A.

DUNBURY.—*Governor*, Rev. John S. Simon.

HANDSWORTH.—*Governor*, Rev. S. Whitehead.

HEADINGLEY.—*Governor*, Rev. T. H. Mawson.

MANCHESTER, Victoria Park (United Methodist Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. T. Sherwood.

MANCHESTER, Alexandra Rd. Hartley (Primitive

Methodist).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. Jones Davies.

RANMOOR, SHEFFIELD (United Methodist).—

Principal, Rev. J. S. Clemens, B.D.

RICHMOND (Surrey).—See p. 270.

Congregational.

BANGOR (Independent Coll., 1841).—*Principal*,

Rev. T. Rees, M.A.

BRADFORD, YORKS (United College).—*Principal*,

Rev. E. Griffith-Jones, B.A.

BRECON.—*Principal*, Rev. Th. Lewis, B.D.

BRISTOL (Western College).—*Principal*, Rev. C.

Chapman, D.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College).—*Resident Tutor*,

Rev. E. W. Johnson, M.A.

EDINBURGH (George Sq.).—*Principal*, Rev. J. M.

Hodgson, D.D.

HACKNEY, Hampstead.—See p. 270.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire Independent College).

—*Principal*, Rev. Walter F. Adney, D.D.

NEW COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.—See p. 270.

NOTTINGHAM.—*Principal*, Rev. D. L. Ritchie.

OXFORD—MANFIELD COLLEGE (1886).—*Princ.*,

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MANCHESTER.—*Pres.*, Rev. J. T. Marshall, D.D.

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RAWDON, Leeds.—*Pres.*, Rev. W. E. Blomfield, B.D.

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BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*Pres.*, Rev.

Matthew Leitch, D.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev.

John Skinner, D.D.

DERRY (Magee Coll.).—*Pres.*, J. R. Leebody, D.Sc.

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Principal, Rev. Alexander Whyte, D.D.

GLASGOW (United Free Church Coll.).—*Principal*,

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BALA.—*Principal*, Rev. E. Edwards, D.D.

Unitarian.

MANCHESTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. Alex. Gordon, M.A.

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CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—*Prin-*

cipal, Walter J. Evans, M.A.

OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. J.

Estlin Carpenter, D.Litt.

JEWS' COLLEGE, Queen Square House, W.C.

President, Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, C.V.O., Chief

Rabbi.

Principal, Prof. A. Büchler, Ph.D.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

Church of England.

National Society.

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HIGHBURY HILL, N. SECONDARY (Women).—

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WOOD GREEN, N., ELEMENTARY (Women).—

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BANGOR.—*Principal*, Rev. Canon Fairchild, M.A.

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CHEL TENHAM (St. Paul's, St. Mary's Hall, and the

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CHESTER.—Rev. John D. Best, M.A.

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FISHPONDS, Bristol (Women).—Rev. J. R. W.

Thomas, M.A.

HOCKERILL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Women).—

Rev. A. E. Murray-Aynsley, M.A.

LINCOLN (Women).—Rev. Canon Rowe, M.A.

NORWICH AND ELY, Norwich (Women).—Rev.

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„ (Cherwell Hall, Secondary: Women).—

Principal, Miss C. I. Dodd, M.A.

PETERBOROUGH.—*Prin.*, Rev. Thomas Ward, M.A.
RIPON (Women).—Rev. Isaac A. Smith, M.A.
ST. GABRIEL'S, Cormont Road, Camberwell, S.E.
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SALTLEY (Birmingham).—Rev. Canon Burbidge,
M.A.
TRURO (Women).—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop
of St. Germans.
WARRINGTON (Women).—Rev. S. Blofeld, B.A.
WINCHESTER.—Rev. Canon Martin, M.A.
YORK.—*Principal*, Rev. H. Walker, M.A.

S.P.C.K.

STEPNEY, 384-392 Commercial Road, E. (for Lay
Workers).—*Warden*, Rev. C. J. Beresford.
TOTTENHAM (Women).—Rev. Preb. E. Hobson, M.A.

British and Foreign School Society,
114 to 115 Temple Chambers, E.C.

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ISLEWORTH (Borough Rd. Coll.).—*Principal*, A.
Burrell, M.A.
SAFFRON WALDEN (Women).—*Principal*, Miss
Danlop.
STOCKWELL (Women).—*Principal*, Miss Manley.
SWANSEA (Women).—*Principal*, David Salmon.

Wesleyan.

BATTERSEA, Southlands (Women).—*Principal*,
Rev. James Chapman.
WESTMINSTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. H. B. Workman,
D.Lit.

Roman Catholic.

HAMMERSMITH (Men).—Rev. A. Moynihan, C.M.
LIVERPOOL, S. Mary's Hall, Mount Pleasant
(Women: Secondary).—Miss Partridge.
LIVERPOOL, Mt. Pleasant (Women: Elementary).
—Miss Bellord.

Undenominational.

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day students).—*Principal*, Miss E. M. Julian,
M.A.
CLAPHAM (Women), Cedars Road, Clapham,
S.W. (Day students only).—*Principal*, Miss
L. Brackenbury, M.A.
FULHAM (Women), Finlay Street, Fulham, S.W.
(Day students only).—*Principal*, Miss A.
Lloyd-Evans, M.A.
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Cross, S.E. Conducted by the University of
London in association with the London County
Council and other County and Borough
Councils. (Day students only).—*Warden*, W.
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Fetter Lane, E.C.—*Principal*, W. T. Goode, M.A.
ISLINGTON (Men), Offord Road, Barnsbury, N.—
Principal, T. F. G. Dexter, B.Sc.
MOORFIELDS (Women), Finsbury Street, Moor-
fields, E.C. (Day students only).—*Principal*,
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Secondary).—Miss Morton, M.A.
BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.
BRISTOL UNIVERSITY.

CAMBERWELL, Datchelor Tr. Coll. (Women).—
Goes, C. of Workmen's Co.: *Princ.*, Miss Rigg.
CAMBRIDGE, Humberston College (Women).
CAMBRIDGE (Women: Secondary).—Miss M. H.
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CARDIFF (Univ. Coll.).
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ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AMONGST ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Episcopalians.....	32,000,000
Methodists of all denominations	19,000,000
Roman Catholics	15,000,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	13,000,000
Baptists of all descriptions	10,000,000
Congregationalists	6,250,000
Unitarians, under several names	3,000,000
Minor religious sects	6,000,000
Lutheran, German, or Dutch, &c.	3,000,000
Of no particular religion	20,000,000

English-speaking population..... 127,250,000

THE DECREASE OF CRIME, 1840-1908.

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Year.
	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	
1840	15,730,813	19,027	2,600,692	2,699	8,155,521	11,194	1840
1845	16,739,130	17,402	2,742,167	2,679	8,295,061	7,101	1845
1850	17,773,344	20,537	2,872,821	3,393	6,877,549	17,108	1850
1855	18,829,000	19,971	2,978,065	2,869	6,014,605	5,220	1855
1860	19,902,713	12,063	3,054,738	2,414	5,220,960	2,979	1860
1865	20,990,946	14,740	3,135,057	2,355	5,641,086	2,661	1865
1870	22,090,163	12,953	3,222,837	2,400	5,325,210	3,043	1870
1875	24,045,385	10,954	3,514,744	2,205	5,278,629	2,484	1875
1880	25,714,288	11,214	3,705,994	2,046	5,202,648	2,383	1880
1885	27,499,041	10,500	3,907,736	1,956	4,924,342	1,573	1885
1890	28,763,673	9,242	4,003,132	1,825	4,717,959	1,193	1890
1895	30,394,078	9,169	4,155,654	1,653	4,584,434	1,066	1895
1900	32,249,187	8,157	4,436,558	1,835	4,468,501	1,067	1900
1905	34,152,977	10,483	4,676,603	2,314	4,391,565	1,367	1905
1906	34,547,016	10,823	4,726,070	2,157	4,388,006	1,303	1906
1907	34,945,600	10,834	4,776,063	2,012	4,377,056	1,338	1907
1908	35,348,760	12,060	4,826,587	2,115	4,371,436	1,375	1908

Secondary Education.

THE HEAD MASTERS' CONFERENCE (*Secy.*, W. A. Evans, 12 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.).—The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connection with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in December, alternately (a) at some school represented on the Conference, (b) at London or some University town. The admission of schools to the Conference is decided by the committee, and in considering applications the committee has regard to the scheme or other instrument under which the school is administered, the numbers in the school, and the number of resident undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge educated at the school. As a general rule there should be 100 boys at least in any school represented at the Conference, and about ten resident undergraduates at the Universities who have gone direct from the school. The Universities Joint Committee (consisting of 5 Headmasters, 5 members of the

Hebdomadal Council of Oxford, and 5 members of the Council of the Senate of Cambridge) meets periodically to consider matters of joint interest to the Universities and Public Schools.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS (*Asst. Secy.*, H. Bendall, M.A., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.).—The qualification for membership is the holding of the head mastership of a day school for boys, the school being (a) recognised by the Board of Education as Secondary; (b) administered under a definite form of public or corporate control (e.g., Board of Education Scheme); (c) managed by a governing body which has powers both to control the school finances and to appoint and dismiss the head master.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, IRELAND (*Pres.*, W. G. Connolly, LL.D., Waterford; *Secy.*, H. S. McIntosh, M.A., Belfast) is similar to the H.M.A. in aims and objects.

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The * denotes membership of the Head Masters' Conference; the †, of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters.

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 ABERDEAR (County School).—W. C. Cox, M.A.
 ABERDEEN.—H. P. Morland Simpson, M.A.
 ABERGAVENNY (Henry VIII.).—T. H. Sifton, M.A.
 ABERGELLE (County School).—J. Williams, M.A.
 *ABINGDON (Royaes).—Rev. T. Layng, M.A.
 ACCRINGTON (Municipal).—F. Bastow, B.Sc. [B.A.
 ACKWORTH, Pontefract (Friends).—F. Andrews,
 ACOCK (County School).—G. H. Clarke, M.A.
 ALCESTER.—F. H. McCroben.
 *ALDENHAM (Herts).—Rev. A. H. Cooke, M.A.
 *ALFORD (Lincs.).—J. A. Staley, M.A.
 ALNWICK (Duke's School).—P. W. Shelford, B.A.
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 ALTON (Eggars).—George Johnston Poole, M.A.
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 *AMERSHAM.—R. E. Yates, B.A.
 AMPLEFORTH (York, R.C.).—Very Rev. J. E. Matthews, M.A.
 *ANDOVER.—R. O. Bishop, M.A.
 *APPERLEY BRIDGE (Bradford).—A. Vinter, LL.D.
 APPLEBY (Westmorland).—H. A. Counsell, M.A.
 *ARDINGLY (College).—Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
 ARMAGH (Royal Sch.).—H. Hirsch, B.A.
 " (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—James Fanning.
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 *ASHBURTON (Devon).—J. Mortimer, B.A.
 *ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—C. F. C. Padel, B.A.
 *ASHFORD (Kent).—A. S. Lamprey, B.A.
 *ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—W. E. McClure, M.Sc.
 *ATHERSTONE.—W. W. Exell, M.A.
 *ATHLONE (Ranelagh School).—R. Baile, M.A.
 *AYLESBURY.—T. Osborne, M.A.
 *BAKEWELL (Derby: Co-educational).—W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
 BALA (County School).—J. C. Evans, M.A.
 BANBURY (Municip. Sch.).—R. Luscombe, B.A.
 *BANGOR (Friars, 1557).—W. Glynn Williams, M.A.
 BARMOUTH (County School).—E. D. Jones, M.A.
 *BARNARD CASTLE (N.E. County Sch.).—Rev. F. L. Brereton, M.A.
 *BARNET (Qn. Elizabeth).—W. Lattimer, M.A.
 *BARNLEY (Holgate's).—Rev. C. Stokes Butler, M.A.
 BARNSTABLE (Gr. School).—C. C. Cox.
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 § CHARD.—Rev. C. E. Lucette, B.A.
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 Rev. G. H. Rendall, Litt.D.
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CHIPPENHAM (County School).—E. Nick.
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CHUDLEIGH (Pysent's).—W. C. Green, M.A.
CIRENCESTER.—A. C. Kewley Toms, M.A.
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***CLEOBURY MORTIMER** (Salop.).—J. Davis, M.A.
***CLIFTON COLLEGE**, Bristol (1862).—(Vacant).
***CLITHEROE**.—C. M. Henderson, M.A.
CLONGOWES WOOD (Sallins, Co. Kildare, R.C.).—
 Very Rev. T. V. Nolan, S.J.
COALVILLE (Sec. Sch.).—H. Storr-Best, M.A.
***COATHAM** (Redcar).—Arthur Pryce, M.A. [M.A.
***COLCHESTER** (Royal Gr. Sch.).—P. Shaw-Jeffrey,
 (Secondary School).—F. O. Wilson, B.A.
COLERAINE (Londonderry).—T. G. Houston, M.A.
COLESHILL (Birmingham).—Rev. S. Batenan, B.A.
COLNE (Municipal Secondary Sch.).—A. Wilmore.
COLTUN.—L. H. Meimagen, M.A.
CONSETT (Tech. Inst. Sch.).—E. C. Jones, B.Sc.
CORBY (Lines).—Rev. C. St. J. Wright, B.A.
CORK (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. E. G. Seale, M.A.
***COVENTRY** (Henry VIII.).—Rev. A. D. Perrott,
 (Bablake Sch.).—J. I. Bates, B.Sc. [M.A.
COWBRIDGE.—Rev. W. F. Evans, M.A.
***CRANBROOK** (Kent).—William S. Lee, M.A.
***CRANLEIGH** (Surrey).—C. H. Taylor, M.A.
***CREDITON**.—J. E. Burton, M.A.
***CREWE** (Secondary Sch.).—D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
***CREWKERNE**.—T. B. MacDermot, LL.D.
***CROSBY**, Liverpool, (Merchant Taylors' School,
 1618).—H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
***CROYDON** (Whitgift Gr. Sch.).—S. O. Andrew, M.A.
 (Middle).—Rev. G. A. Jones, B.A.
 (Bor. Sec. Sch.).—A. H. Hillyer, B.A.
***DARLINGTON** (Queen Eliz.).—Philip Wood, M.A.
***DARTFORD**.—Charles Jordell-Mansford, B.A.
DARTMOUTH (R. Nav. Coll.).—C. E. Ashford, M.A.
DARTMOUTH.—A. W. Priestley, M.A.
DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
***DENSTONE** (Coll.).—Rev. F. A. Hibbert, M.A.
***DERBY SCHOOL** (1160).—Rev. A. G. Knight, M.A.
 (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—W. G. Constable, B.A.
***DEVIZES** (County Sch.).—E. A. Eden, M.A.
***DEVONPORT** (High Sch.).—A. F. Treseder, M.A.
***DEWSBURY** (Endowed).—A. E. Holme, M.A.
***DEYTHEUR** (Oswestry).—Rev. W. B. Dowell Lee,
 DISS (County Sch.).—J. A. Harrison, M.A. [LL.D.
DOLGELLY (County School).—J. Griffith, B.Sc.
***DONCASTER**.—J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
DONINGTON.—J. N. Worman, B.A.
DORCHESTER.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
DOUTA ABBEY SCH. (Woolhampton R.S.O., R.C.).
 Rev. J. A. Conghlin, PH.D.
***DOVER COLL.**.—Rev. W. C. Compton, M.A.
 (County School).—F. Whitehouse, M.A.
DRAX (Selby).—E. A. How, B.Sc.
DROGHEDA.—Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A.
DRONFIELD.—C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
DUBLIN (The High School).—J. Thompson, M.A.
 (St. Andrew's).—W. G. Sullivan, M.A.
 (Mountjoy Sch.).—Rev. W. Anderson, M.A.
 (Wesley Coll.).—Rev. W. Crawford, M.A.
***DUDLEY**.—H. Watson, B.A.
***DULWICH COLLEGE**, S.E. (1619).—A. H. Gilkes, M.A.
 (Alley's).—F. Collins, M.A.
DUNAGANNON (Co. Tyrone; Royal School).—R. F.
 Dill, M.A.

DUNSTABLE.—L. C. R. Thring, M.A.
***DURHAM SCHOOL**.—Rev. R. D. Budworth, M.A.
***DURHAM** (Johnston Schools).—S. Whalley, B.Sc.
EALING (St. Benedict's, R.C.).—Rev. L. S. Cave.
***EARL'S COLNE** (Essex).—A. J. Appleton, B.A.
EASTGWOLD.—G. Sandham, B.A.
***EASTBOURNE** (Coll.).—Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
 (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—Rev. E. G. Hawkins.
EAST HAM (Tech. Coll. Sch.).—W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
EBBW VALE (County Sch.).—J. R. Morgan, B.Sc.
***EDINBURGH ACADEMY** (1824).—*Rector*, Reginald
 Carter, M.A.
EDINBURGH (High School).—W. J. Watson, M.A.
 (Institution).—G. O. Turner, M.A.
 (George Heriot's School).—J. B. Clark, M.A.
EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.—
 1. Ladies' College; 2. G. Watson's Coll. (Ladies')
 —see p. 295).
 3. George Watson's Coll.—J. Alison, M.A. [M.A.
 4. Daniel Stewart's Coll.—W. Wallace Dunlop,
 5. James Gillespie's School.—A. Blacklaws, B.A.
EDMONTON (Latimer's).—W. A. Shearer, M.A.
***ELLAND** (Yorks.).—J. Stewart Ross, B.Sc.
 (Grace Ramsden Sch.).—J. Thorpe, B.A.
***ELLESMERE**.—Rev. H. Woolsey, M.A.
***ELTHAM COLLEGE** (1840).—Rev. A. E. Rubie, D.D.
ELY (King's School).—E. H. Blakeney, M.A.
ENFIELD.—Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
***ENISKILLEN** (Portora).—A. C. McDonnell, M.A.
***EPSOM COLL.**.—Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Peause, M.A.
ERITH (County Sch.).—A. Bell, M.A.
***ETON COLLEGE** (1441).—*Provost* (vacant).
Headmaster, Rev. Hon. Edward Lytton,
 M.A.
EVESHAM (Pr. Henry's).—J. A. H. F. Blair, B.A.
***EXETER**.—W. Allison Cunningham, M.A.
 (Cathedral).—Rev. H. de V. Welchman, M.A.
 (Hele's).—J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
***EYE** (Suffolk).—W. G. Watkins.
***FALMOUTH**.—A. Newland Deakin, B.A.
FAREHAM (Price's Sch.).—S. R. N. Bradley, M.A.
***FARNHAM** (Surrey).—Rev. Samuel Priestley, M.A.
FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—J. McCarter, B.A.
FAVERSHAM.—H. Kitto, M.A.
 (Wright's).—Rev. A. Telfer, B.A. [M.A.
***FELSTED SCHOOL**, Essex.—Rev. F. Stephenson,
FERNDALE (Sec. Don. Sch.).—G. Childs, B.Sc.
FESTINGO (County Sch.).—F. P. Dodd, M.A.
***FETTES COLLEGE**, Edinburgh (1870).—Rev.
 William Augustus Heard, LL.D.
FINCHLEY, N. (Christ's Coll.).—J. T. Phillipson, M.A.
FISHGUARD (County Sch.).—O. GLENN, B.Sc.
FOLKESTONE (Harvey Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. Davis,
 M.A.
FOREST SCHOOL (Walthamstow).—Rev. Ralph
 Courtenay Guy, M.A.
***FOWEY** (Cornwall).—W. Hawkins, B.A.
FRAMLINGHAM.—Rev. O. D. Inskip, LL.D.
***FULNECK** (nr. Leeds).—Rev. W. T. Titterton.
***GAINSBOROUGH**.—J. Hewetson, M.A.
GALWAY.—Alexander Erant, M.A.
***GATESHEAD** (Secondary Sch.).—W. WALTON, B.A.
***GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL** (Yorks.).—W. W. Vaughan,
 M.A.
***GILLINGHAM** (Dorset).—A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
GLASGOW (Academy).—Edwin Temple, B.A.
 (High Sch.).—F. Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
GLASGOW (Allan Glen's).—John G. Kerr, LL.D.
 (Kelvinside Acad.).—W. Cecil Laming, M.A.
***GLENALMOND**, Perthshire (1841).—*Warden*, Rev.
 Archibald R. F. Hyslop, M.A.
***GLOSSOP**.—R. H. Dickinson, B.A. [M.A.
***GLOUCESTER** (King's Sch.).—Rev. O. E. Hayden,
 (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—J. E. Barton, M.A.
 (Rich's).—E. P. Price.

- GOOLE (Sec. Sch.).—C. J. Forth, M.A.
 GOSPEL OAK (Ellis's).—E. B. Cumberland, B.Sc.
 GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).—L. C. Keating, M.A.
 GOWERTON (County Sch.).—D. E. Williams, M.A.
 GRANTHAM (1830).—Rev. W. T. Keeling, M.A.
 GRAVESEND (County Sch.).—H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
 GRAYS (Palmer's).—G. H. Silverwood, LL.B.
 GREAT ATTON (Yorks: Friends).—F. R. Arundel.
 GREAT BLENCOWE (Penrith).—F. B. Sandford, M.A.
 GREENHITHE (H.M.S. Worcester).—Capt. D. Wilson Barker, R.N.R.
 GREENWICH (Road).—C. M. Ridger, M.A.
 GRIMSBY (Winttingham).—E. J. Stream, M.A.
 GUERNSEY (Eliz. Coll.).—Rev. W. C. Penney, M.A.
 „ (States Intern. Sch.).—W. Sharp.
 GUILDFORD (K. Edw.).—J. C. Honeybourne, M.A.
 GUISBORO' (Yorks).—Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
 HACKNEY DOWNS.—W. Jenkin Thomas, M.A.
 HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (Herts) (1862).—Master, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.
 HALESOWEN.—R. Dickinson, B.A.
 HALIFAX (Heath).—W. Edwards, M.A.
 „ (Crossley Orphan School).—W. C. Barber.
 „ (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. E. Greenhalgh.
 HAMMERSMITH (Latimer Upper Sch.).—Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A.
 HAMPTON (Haberdashers' Aske's, Crickledon).—A. J. Spillsbury, M.A.
 HAMPTON (Middlesex).—W. A. Roberts, M.A.
 HANDSWORTH. Arthur Glendon, M.A.
 HANLEY (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—W. M. Wilson, M.A.
 HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestr.).—A. James, M.A.
 HARROGATE (Ashville Coll.).—Rev. A. Soothill, B.A.
 „ (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—T. Watson.
 *HARROW SCHOOL (1571).—Rev. Prebendary Wood, D.D., M.V.O.
 „ (John Lyon's).—Ernest Young, B.Sc.
 HARTLEBURY (nr. Kidderminster).—E. W. Hope-well, B.A.
 HARTLEPOOL.—F. H. R. Alderson, M.A.
 HARTWICH (County Sch.).—J. Valentine, M.A.
 HASLINGDEN (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—T. Smirk, B.A.
 HASTINGS.—W. H. La Touche, M.A.
 HATHAM (Aske's—Haberdashers).—H. R. Norris, M.A.
 HAVERFORDWEST.—Rev. J. Henson, M.A.
 HAWARDEN (County School).—A. Lyon, M.A.
 HEANOR (Sec. Sch.).—R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
 HEBDEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
 HECKMONDWIKE (Sec. Sch.).—R. S. Cahill.
 HELSTON (County School).—R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
 HENLEY-ON-THAMES (1604).—J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
 *HEREFORD SCHOOL.—Rev. W. H. M. Ragg, M.A.
 HERTFORD.—G. W. Kinman, M.A.
 HEYERSHAM.—Rev. F. B. Mennier, M.A.
 *HIGHGATE SCHOOL (1865).—J. A. H. Johnston, M.A.
 HINCKLEY.—G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
 HINDLEY (Wigan).—E. Law.
 HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1830).—G. L. Bretherton.
 HITCHIN.—Jabez King, M.A. [M.A.]
 HOLBORN ESTATE GR. SCH. (St. Clement Danes, Houghton Street, W.C.).—W. P. Fuller, M.A.
 HOLMFRITH (Sec. Sch.).—Rev. J. H. Green.
 *HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham's).—G. W. S. Howson.
 HOLYHEAD (County).—R. Pugh Jones, M.A. [M.A.]
 HOLYWELL (County Sch.).—J. M. Edwards, M.A.
 HONTON (Althallows).—P. Middletonist, M.A.
 HORNCASTLE.—A. N. Worman, B.A.
 *HORNSEY (Stationers).—Henry Chettle, M.A.
 „ (County Sch.).—H. E. Piggott, M.A.
 HORSHAM (1832).—Rev. G. A. Thompson, LL.D.
 HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—F. L. Gaul, M.A.
 HOWDEN (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
- HUDDESFIELD (Almondbury) (King James's Gr. Sch.).—Robert S. Crump, M.A.
 „ (College School).—H. E. Atkins, M.A.
 „ (Fartown).—W. P. Yates.
 HULL.—* (Hymers Coll.).—C. H. Gore, M.A.
 „ (Gr. School).—J. E. Forti, M.A.
 „ (Mun. School).—J. Luxton.
 „ (Boulevard).—F. W. de Velling, B.A.
 „ (Craven Street).—H. Sheppard.
 *HUNTINGDON.—J. H. Howgate, B.A. [M.A.]
 HURSTPIERPONT (Coll.).—Rev. A. H. Coombes.
 *HUTTON (Lancs).—Rev. T. G. Cunningham, M.A.
 *HYDE (Cheshire).—C. H. Burden, B.A.
 ILFORD (County High Sch.).—A. E. Diggins, B.A.
 IRLKLEY (Yorks).—C. W. Atkinson, M.A.
 *ILMINSTER.—R. J. W. Davison, B.A.
 INVERNESS (Coll.).—W. D. Monro, M.A.
 *IPSWICH (1477).—A. K. Watson, M.A.
 „ (Mun. Secondary Sch.).—P. Wilkinson, B.A.
 *ISLE OF MAN (King William's Coll.).—Rev. E. H. Kempson, M.A.
 „ (Douglas Gr. Sch.).—J. A. Barthélemy, B.Sc.
 „ (Douglas Mun. Sec. Sch.).—F. R. Grundy, B.Sc.
 *ISLEWORTH (Co. Sch.).—W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
 *ISLINGTON, Owen's (Brewers' Co.).—R. F. Cholmeley, M.A.
 „ (Northern Poly. Sch.).—W. E. Spragg, M.A.
 *JARROW-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.).—A. R. Stevens, B.Sc.
 *JERSEY (Victoria Coll.).—L. V. Lester-Garland.
 KEIGHLEY.—Thomas P. Watson, M.A. [M.A.]
 *KENDAL.—S. A. Moor, M.A.
 „ (Stramontate Sch.).—W. Sessions, B.Sc.
 *KESWICK (Dual).—C. E. Hudson, M.A.
 KETTERING.—James H. Gill, B.A.
 *KIDWORTH (Leices).—C. L. Ryle, M.A. [M.A.]
 *KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.).—W. H. Witherby.
 *KIMBOLTON.—Rev. A. G. G. Bibby, M.A.
 *KINGSBRIDGE.—Rev. William Watson, M.A.
 *KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Wimbledon Common.
 „—Douglas Smith, M.A.
 *KING'S LYNN (King Edward VII.).—Rev. Walter Boyce, M.V.O., M.A.
 *KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—E. A. C. Stowell, B.A.
 „ (Thiffin's).—C. J. Grist, M.A.
 *KINGTON (Lady Hawkins).—E. A. Mahir, B.A.
 KINVER.—Rev. C. H. Cole, B.A.
 *KIRKBY LONSDALE (Dual).—T. R. Burnett, Ph.D.
 KIRKBYRAVENSWORTH.—Rev. W. Illingworth, M.A.
 KIRKCALDY, Fife (High Sch.).—John D. Rose, M.A.
 KIRKHAM.—Rev. T. C. Walton, M.A.
 KIRTON (Boston).—B. H. Keall, B.A.
 *KNARESBOROUGH (King James's).—G. W. Heford, B.Sc.
 KNUTSFORD (Cheshire).—W. H. Edwards, M.A.
 LAMPETER (Coll. Sch.).—Rev. W. L. Footman, M.A.
 *LANCASTER (Royal).—Rev. H. A. Watson, B.D.
 *LANCING COLLEGE, Shoreham, Sussex (1848).—Rev. H. T. Bowlby, M.A.
 LANGPORT.—S. G. Day, M.A.
 LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
 „ (Horwell Gr. Sch.).—Rev. F. G. Witt, B.A.
 LEAMINGTON (Sec. Sch.).—A. Thornton, B.Sc.
 *LEATHERHEAD (St. John's).—Rev. E. A. Downes.
 LEDBUR (Russell Sch.).—F. W. Wade, M.A. [M.A.]
 *LEEDS.—Rev. J. R. Wynne-Edwards, M.A.
 „ (Modern).—W. H. Barber, B.A.
 „ (Arndley).—C. Darling, M.A.
 „ (Central High).—D. Forsyth, D.Sc.
 „ (Cockburn High).—F. G. Harmer.
 „ (Thoresby High).—W. Parsons.
 *LEEK (High School).—T. C. Warrington, M.A.
 *LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—Rev. J. Went, M.A.
 „ (Newton's Found.).—J. W. Muston, M.A.
 „ (Newark Sec. Sch.).—T. R. Ryder.

- §LEICESTER Sq., W.C. (Tenison's).—
 §LEIGH (Lancs).—W. H. Leek, B.A. [M.A.]
 §LEIGHTON PARK (Reading: Friends').—J. Ridges,
 LEOMINSTER (Sec. Sch.).—
 §LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—F. W. Lucas, M.A.
 §LEYLAND (Lancs).—F. Jackson.
 §LEYTON (County School).—H. Hills, B.Sc.
 (Sec. Sch.).—M. Gompertz, B.A.
 §LICHFIELD (Edward VI.).—H. S. Cooper, M.A.
 §LINCOLN.—F. H. Chambers, M.A.
 (Mun. Day Sch.).—A. E. Collis.
 LISBURN (Lancs) (Friends').—W. D. Braith-
 waite, B.Sc.
 §LISKEARD (County Sch.).—H. Dewdney, B.A.
 §LIVERPOOL (College).—Rev. J. B. Lancelot, M.A.
 (Collegiate Sch.).—S. E. Brown, B.Sc.
 (Institute).—Henry V. Weiss, B.A.
 (St. Francis Xavier's, R.C.).—Rev. J.
 Brown, S.J.
 (St. Edward's, R.C.).—Very Rev. Canon
 Banks, B.A.
 (Oulton Sec. Sch.).—R. Nixon, B.A.
 (Holt Sec. Sch.).—C. W. Bailey, M.A.
 §LLANBERIS (County Sch.).—J. Rees Foster, B.Sc.
 §LLANDAFF (Cathedral Sch.).—Rev. P. R. Cleave, M.A.
 §LLANIDLO (County Sch.).—E. E. Jones, B.A.
 §LLANDOVERY COLL.—Rev. W. W. Poole Hughes,
 M.A. [M.A.]
 §LLANDUDNO (County Sch.).—J. M. A. Thomson,
 §LLANDYSSUL (County Sch.).—W. Lewis, M.A.
 §LLANRINDOD WELLS (Co. Sch.).—W. Saunders,
 B.A.
 §LLANELLY (County Sch.).—W. Lewis, B.A.
 §LLANFAIR (County Sch.).—E. Thomas, B.A.
 §LLANFYLLIN (County Sch.).—E. H. Dawe, B.Sc.
 §LLANGFENI (County Sch.).—J. E. Evans, M.A.
 §LLANGOLLEN (County Sch.).—H. R. Olley, B.A.
 §LLANIDLOES (County Sch.).—E. R. H. Turner, B.A.
 §LLANRWST (County Sch.).—Rev. J. I. Farr, M.A.
 §LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.).—J. C. Dick, M.A.
 §LONGWOOD (Huddersfield).—J. E. Bottom.
 §LORETTO SCHOOL, Musselburgh, N.B. (1830).—
 A. R. Smith, M.A.
 §LOUGHBOROUGH.—Bingham D. Turner, M.A.
 §LOUTH.—A. H. Worrall, M.A.
 §LOWESTOFT (Munic. Sch.).—J. E. B. McAllen, M.A.
 §LUCTION (Herefordsh.).—Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
 §LUDLOW.—Rev. H. F. Hastings, M.A.
 §LURGAN COLL. (Co. Armagh).—James Cowan, M.A.
 §LUTON (Modern Sch.).—T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
 §LUTTERWORTH.—Rev. R. Norwood, M.A.
 §LYMM (Cheshire).—Cecil H. S. Wilson, M.A.
 §LYTHAM (King Edward VII.).—H. Bompas
 Smith, M.A.
 §MACCLESFIELD.—Rev. Darwin Wilmot, M.A.
 §MAIDENHEAD (Modern Sch.).—F. Fairman, M.A.
 §MAIDSTONE.—Rev. C. G. Duffield, M.A.
 §MALDON.—G. H. Woollett, M.A.
 §MALMESBURY (County Sch.).—A. Cameron.
 §MALVERN COLLEGE, Worcestershire (1862).—
 Rev. Sydney Rhodes James, M.A.
 §MANCHESTER (Grammar Sch.).—J. L. Paton, M.A.
 (The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Joseph Hall, D. Litt.
 (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
 (St. Bede's, R.C.).—Very Rev. A. Poock, D.D.
 §MANSLFIELD (Notts).—Arthur Jagger, M.A.
 (Brunt's).—C. E. Stacey, B.Sc.
 §MARCH (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. T. Ford, B.A.
 §MARKET BOSWORTH.—Rev. L. H. Pearson, B.A.
 §MARKET DRAYTON.—F. C. Woodford, B.A.
 §MARKET HARBOUR.—F. Hammond, M.A.
 §MARKET RASIN.—C. Elliot, M.A.
 §MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843).—Master,
 Frank Fletcher, M.A.
 (Grammar Sch.).—S. Pontefract, B.A.
 §MARLOW (Sir W. Borlase's).—Rev. A. J. Skinner,
 MASHAM (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall. [B.A.]
 §MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—Rev.
 D. L. Scott, LL.D.
 §MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq.,
 E.C. (1567).—Rev. J. Arbutnot Nairn, Litt. P.
 §MERCHISTON CASTLE (Edinburgh).—G. Smith.
 §MERTON (Surrey).—A. N. Disney, M.A. [M.A.]
 §MEYBOURGH (Sec. Sch.).—T. W. Ireland, B.A.
 §MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—W. Edwards, M.A.
 §MIDHURST (Sussex).—A. Cradock Maples, B.A.
 §MILFORD HAVEN (County Sch.).—F. L. Lowther,
 B.A.
 §MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W.—J. D. McClure, LL.D.
 §MIRFIELD (Yorks).—William Todd, M.A.
 §MOLD (County School).—W. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
 §MONKTON COMBE (Bath).—Rev. J. W. Kearns, M.A.
 §MONMOUTH.—L. James, M.A.
 §MORLEY (Sec. Sch.).—J. E. Airey, B.Sc.
 §MORPETH (Edward VI., 1551).—G. D. Dakyns, M.A.
 §MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN DALE (Cheshire).—E. J.
 Salmon, B.A.
 §MOULTON (Lincs.).—A. S. Hatt. [M.A.]
 §MOUNTAIN ASH (County Sch.).—W. N. Williams,
 §MOUNT ST. MARY'S (Derbyshire, R.C.).—Rev. P.
 Wolfe, S.J.
 §NANTWICH & ACTON (Mixed).—A. T. Powell, M.A.
 (Willaston Sch.).—H. L. Jones, M.A.
 §NABBERTH (County Sch.).—J. Morgan, B.A.
 §NAVAN.—Rev. J. Remison, B.A.
 §NEATH (County School).—J. G. Davies, M.A.
 §NEEDHAM MARKET (Theobald's, 1632).—H. A.
 Webb, B.Sc.
 §NELSON (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—J. Hilton, B.A.
 §NEWARK.—E. A. Menner, M.A.
 §NEWBURY.—E. Sharwood Smith, M.A. [M.A.]
 §NEWCASTLE HIGH SCH. (Staff.).—F. Harrison,
 (Middle Sch.).—T. F. Rutter, Ph.D.
 §NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Royal).—S. C. Logan, M.A.
 (Allan's Endowed).—F. W. Brewer, M.A.
 (St. Cuthbert's, R.C.).—Rev. H. K. Mann.
 (Rutherford Coll.).—J. B. Gaunt, B.A.
 §NEWCHURCH (Lancs).—T. E. Jackson, M.A.
 §NEW CROSS (Addley and Stanhope, New Cross
 Rd., S.E.).—A. E. Salter, D.Sc.
 §NEW MILLS (Sec. Sch.).—J. A. Nichols.
 §NEWPORT (Essex).—W. Waterhouse, M.A.
 (Mon.).—F. E. Battersby, M.A.
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 (Isle of Wight).—C. D. Vibert, B.A.
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RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE (under the control

of the Med. Sup. of Smallpox Hospitals),

Ch. Officer, C. E. Sullivan, M.I.N.A.:—

North Wharf, Managers' Street, Blackwall, E.

South Wharf, Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.

West Wharf, Carnwath Road, Fulham, S.W.

LAND AMBULANCE STATIONS:—

Eastern, adjoining Eastern Hospital.

North-Western, adjoining North-Western Hos-

pital.

Western, adjoining Western Hospital.

South-Eastern, adjoining S.-E. Hospital.

South-Western, adjoining S.-W. Hospital.

Brook, adjoining Brook Hospital.

Mead, Carnwath Road, Fulham, S.W.

TRAINING SHIP:—

The "Exmouth," moored off Grays, Essex.

Capt.-Supt., Capt. R. B. Colmore, R.N.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS AND HOMES:—

For Sick or Debilitated Children:

The Children's Infirmary, Carshalton, Surrey.

Med. Sup., W. T. G. Pugh, M.D.

For Ophthalmia:

White Oak School, Swanley, Kent. *Matron*,

Miss E. D. Lynch.

High Wood School, Brentwood, Essex. *Matron*,

Miss E. Baker.

For Ringworm:

The Downs School, Sutton, Surrey. *Matron*,

Miss E. Turton.

Seaside Homes:

S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. *Matron*, Miss

E. Palmer. *Medical Officer*, C. K. Bowes, M.D.

East Cliff House, Margate, Kent. *Matron*, Miss

E. K. Jacob. *Medical Officer*, W. G. Sutcliffe,

F.R.C.S.

Millfield, Rustington. *Matron*, Miss E. Firth.

Medical Officer, C. E. Last, M.R.C.S. 4

For Defective Children:

Bridge Industrial Home, Witham, Essex (Boys

over 10 years of age).

Lloyd House, & 12 Lloyd St., Pentonville (Girls).

25 Elm Grove, Peckham, S.E. (Boys).

81 Earlsfield Road, S.W. (Girls).

66 St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. (Boys).

High Wood School, Brentwood, Essex, Colony at

(Elder Girls).

For Remand Children:

36, 37, 38 Camberwell Green. *Sup.*, W. Craig.

70, 72 and 74 Pentonville Road, N. *Sup.*, W. H.

Donaldson.

203 and 205 Harrow Road, W. *Sup.*, W. E. Tull.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1909-1910.
Governor, Reginald Eden Johnston (£2,000).—Deputy Governor, Alfred Clayton Cole (£1,500).

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6, 1909. ISSUE DEPARTMENT. BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£	£	£
Notes issued... 51,917,620	Govt. Debt... 11,015,100	Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	Govt. Securities 17,707,300
	Other Securities 7,434,900	Rest 3,098,103	Other Securities 28,582,646
	Gold Coin and Bullion ... 33,467,620	Public Deposits 6,997,596	Notes 22,190,075
		Other Deposits 45,256,393	Gold and Silver Coin... 1,445,720
		Seven-day and other Bills ... 20,649	
£51,917,620	£51,917,620	£69,925,741	£69,925,741

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Accountant, H. B. Orchard.	Controller of Stock & Cash Offices, A. W. T. Berkley.	Principal, Accountants' Bank Note Office, A. Goudge.
Deputy do., T. A. Stephens.	Principal, Bullion Office, N. D. Livesay.	Do. Bank Stock, &c., do., G. F. Allsop.
Assistant do., C. N. Latter.	Do. Private Drawing Office, J. H. Green.	Do. Consols Office, W. F. Richmond.
Chief Cashier, John G. Nairne.	Principal, Public Drawing Office, C. Duberly.	Do. Colonial Stocks Office, F. S. Arnold.
Deputy do., E. M. Harvey.	Do. Bull Office, J. B. M. Dalrymple.	Do. Dividend Office, W. W. Wise.
Assistant do., T. Askwith.	Do. Issue Office, H. W. Tilly.	Do. India do., H. D. Harrison.
Secretary, C. E. Edmann.	Do. Securities Office, J. H. Absale.	Do. Register do., W. J. Halsey.
Deputy do., H. S. Inman.	Do. Intellers Office, E. H. Woodlard.	Do. Power of Attorney do., E. J. Wheeler.
Assistant do., H. Tilden.	Do. Dividend Pay Office, E. E. Gaute.	Do. Dividend Accounts do., H. F. Fyrrne.
Inspector of Branches and Principal Branch Banks Office, E. Ede.	Cashier's Store, T. Zwinger.	Do. Printing Office, G. A. Gifford.
Principal, Discount Office, J. T. Child.		Law Courts Branch.
Auditor, F. F. Somers.		Agent, Sir C. W. Baynes, Bart.
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.		
Agent, Sir Arthur Nonus Birch, K.C.M.G.		

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. A. N. Smith.	Leeds, J. H. Brand.	Newcastle, H. A. Erskine.
Bristol, F. D. C. Strettell.	Liverpool, T. F. A. Agnew.	Plymouth, W. T. Langford.
Hull, J. Dyce Nicol.	Manchester, F. W. Peel.	Portsmouth, N. E. de B. Fenwick.

Banks and Bankers in the United Kingdom.

A LIST of Banks in the United Kingdom, with their Head Offices and Offices in London. Banks printed in heavier type are Limited, those with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with † are Army Agents; the figures in parentheses denote the London Agents of Banks with no Office in London.

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| <p>1A African B. Corp., 63, London Wall.</p> <p>2 Alexander, Fletcher & Co., 2, St. Helen's Pl.</p> <p>3 Alexanders & Co., 24, Lombard Street.</p> <p>4 Allan (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street.</p> <p>5 American Express Co., 84, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., and 5 and 6, Haymarket, S.W.</p> <p>7 Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard Street.</p> <p>9 Anglo-Egyptian, 27, Clement's Lane.</p> <p>10 Anglo-Foreign B. Co., 2, Bishopsgate Street Within.</p> <p>11 Anglo-Italian, 9, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.</p> <p>11A Anglo-Japanese, 70, Cornhill, E.C.</p> <p>11B Anglo-South American, Old Broad Street.</p> <p>Armstrong & Co., 93, Bishopsgate St. Within.</p> <p>13 Australian Joint-Stock, 2, King William St.</p> <p>13A Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata, 3, Lombard Street, E.C.</p> <p>12 Bank of Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall St., E.C.</p> <p>15 Bank of Africa, 113, Cannon Street, E.C.</p> <p>17 Bank of Athens, 27, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</p> <p>16 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street.</p> <p>18 Bank of Brit. N. America, 5, Gracechurch St.</p> <p>14 Bank of British West Africa, 14, Castle St., Liverpool; 17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</p> <p>20 Bank of Egypt, Egypt House, New Broad St.</p> <p>21 Bank of England (see above). [St., E.C.]</p> <p>21A Bk. of Ireland, College Green, Dublin (21, 75).</p> <p>21B Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool (100).</p> | <p>19 Bk. of Mauritius, George Yard, Lombard St.</p> <p>22 Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle St.</p> <p>23 Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad St.</p> <p>24 Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria St.</p> <p>25 Bank of Roumania, 7, St. Winchester Street.</p> <p>26 Bank of Scotland, Bank St., Edinburgh; 19, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</p> <p>27 Bank of Nigeria, 14, Norfolk St., Strand.</p> <p>29 Bk. of Victoria (Australia), 10, King William Street.</p> <p>29A Bank of Whitehaven, Whitehaven (100).</p> <p>29B Barnard (T.) & Co., Bedford (200).</p> <p>30* Barclay & Company, 54, Lombard St.; 1, Pall Mall East; 27, Cavendish Sq.; 19, Fleet St.; 171, Brompton Road, S.W.; 117, Leadenhall St., E.C.; 244, Southwark St.; 120, Wood St.; and 95, Victoria St., Westminster.</p> <p>31 Baring Brothers & Co., 8, Bishopsgate Street</p> <p>31B Beckett & Co., Leeds (100). [Within.]</p> <p>31C Beckett & Co., York (100).</p> <p>32 Belfast Banking Co., Belfast (200).</p> <p>33 Benas (L.) & Son, 8, Harrington St., Liverpool (136).</p> <p>34 Biggstaff, W. & J., 59, West Smithfield; 6, Bank Bldgs., Metropolitan Cattle Market.</p> <p>35 Birkbeck, 229, High Holborn.</p> <p>Blydenstein (B. W.) & Co., 55 & 56, Threadneedle Street.</p> |
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- 36 Boyle, Low, Murray & Co., 35, College Green, Dublin (223).
- 37 Bradford Banking Co., Bradford (135).
- 37A Bradford District Bank, Bradford (209).
- 39 British B. of South America, 2A, Moorgate St.
- 40 British Linen Bank, 38, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; Threadneedle St., E.C.
- 41 British Mutual Banking Co., Ludgate Circus.
- 45 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Court, Lothbury, and 123, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 47 Canadian Bk. of Commerce, 2, Lombard St.
- 49* Capital & Counties, 39, Threadneedle Street; 25, Ludgate Hill; 125, Oxford Street; 195, Edgware Road; 35, King Street, W.C.; 50, Finner Street, N.; 151 and 153, Newington Causeway; 35, Piccadilly, W.; 145, High Street, Shoreditch; 38A, Victoria Street, Westminster; 115, Fore Street, E.C.; 210, Commercial Road, E.; 25, Fleet Street; 347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; 3, Broad St. Place, E.C.; 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; 20, Green's End, Woolwich, S.E.; Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.; Kensington, W., 112, High St.; 335, High Holborn, W.C.; 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
- 50 Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Co., Carlisle (193).
- 52 Charing Cross Bank, 28, Bedford St., W.C.; and 39, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.
- 53 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 32, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.
- 57 Child & Co., 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar.
- 59 Civil Service Bank, 10, Charing Cross Road.
- 60 Clare (George) & Co., 2, Birch Lane, E.C.
- 60 Clydesdale Bank, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow; 30, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 61 Cooks, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross.
- 65 Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate St. Within.
- 68 Commercial Bank of Scotland, George Street, Edinburgh; 62, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 69 Comm. B. Co. of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane.
- 70 Commercial B. of Australia, 1, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. [Threadneedle St.]
- 71 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Cook (Thos.) & Son, Ludgate Circus.
- 73† Coulton, Berthoud & Co., Basilton House, Moorgate Street.
- 75 Coutts & Co., 440, Strand.
- 76† Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.
- 76† Credit Bank, 25, Abchurch Lane.
- 77 Crédit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard St.; and 4, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.
- 78 Crompton & Evans Union Bank, Derby (100).
- 81 Cunliffe (Roger), Sons & Co., 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 81A Davies, Banks & Co., Kingston (189).
- 82 Delhi and London B., 123, Bishopsgate St. Wn.
- 82A Dingley & Co., Loughborough (209).
- 82B Dingley, Pearce & Co., Okehampton (136).
- 80 Disconto Gesellschaft, 35, Cornhill, E.C.
- 83 Dredner Bank, 65, Old Broad St.
- 84 Deutsche Bank, 4, George Yard, Lombard St.
- 87 Dobree (Samuel) & Sons, 6, Tokenhouse Yard.
- 88 Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross.
- 89 Duff (Wm.) & Co., 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
- 93 English, Scottish, & Australian, 38, Lombard St.
- 94 Erlanger (Emile) & Co., 8, Crosby Sq., E.C.
- 95 Farrow's Bank, 1, Cheapside, E.C.
- 96 Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., 9, King William Street, E.C.
- 97 Fox, Fowler & Co., Wellington, Somerset (30, 122).
- 98 German B. of London, 34, Old Broad Street.
- 99 Gillett & Co., Banbury (100).
- 99A Gillett & Co., Oxford (100).
- 99B Gillett Bros. & Co., 58, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 100* Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co., 67, Lombard St.
- 101 Gordon, Smith & Co., 139, Cannon Street.
- 105† Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.
- 105A Guernsey Banking Co., High St., St. Peter Port, Guernsey (135). [135].
- 105B Guernsey Commercial Banking Co., Guernsey
- 107 Guinness, Mahon & Co., 17, College Green, Dublin; 81, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 106 Gunner & Co., Bishop's Waltham (30).
- 106A Haarbleicher & Schumann, 144, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- 108 Halifax Commercial Bkg. Co., Halifax (223).
- 108A Halifax and Huddersfield Union Banking Co., Halifax (100).
- 108B Halifax Joint Stock Bkg. Co., Halifax (128).
- 113 Hambro (C. J.) & Son, 70, Old Broad St., E.C.
- 114 Harris, Buttel & Co., Naval Bank, Plymouth (189).
- 115 Hibernian Bank, College Green, Dublin (132).
- 115A Hill & Sons, 66, West Smithfield; 2, Bank Bldgs., Metrop. Cattle Market; Bank Bldgs., Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.
- 116 Hoare (Charles) & Co., 37, Fleet Street.
- 117† Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place.
- 112 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street.
- Huth (Fred K.) & Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
- 116 Imperial Bank of Persia, 25, Abchurch Lane.
- 117 Imperial Ottoman Bk., 26, Throgmorton St.
- 118 International Banking Corporation, 31, Bishopsgate Street Within.
- 119 Ionian B., Palmerston Ho., 93, Bishopsgate St.
- 120 Ironmonger & Co., 31, Throgmorton St., E.C.
- 121 Isle of Man Banking Co., Douglas (135).
- 122 Keizer (N.) & Co., 29, Threadneedle St.
- 122 Keyser (A.) & Co., 21, Cornhill.
- 123† King (Henry S.) & Co., 9, Pall Mall, S.W.; 65, Cornhill, E.C.
- 127 Ladenburg (W.) & Co., 10, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
- 129 Laneshire and Yorkshire Bank, Spring Gardens, Manchester (135).
- 131 Lazard Brothers & Co., 40, Threadneedle St.
- 131A Lincoln and Lindsey Bkg. Co., Lincoln (135).
- 132* Lloyds Bank, London and Birmingham; London Head Office, 71, Lombard St. (Regd. Office), Gen. Manager, E. A. Duff; City Office, 72, Lombard St.; 16, St. James's St., S.W.; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C.; Aldersgate St.; Belgrave Road, S.W.; Cheapside; East City, Fenchurch St.; Finchley Road, N.W.; Hampstead, Rosslyn Hill; Holborn Circus; Paddington, Cambridge St., W.; West Kensington, Hammersmith Road; Enfield; and Caterham Valley.
- 133 London & Brazilian Bank, 7, Tokenhouse Yd.
- 135* London County & Westminster, 41, Lothbury, E.C.; Joint Managers, A. M. Hawthorn, H. R. Wyatt, Head Office; T. J. Russell (Colonies and Agencies); F. W. Howett (Country). Joint Secretaries, A. A. Kempe, G. Paget. Lombard St. Office, 21, Lombard St., E.C. F. J. Barthorpe, Manager; West End Office, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., A. Harding, Manager; Foreign Branch, 80, Cornhill, E.C., S. S. Kahn, Manager; Acton, 139, High St.; 124, Aldersgate St.; 128 & 130, Balham High Road; 149, Balham Hill; Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove; Barners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St.; Blackheath, Lee Road; Bloomsbury, 214, High Holborn; Borough, 34, Borough High St.; 161, Bow Road; 369 & 371, Brixton

- Road; Brixton Hill, 504, Brixton Road; 1, Brompton Square; Camberwell Green; Canning Town; 51 & 53, Barking Road; Chelsea, 181, King's Road; Chiswick, 314, High Road; Clapham, 149, High St.; Clapham Junction, 217, Lavender Hill; Covent Garden, Henrietta St.; Cricklewood, 2, Broadway, 59 & 61, Broadway; Crouch End, 45, Topsisfield Parade; Croydon, High St.; Deptford, Broadway; Ealing, The Mall, 45, Uxbridge Road; Earl's Court, 199 & 201, Earl's Court Road; East Greenwich, 185, Trafalgar Road; Eastern, 130, High St., Whitechapel; Euston Road, 2, Hampstead Rd.; Finchley Road, Heath Drive; 12, Fore St., Forest Gate; 268 & 300, Romford Road; Goodmayes, Ifford, 548, Romford Road; Gray's Inn, 1, John Street, Bedford Row; Greenwich, 2, Church St.; Hackney, Ambhurst Road; Hammersmith, 12, King St. West; Hampstead, 106, Finchley Road; 21, Hanover Square; 332 & 334, Harrow Road; 140, Herne Hill; Highbury, 266 & 270, Upper St.; 324 & 325, High Holborn; 8, Holborn Circus; Holland Park, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green; 490 & 492, Holloway Road; Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End; Ifford, The Broadway; Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St.; Kensington High St., 94 & 96, High St.; Kilburn, 106A, High Road; King's Cross, 266 & 268, Pentonville Rd.; Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St.; 64, Knightsbridge; Lambeth, 91, Westminster Bridge Road, 165, Westminster Bridge Rd.; Law Courts, 263, Strand; Leyton, 340, High Road; Limehouse, 52, East India Dock Road; Marylebone, 1, Stratford Pl.; Oxford St.; Millwall, 122, East Ferry Road; 4, Mincing Lane; Newington Butts; Norwood, Westow Hill; Old St., 98 & 100, City Road; Oxford St., 109 & 111, New Oxford St.; Paddington, 1, Connaught St., Edgware Road; Putney, 2, Putney Hill; Regent's Pk., 1, Marylebone Rd.; St. James's, 36, St. James's St., S.W.; St. John's Wood, 102, High St., N.W.; 27, St. Mary Axe, 59, St. Mary Axe; St. Paul's, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; Shepherd's Bush, 19, Uxbridge Road; 180, 181 & 182, Shore-ditch; 34 & 35, Sioane Sq.; South Kensington, 25, Sussex Place, Queen's Gate; Southfields, 2, Replingham Road; Southwark, Borough High St.; Stratford, Broadway; Streatham, High Rd.; Streatham Hill, 1, Streatham High Road; Temple Bar, 217, Strand; Tower Bridge, Tooley St.; Upper Clapton, 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Road; Victoria, 173, Victoria St.; Victoria St., 62, Victoria St.; Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St.; Wandsworth Common, 75, St. James Road; West Ealing, 124, Uxbridge Road; West Hampstead, West End Lane; West Marylebone, 134, Marylebone Road; West Norwood, 138, Norwood Road; 133, Westbourne Grove; Wimbledon, 16 Wimbledon Hill Road; Wimbledon Common, High St.; 90, Wood St.; Woolwich, 71, Powis St.
- 137 London and Hansseat Bank, 38, Lombard St.
139 London and Provincial Bank, General Manager, J. W. Cross, 3, Bank Buildings; Lothbury, E.C.; 83, Commercial St., E.; 127 & 129, Edgware Road, W.; 108, Queen's Gate, South Kensington; 1, Kingsland High St., N.E.; 56 & 58, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; 344 & 346, Essex Rd., N.; 84 to 88, Great Eastern St., E.C.; Anerley; Ascot; Ashford (Midx.); Banstead; Barking; Beckenham; Belvedere; Bexley Heath; Blackheath; Bow (Roman Rd.); Bowes Pk.; Bush Hill Park; Canning Tn.; Carshalton; Catford; Chadwell Heath; Chingford; Claygate; East Greenwich; East Ham; Edmonton (Upper and Lower); Egham; Eltham; Enfield; Erith; Ewell; Finchley, Church End; Finchley, North; Finsbury Pk.; Goodmayes; Green Lanes; Hackney; Hampstead; Hampton Hill; Harringay; Hendon; Higham's Park; Highbury; Hither Green; Honor Oak Park; Hornsey; Hounslow; Ilford; Kentish Town; Kew; Kew Gardens; Kingston-on-Thames; Ladywell; Lea Bridge Rd.; Lee Green; Lewisham; Leytonstone; Lordship Lane, N.; Maids Vale; Manor Park; Merton; Mitcham; Mortlake; Munster Pk.; Muswell Hill; New Cross Gate; Newington Green; New Southgate and Priern Barnet; Palmer's Green; Penge; Plaistow; Plumstead; Ponder's End; Richmond; Romford; St. Margaret's (East Twickenham); Sidcup; S. Tottenham; Southgate; Staines; Stamford Hill; Stoke Newington; Stratford; Sunningdale; Surbiton; Surbiton Hill; Sutton; Sutton (North); Sydenham; Teddington; Thornton Heath; Tottenham; Tufnell Park; Twickenham; Wallham Gn. and Fulham; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St., and Wood St.); Westcombe Pk.; West Green; West Hampstead; White Hart Lane; Wimbledon; Wincmore Hill; Wood Green; Woolwich.
- 140 London and River Plate B., Princes St., E.C.
142* London & South-Western B., 170, Fenchurch St., General Manager, John Linscombe; Assistant Gen. Manager, H. H. Hambling; Acton; Addiscombe; Anerley; Balham; Barking; Barnes; Battersea; Battersea Pk.; Bayswater; Beaconsfield; Bermondsey; Bishopsgate; Bloomsbury; Borough; Bow; 256, Brixton Hill; 275 & 465, Brixton Rd.; Brompton Rd.; 318, High Rd., Brondesbury; Bushey; Camberwell Green; Park St.; Camden Town; Cannon St.; Catford; Charing Cross; Charlton; Cheapside; Chelsea; Chiswick; Clapham; Clapham Junction; Clapton; Clerkenwell; Coleman St.; Cricklewood; Crofton Park; Brockley; Croydon; Croydon, South; Dulwich; Dulwich, East; Ealing; Ealing, West; 191, Earl's Court Rd.; Earlsfield; East Ham; East Molesey; Edgware; Edgware Road; Eltham; Finchley, Church End; Finchley, East; Finchley, North; 82, Finsbury Pavement; Finsbury Park; 78, Fleet St.; Forest Gate; Forest Hill; Fulham; 56, Gt. Portland St.; Hackney; Hammersmith; Hampstead; Hampstead, South; Hampstead, West; Hanwell; Harlesden; Harrow; 478, Harrow Rd.; Hendon; Hendon, West; Highgate; 148, Holborn; Holland Park; 403, Holloway Rd.; Holloway, Upper; Hornsey; Ifford; Islington; Kennington; Kensal Rise; 230, Kentish Town Rd.; Kew Bridge; Kilburn; King's Cross; Kingston Hill; Kingston-on-Thames; Lavender Hill; Lee Green; Lewisham High Road; Leyton; 178, High Road, Leytonstone; Manor Park; Merton; Mile End (256, Whitechapel Rd.); Minorities; Mortlake; New Barnet;

- New Cross Gate; New Malden; Norbury; Norwood, South, Upper, and West; Notting Hill; Oxford St.; High St., Peckham; Poplar (87, East India Dock Rd.); Putney; Raynes Park; 27, Regent St., Richmond; Roehampton; St. John's Wood; Shepherd's Bush; Shoreditch; Southall; Southwark; Stamford; Stepney; Stockwell (256, Clapham Rd.); Strand; Streatham; Streatham Common; Streatham West; Stroud Green; Sudbury and Wembley; Surbiton; Sutton; Sydenham; Tooting; Tottenham; Tulse Hill; Twickenham; Upton Park; Vauxhall; Waltham Green; Wallington; Walton-on-Thames; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St.); 250, Watford Road; Wandsworth; Wanstead; Watford; Wealdstone; W. Brompton; W. Kensington; Westminster (78, Victoria St.); West Smithfield; Whetstone; Willesden Grn.; Wimbledon; Wimbledon Common; Woking; Woodford; Wood Green.
- 145 London Bank of Mexico and South America, 94, Gracechurch Street.
- 147 London Bank of Australia, 71, Old Broad St.
- 136* London City and Midland, *Joint Gen. Managers*, J. M. Mudders, S. B. Murray, F. Hyde; *Secretary*, E. J. Morris; *Head Office*, 5, Threadneedle St.; 52, Cornhill; 199, High St., Acton; 172 Aldersgate St.; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St.; Balham and Tooting, 293, Balham High Rd.; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd.; Belgrave, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Bernamsey, 98, Jamaica Rd.; 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd.; 140 & 141, Bishopsgate St. Without; Blackfriars Rd.; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn; Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue; 28, Catford Hill, S.E.; Charing Cross, 449, Strand; 30 & 32, King's Rd., Chelsea; 281, High Rd., Chiswick; Clapham Junction, 240, Lavender Hill; Clerkenwell, 74, Goswell Rd.; 69, Coleman St.; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St.; 139, North End, Croydon, and 13, Royal Parade, West Croydon; 41 & 43, High St., Deptford; 46, The Broadway, Ealing; 3, The Bridge, Ealing Common; 20, Eastcheap; 305, Finchley Rd.; 100 & 101, Fore St.; 29, Woodgrange Rd., Forest Gate; 39, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill; 25, The Parade, Golden's Green; Mare St., Hackney; 157, Hackney Rd.; 22, King St., Hammersmith; 33, Grand Parade, Haringay; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct; Islington, Metropolitan Cattle Market; 16, Leonard Place, Kensington; 165, High Rd., Kilburn; 6, Sloane St., Knightsbridge; Law Courts, 189, Fleet St.; 85 & 87, High St., Lewisham; 324, High Rd., Leyton; 646, High Rd., Leytonstone; 226, Coldharbour Lane, Loughborough Junction; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill; 19, High St., Marylebone; 70, South Audley St., Mayfair; 91, Mile End Road; 129, New Bond St.; 65 & 66, New Broad St.; 331, New Cross Rd., S.E.; 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St.; Notting Hill, 154 & 154, Portobello Rd., 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate; 93, Gt. Eastern St., Old St.; 36, Old Bond St.; 280, Old Kent Rd.; 196, Oxford St.; 431 & 433, Oxford St.; 219 & 221, Edgware Rd., Paddington; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; 155, Upper Richmond Road, Putney; 714, Queen Victoria St.; 67, George St., Richmond; Rochester Row, 166, Vauxhall Bridge Road; 196, Lower Road, and 93, Union Road, Rotherhithe; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue; 5, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.; 30 & 21, High St., Shoreditch; Southfields, 1, King's Parade, Wimbledon Park Rd.; 603, Commercial Road, Stepney; 150, High St., Stoke Newington; 384, High St., Stratford; 103, Streatham Hill; 90, Tooley St.; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd.; 237, Tottenham Court Rd.; 567 & 569, Fulham Road, Waltham Green; 1, Malvern Road, West Kilburn; 60, West Smithfield; 62, Westbourne Grove; 110, High St., Whitechapel; 93, High Road, Willesden Green, Willesden Junction; 62, High Street, Harlesden; 1 & 3, Powis St., Woolwich.
- 148* London Joint-Stock Bank (*General Manager*, Charles Gow), 5, Princes Street; 6, Lotherbury; 52, Barbican; Buckhurst Hill; 123, Chancery Lane; 89, Charterhouse St.; Cheshunt; Chigwell; Chigwell Row; Covent Garden, 110, Long Lane; Croydon, 35, High St.; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane; Enfield Highway; 44, Fenchurch St.; Finsbury Pavement; 94, Gt. Tower St.; 120, High Holborn; Kingston-on-Thames; Kingsway; 144, Leadenhall St.; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Rd. East; Loughton; Lower Edmonton; Marylebone, 15, Wigmore St.; Muswell Hill; 50, Old Broad St.; 672, Old Kent Road; Onslow Square, 1, Sydney Place; 52, Oxford St.; Paddington, 2, Craven Rd.; 69, Pall Mall; Palmer's Green; Peckham; 59, High St.; 133, Regent St.; Russell Square, 1, Woburn Place; 61, St. Mary Axe; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Road; Southwark, 28, Borough High St.; Streatham, 77, Mitcham Lane; Tooting, The Broadway; Victoria, 24, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross; Westminster, 22, Victoria St.; Winchmore Hill; 113, Wood St.; Woodford; Woodford Station.
- 150 London Trading Bank, 12, Coleman St., E.C.
- 152* McGrigor (Sir C. R.) & Co., 25, Charles St., St. James's Square.
- 152A Manchester and County Bank, 55, King St., Manchester (209).
- 153 Manchester and Liverpool District Bkg. Co., Spring Gardens, Manchester; 75, Cornhill.
- 154* Martin's Bank, 68, Lombard Street, E.C., and 182, Euston Road, N.W.
- 155 Mercantile Bank of Scotland, 44, Bath St., Glasgow (60).
- 156 Mercantile B. of India, 40, Threadneedle St.
- 161 Mercantile Bank of London, 10, Moorgate St.
- 162* Metropolitan Bank (of England and Wales), 60, Gracechurch Street.
- 164 Middlesex Bkg. Co., 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- 164A Morgan (J. S.) & Co., 22, Old Broad St., E.C.
- 165 Munster and Leinster Bank, 66, South Mall, Cork (209).
- 167 Natal Bank, 18, St. Swithin's Lane.
- 168* National Bank, 13, Old Broad Street; 23, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgrave, 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9, Charing Cross; Harrow Road, 2, Elgin Avenue; Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Road; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Road; Notting Hill, 158, High St.; 276, Oxford Street; 180, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Road, Harlesden.

- 169 National Bank of Australasia, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
- 170 National Bank of China, 61, Old Broad St.
- 170A National Bank of Egypt, 4 & 5 King William St.
- 171 National Bank of India, 17, Bishopsgate St. Within.
- 172 National B. of New Zealand, 17, Moorgate St.
- 173 National Bank of Scotland, 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*; 37, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
- 173A National Bank of South Africa, Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.
- 174 National Discount Company, 35, Cornhill, E.C.
- 175* National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate St.; Brixton, 494, Brixton Road; 123, Fenchurch St.; 50, Finsbury Pavement; Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.; Hackney, 155, Mare St.; Hampstead, 128, Finchley Road; 114, High Holborn; Holloway, 45, Seven Sisters Road; Islington, 218, Upper St.; Kensington, 55 & 57, High St.; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park; Lincoln's Inn, Carey St.; Mayfair, South Audley St.; 291B, Oxford St.; 208 & 209, Piccadilly; Putney, 153, High St.; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 185, Aldersgate St.; St. Marylebone, 53, Baker St.; 153, Sloane St.; South Kensington, 88, Cromwell Road; 96 & 97, Strand.
- 175B North Eastern Banking Co., 22, Grey Street, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (100).
- 176 North of Scotland and Town and County Bank, *Aberdeen* (30, 209).
- 176A Northamptonshire Union Bank, *Northampton* (223).
- 178 Northern Banking Co., *Belfast* (100, 30).
- 178A Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Bank, *Nottingham* (135).
- 178B Oxon & Berks Bank, *Oxford* (175).
- 178C Palatine Bank, *Manchester* (135).
- 177* Parr's Bank, Bartholomew La.; 52, Threadneedle St.; 77, Lombard St.; 87, Fleet St.; 1, Cavendish Sq.; 88, Kensington High St.; 239, Regent St.; 9 & 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.; 164 & 166, High St., Camden Town; 14, Sloane Sq., Chelsea; 300, King's Rd., Chelsea; 74, High Rd., Kilburn; Kingston-on-Thames, Kingston Hill, Cobham, and Teddington; 341, Queen's Rd., Battersea Park; 209 & 211, Earl's Court Rd.; 820, Holloway Rd.; 324, High Rd., Streatham; 333, High Rd., Brondesbury; 74, High St., Notting Hill; 53, High St., Clapham; 475, High St., Stratford, E.; George Lane, Woodford; 1, Finsbury Square; 126, High Holborn; 2, Grand Parade, Highgate, N.; 23, High Road, Chiswick; 11, The Pavement, Seven Kings, Ilford; 8, Station Parade, Willesden Green; 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill; 530, High Rd., Tottenham; 14 Golder's Gn. Parade, Golder's Gn., N.W.
- 179 Peacock, Willson & Co., *Stamford* (132).
- 183 Provincial Bank of Ireland, 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
- 184 Queensland National Bank, 8, Princes St., E.C.
- 185 Quin, Cope, & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C.
- 186 Reeves, Whitburn, & Co., 27, Clement's Lane.
- 187 Reid (Neville) & Co., *Windsor* (223).
- 187A Richards & Co., *Llangollen* (175).
- 188* Richardson & Co., 25, Suffolk Street, S.W.
- 189* Robarts, Lubbock & Co., 15, Lombard St.
- 190 Ross (Geo.) & Co., 55, Bishopsgate St. Within.
- 191 Rothschild (N. M.) & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.
- 196 Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster Place, *Dublin* (135).
- 192 Royal Bank of Queensland, 31, Budge Row.
- 193 Royal Bank of Scotland, 36, St. Andrew Sq., *Edinburgh*; 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
- 194 Rüffer (A.) & Sons, 39, Lombard Street.
- 195 Russian Bank, 61 & 62, Gracechurch St.
- 199 Russo-Chinese Bank, 41, Threadneedle St.
- 197 Sale & Co., 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
- 196 Samuel Montagu & Co., 60, Old Broad St.
- Seyd & Co., 38, Lombard Street.
- 198 Sheffield Banking Company, *Sheffield* (209).
- 198A Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank, *Sheffield* (100).
- 1980 Shilson, Coode & Co., *St. Austell* (189).
- 200 Silver (S. W. & Co.) and Benjamin Edgington, Sun Court, 67, Cornhill, E.C.
- 201 Simonds (J. & C.) & Co., *Reading* (223).
- 202 Société Générale, 53, Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 202A Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Co., *Stamford* (30).
- 203 Standard Bk. of S. Africa, 10, Clement's Lane.
- 204 Stillwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 204A Stuart (John) & Co., *Manchester* (209).
- 204B Stuckey's Banking Co., *Taunton* (189).
- 204C Tubb & Co., *Bicester* (135).
- 205 Swiss Bankverein, 43, Lothbury, E.C.
- 206 Ulster Bank, *Belfast* (135).
- 208 Union Bank of Australia, 71, Cornhill.
- 209* Union of London & Smiths Bank (*Manager*, J. E. W. Houlding; *Secretary*, H. R. Hoare; *Assist. Secretary*, L. J. Cornish), 2, Princes St., E.C.; 1, Lombard St.; 50, Cornhill; 14, Argyll Place, Regent St.; 66, Charing Cross; 55, Chancery Lane; Holborn Circus; 67, Bishop's Rd., Bayswater; 116, Fenchurch St.; 97, Tottenham Court Rd.; 74, Sloane St.; High St., Croydon; 12, Southwark St.; 12, Mount St., Mayfair; 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; 76, High St., South Norwood; 33, High St., Bromley (Kent); 8, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.; 111, South End, Croydon; 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead; 116, Fore St.; Salisbury House, London Wall; 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill; 4, Market Parade, East Finchley; 25, St. Mary Axe; 24, Bedford Row; 103, High Holborn; 455, Oxford St.; 22, London St., Paddington; 55, High St., Hampstead; Purley; 9 & 10, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Rd.; 138, High St., Kensington; 54 & 55, Bishopsgate Street Without; and 117, Victoria St., Westminster.
- 211 Union Bank of Manchester, York Street, *Manchester* (100).
- 210 Union Bank of Scotland, 191, Ingram Street, *Glasgow*; 64, George Street, *Edinburgh*; 62, Cornhill, E.C.
- 212 Union Deposit Bk., 17, King William St., W.C.
- 213 Union Discount Co. of London, 39, Cornhill, E.C.
- 213A United Counties Bank, *Birmingham* (30, 100, 148, 223).
- 214 United States Exchange, 32, Charing Cross.
- 220 Western Australian Bk., 11, Leadenhall St.,
- 221A White & Shaxson, 33, Nicholas Lane.
- 222 Whiteley, William, 39, Westbourne Grove, W.
- 223* Williams Deacon's Bank, Mosley Street, *Manchester*; 20, Birch Lane, E.C.; Colchester Court, Old Brompton Rd.; 2, Cockspur St., S.W.; Marylebone Rd.; 22, St. Mary Axe; and 21 & 23, Victoria St., S.W.
- 224 Wilts & Dorset Banking Co., *Salisbury* (135).
- 225 Yokohama Specie Bank, 120, Bishopsgate St. Within.
- 227 Yorkshire Penny Bank, Infirmary Street, *Leeds* (21).

The Bankers' Clearing-House.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING-HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1908, was £12,120,362,000, a decrease of £60,031,000 as compared with the year 1907. On Stock Exchange days the payments were £1,672,498,000, a decrease on the year 1907 of £149,775,000. The payments on Consols account days for the same period amounted to £645,046,000, an increase of £13,153,000 as compared with 1907, and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1908 amounted to £456,667,000, a decrease of £35,845,000 as compared with 1907. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, F.R.S.; *Deputy Chairman*, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Martin Holland; *Acting Managers*, P. W. Matthews (*Chief Inspector*); A. E. Salt (*Deputy Inspector*).

Joint-Stock Banks.

A List of the principal Joint-Stock Banks doing business in the United Kingdom, with particulars of their Share Capital, reserve fund, highest and lowest price in 1909 (1st January–30th September), and Dividend for last complete year.

NAME OF BANK.	When established.	CAPITAL.			SHARES.			Dividend for last complete year.
		Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest price, 1909.	
African Banking Corp.	1890	£ 800,000	£ 400,000	£ 140,000	£ 10	5	6-4 3/4	Per cent.
Alexanders & Co.	1891	500,000	500,000	50,000	10	10 & 5	6	6
Anglo-Austrian Bank	1863	2,500,000	2,500,000	577,675	k. 240	k. 240	12 3/4-11 1/4	6 3/4
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	1864	1,500,000	500,000	610,000	15	5	15	15
Anglo-Foreign Bkg. Co.	1872	420,000	420,000	150,000	7	7	8 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2
Anglo-Italian	1866	10,000	10,000	14,000	1	1	50	50
Anglo-Japanese	1905	600,000	300,000	..	10	5	..	..
Anglo-South American	1863	2,500,000	1,250,000	800,000	10	5	..	9 1/2
Australian Joint-Stk. Bk.	1883	547,391	754,569	10,000	3 10/-	1	..	nil.
Bank of Adelaide	1865	500,000	400,000	325,000	5	4	8 1/2-7 1/2	9 1/2
Bank of Africa	1879	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	13 1/2	6 1/2	..	5
Bank of Australasia	1838	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	40	40	76 1/2-73 1/2	12 & B.2
Bank of British North America	1836	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	50	50	7	7
Bank of British West Africa L.	1894	500,000	200,000	75,000	10	4	6-5 1/4	9
Bank of Egypt	1855	1,250,000	625,000	660,000	25	12	..	10 & B.20
Bank of Ireland	1783	3,000,000	2,769,230	1,034,000	Stock	Stock	338-302	11 1/2
Bank of Liverpool	1834	10,500,000	1,312,500	850,000	100	12 1/2	37 1/2-35 1/2	21
Bank of Mauritius	1894	125,550	125,550	75,000	10	10	11-9 1/2	6
Bank of Montreal	1817	2,958,904	2,958,904	2,465,753	\$100	\$100	..	10
Bank of New South Wales	1817	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,560,000	20	20	..	10
Bank of New Zealand	1861	2,500,000	2,000,000	650,000	6 13/4	3 6 1/2	10 3/4-9 1/4	12 1/2 & 10
Bank of Roumania	1903	300,000	300,000	166,623	6	6	..	8 1/2
Bank of Scotland	1695	1,987,500	1,325,000	1,150,000	Stock	Stock	..	17
Bank of Victoria (Aust.)	1852	2,816,700	1,478,020	220,000	10 & 10	5	O. 4 3/4-2 1/2; P. 11-10	P. 5, O. 5
Bank of Whitehaven	1837	295,590	98,530	70,000	30	10	23 1/4-22 1/2	11 1/4
Barclay & Company	1827	8,000,000	3,200,000	1,250,000	20	8	12 1/2-11 1/2; 5 1/4-4 1/2	15
Belfast Banking Co.	1827	2,500,000	500,000	150,000	12 1/2	2 1/2	6-5 3/4	20 & 8
Bradford Banking Co.	1827	1,350,000	408,000	165,000	10	3	..	8 1/2
Bradford District Bank	1862	860,000	344,000	245,000	10	4	..	10
British Bank of S. Am.	1863	1,300,000	650,000	600,000	20	10	23 1/4	10/-pr.sh.
British Linen Bank	1746	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,650,000	Stock	Stock	502-483	20
British Mutual Bkg. Co.	1887	200,000	69,262	03,000	5	1 10/-	2-8-2	6
Capital & Counties Bank	1834	8,750,000	1,750,000	900,000	50	10	16-17	16
Carlisle & Cumbld. Bg. Co.	1836	400,000	100,000	75,000	20	5	10/6-4/3	14
Chartered Bk. of India, &c.	1853	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,575,000	20	20	..	3
Civil Service Bank	1892	48,127	24,103	3,700	1	10/-	..	12
Clydesdale Bank, The	1838	5,000,000	1,000,000	860,000	50	10	..	6
Colonial Bank (Chartered)	1836	2,000,000	600,000	150,000	20	6	..	12
Commercial B. of Australia	1893	3,750,000	2,222,969	..	10/- & 10	10/- & 10	Pref. 5 3/4-5 1/4 (Ord. 11 1/2-8 1/6)	Prof. 3
Commercial B. of Scotland	1810	5,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	100	20	92-87 1/8	20
Commercial B. Co. of Sydney	1834	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,300,000	25	12 1/2	fr. 766-703	10
Comptoir Nat. d'Esp. de Paris	1889	8,000,000	8,000,000	828,800	20	20	fr. 1,370-1,198	6
Credit Lyonnais	1863	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	20	20	10 3/4-10 1/8	11
Crompton & Evans Union	1877	1,250,000	250,000	250,000	25	4	17 3/4-17	4
Dells & London Bank	1844	337,625	..	..	20	20	..	12
Deutsche Bank	1870	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,184,950	30 & 60	50 & 60	..	12
Disconto Gesellschaft	1852	8,500,000	8,500,000	2,879,631	50	50	153-246	9
Dresdner Bank	1872	9,000,000	9,000,000	2,575,000	60 & 30	60 & 30	..	7 1/2
Eng., Scot. & Australian Bk. L.	1882	1,078,875	539,438	281,000	25	12 1/2	..	..
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. (1798)	1885	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Stock	Stock	..	..

NAME OF BANK.	When established	CAPITAL.			SHARES.			Dividend for last complete year.
		Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Of £	Pl. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1909.	
Guernsey Banking Co.	1827	£ 250,000	£ 50,000	£ 59,000	£ 10	10	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ —24	Per cent.
Guernsey Comm. Banking Co.	1835	80,000	28,000		100	35	120	13
Halifax Comm. Bkg. Co.	1810	400,000	200,000	100,000	20	10	15—15 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Halifax & Huddersfield Un. L.	1836	1,200,000	300,000	85,000	40	10	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ —12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Halifax & Jt. Stk. Bkg. Co.	1829	750,000	300,000	305,000	25	10	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ —25 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Hibernian Bank	1825	2,000,000	500,000	157,500	20	5	..	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hongkong and Shanghai	1865	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$302,500	\$125	\$125	..	6
Imperial Bank of Persia	1889	650,000	650,000	185,000	6 10/-	6 10/-	..	70/- pr. sh.
Imperial Ottoman Bank	1863	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,049,699	20	10	..	20/- B.
Ionian Bank	1833	315,510	315,510	50,000	..	..	..	8/- per sh.
Isle of Man Banking Co.	1865	150,000	30,000	37,000	10	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ —5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Lancashire & Yorkshire Bk., L.	1872	1,725,320	862,660	625,000	20	10	50—55	15
Lincoln & Lindsey Bg. Co.	1833	464,650	162,627	250,000	200, 50	70, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	256-250; 65-63	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lloyds Bank	1865	26,072,500	4,171,600	3,000,000	50	8	..	17
Lond. B. of Mexico & S. Am. L.	1864	800,000	480,000	320,000	10	6	..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and Bristol	1862	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	10	..	10
London & River Plate	1862	2,000,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	25	15	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ —55 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
London Bank of Australia	1893	1,276,747	548,037	56,567	22 10/-	7 10/-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.4 P. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
London County & Westminster	1836	14,000,000	3,500,000	4,250,000	20	5	..	..
London and Hansent Bank, L.	1873	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	20	10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ —12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
London City and Midland	1836	18,235,680	3,799,100	3,419,190	60	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ —48 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
London Joint-Stock Bank	1836	19,800,000	2,970,000	1,105,000	100	15	..	10
London and Provincial Bank, L.	1864	1,600,000	800,000	1,455,000	10	5	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ —21 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Lond. & South-Western Bk., L.	1862	2,500,000	1,200,000	1,000,000	50	20	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ —72	16
Manchester & County Bank, L.	1862	5,460,000	928,234	1,040,000	100	17	18—15	15
Manchestr. & Lpool. Dist. B. Co., L.	1829	9,480,000	1,866,000	1,715,000	60	22	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ —46	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Martin's Bank (1870)	1891	1,000,000	500,000	170,000	20	10	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ —15	8
Mercantile Bank of India	1892	1,125,000	562,500	250,000	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	A 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ —B 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Mercantile Bank of London, L.	1891	150,000	75,000	nil.	5 {	5, 2 10/- & 1 5/-	..	..
Mercantile Bnk. of Scotland, L.	1889	28,140	14,070	6,750	1	10/-	..	5
Met. Bk. (of Eng. & Wales), L.	1866	5,500,000	550,000	450,000	50	5	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ —14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Munster and Leinster Bank, L.	1885	500,000	200,000	300,000	5	2	7 11/-—6 11/-	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Natal Bank	1854	1,741,160	500,000	300,000	10	5 10/-	{ O. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —10 $\frac{1}{2}$; P. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 $\frac{1}{2}$; }	8
National Bank	1835	7,500,000	1,500,000	520,000	50	10	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ —22	10 & 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ B.
National Bk. of Australasia, L.	1893	3,407,904	1,498,220	200,000	8 & 10	5 & 10	0.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
National Bank of China	1891	283,172	242,718	\$48,118	7	6	..	..
National Bank of Egypt	1898	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,505,198	10	10	..	9
National Bank of India	1863	1,600,000	800,000	750,000	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ —38 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
National Bk. of New Zealand, L.	1872	1,125,000	375,000	375,000	Stock	Stock	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
National Bank of Scotland	1825	5,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	10	10	12—10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
National B. of S. Africa	1893	1,100,000	1,100,000	50,000	10	10	..	4
National Prov. B. of England, L.	1831	15,000,000	3,000,000	2,350,000	75 & 60	10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12	..	17
Northamptonshire Union	1872	1,080,000	396,000	375,000	30	11	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ —27 $\frac{1}{2}$	25/- pr. sh.
North-Eastern Banking Co., L.	1874	1,285,560	358,885	176,602	20	6 10/-	15—14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 1/8
North of Scotland & Town & County Bank	1836	3,260,000	652,000	387,500	20	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —11 1/10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern Banking Co.	1824	2,500,000	500,000	300,000	50	10	{ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ —28 $\frac{1}{2}$; 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ —10—24 $\frac{1}{2}$ }	12 & 6
Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co., L.	1834	1,420,000	355,000	176,000	20	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10
Palatine Bank	1899	500,000	112,500	..	20	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 & B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Parr's Bank	1865	8,898,900	1,779,780	1,779,780	100	20	{ O. 32—29 $\frac{1}{2}$; N. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ —25 }	12
Provincial Bank of Ireland	1825	4,080,000	540,000	350,000	100, 20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10	..	..
Queensland National Bank, L.	1872	800,000	413,322	79,000	5	3	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ —20	12
Royal Bank of Ireland	1836	1,500,000	300,000	150,000	10	10	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ —20	11
Royal Bank of Australasia, L.	1893	599,101	495,599	72,500	9 & 10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 10	5—4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Royal Bank of Scotland	1827	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Stock	Stock	55—50	9 & 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ B.
Sheffield Banking Co.	1832	1,154,500	404,075	505,273	50	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ —50 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Sheffield and Hallamshire	1836	1,200,000	300,000	200,578	20	5	13—12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Société Générale	1864	12,000,000	6,000,000	1,478,000	100	20	frs. 670—660	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stamford, Spal. & Bost. B. Co., L.	1832	883,770	294,590	195,000	30	10	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ —21 $\frac{1}{4}$	10
Standard Bank of S. Africa, L.	1862	6,194,100	1,548,525	1,900,000	100	25	..	10
*Stuckey's Banking Co.	1866	2,040,000	408,000	300,000	60	12	53—50	20 1/8
Uster Bank	1837	3,000,000	500,000	700,000	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13—12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Union Bank of Australia	1837	4,500,000	1,500,000	1,270,000	75	25	..	10 & B. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union of London & Smiths	1839	22,034,100	3,554,785	1,150,000	100	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	36—31 $\frac{1}{2}$	24/- pr. sh.
Union Bank of Manchester	1836	1,250,000	550,000	360,000	25	11	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ —24 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Union Bank of Scotland	1830	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50	10	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ —30 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
United Counties Bank	1835	5,966,660	1,193,332	925,000	20	4	12 1/10—10 1/10	15
Western Australian Bank	1842	250,000	175,000	400,000	10	10	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ —30	20
Williams Deacon's Bank	1836	7,822,500	1,250,000	775,000	50	8	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ —23 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Wills & Dorset Banking Co., L.	1835	3,500,000	700,000	600,000	50	10	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ —45	20

* An arrangement has been entered into for the amalgamation of Stuckey's Banking Co. with Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 313-317.
(H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

[illegible]

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(H.O.) signifies Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

[illegible]

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- St. Louis*.—Bk. of Brit. W. Africa, 14.
- St. Louis (Missouri)*.—Nat. B. of Can., 196; Third Nat. Bk., 159; State Bk., 209; Amer. Expr. Co., 5.
- St. Louis-sur-Semouze*.—Soc. Gén., 202.
- St. Lucia*.—Colonial Bk., 65.
- St. Mito*.—Société Générale, 202.
- St. Mandé*.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
- St. Mary's (Ont.)*.—B. of Montreal, 22; Traders' Bank, 172.
- St. Mary's (Tas.)*.—Nat. B. of Tas., 68.
- St. Nazaire*.—Soc. Générale, 202.
- St. Omer*.—Deneuvreville Bk., 209; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
- St. Paul (Mina)*.—Merch. Nat. Bk., 136; First Nat. B., 129; B. of Minnesota, 159.
- St. Peter's*.—Union of Halifax, 135.
- St. Petersburg*.—St. P. Disot. Bk., 209; Russian Bank, 195; Créd. Lyon., 77; Russo-Chinese Bank, 199.
- St. Quentin*.—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
- St. Servan*.—A. O'Rorke, 135; Société Générale, 202.
- St. Stephen (N.B.)*.—St. Stephen Bk., 100; Bank of Nova Scotia, 193; Bk. of Brit. N. America, 18.
- St. Thomas*.—Imp. B. of Canada, 132; Merchants' B. of Can., 60; Molson's Bank, 177.
- St. Thomas (W.I.)*.—Colonial B., 65; National Bk. Danish West Indies, 15; St. Vincent—Colonial Bank, 65.
- Salinas*.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
- Salamanca*.—Banco de España, 132.
- Sale (Vic.)*.—Bk. of Australasia, 15; B. of Vic., 29; Nat. B. of Australasia, 156; Comm. Bk. of Aust., 70.
- Salisbury (South Africa)*.—St. Bk. of S. Africa, 203; Bank of Africa, 15.
- Salon*.—Compt. Nat. d'Escompte, 77; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
- Salonica*.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 117; Bk. of Athens, 17.
- Salt Lake City*.—Deseret Nat. Bk., 159; Wells, Fargo & Co., 209.
- Salt River*.—Bk. of Africa, 15.
- Salto*.—London & River Plate Bk., 140; Banco Espanol, 134; Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, 145.
- Saltwater*.—Bk. of Brit. W. Africa, 14.
- Salzburg*.—F. Berger & C. Spangler, 209.
- Samaru*.—Russian Bank, 195.
- Samarande*.—Russo-Chinese Bk., 199.
- Samsoua*.—Imp. Ottoman Bk., 117.
- San Antonio (Texas)*.—Lockwood Nat. Bank, 75.
- San Bernardino*.—B. of San Bern., 149; Farmers' Exch. B., 65.
- San Fernando*.—Col. Bk., 65.
- San Francisco*.—B. of Brit. N. America, 18; Can. B. of Can., 47; Wells, Fargo & Co., 209; B. of California, 120; Donohue, Kelly B. Co., 202; Hongkong & Shanghai B., 112; Comptoir d'Escompte, 77; Anglo-California Bk., 8; Nevada Bk., 209; Yokohama Specie, 225; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Interl. Bkg. Corporation, 118; Russo-Chinese Bk., 199.
- San José*.—Comm. & Savings Bk., 72; Safe Depos. B., 72; Un. Savings B., 134.
- San José de Flores*.—Banco Espanol, 134.
- San Juan*.—Banco Espanol, 134; Roy. Bk. of Canada, 26.
- San Luis Obispo (Cal.)*.—County B., 134.
- San Luis Potosi (Mex.)*.—Lond. B. Mexico, 145.
- San Nicolas*.—Banco Espanol, 134.
- San Remo*.—A. Rubino, 144; T. Cook & Son, 73.
- San Sebastian*.—Banco de España, 132; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
- Sandhurst (Vic.)*.—B. of Bendigo.
- Sandringham*.—Com. of Aust., 70.
- Sandstone*.—West Aust. Bk., 220; Un. Bk. Aust., 208.
- Santon (N.Z.)*.—B. of New Zealand, 24.
- Santa Cruz (Cal.)*.—Bk. of Santa Cruz.
- Santa Fé*.—Banco Espanol, 134.
- Santander*.—Banco de España, 132.
- Santiago*.—Bk. of Chile, 136; Anglo-S. Amer., 119.
- Santiago de Cuba*.—Roy. Bk. of Canada, 26.
- Santos*.—Lon. & Braz., 133; Merc. B., 209; London and River Plate, 140.
- Sao Paulo*.—Lon. & Brazil. Bank, 133; B. of S. Amer., 39; Lon. & R. Plate, 140.
- Sapelli*.—Bk. of Brit. W. Af., 14; Bank of Nigeria, 27.
- Saragossa*.—Villarova y Castellanos.
- Saratov*.—Russian Bank, 195.
- Sarlat*.—Soc. Générale, 202.
- Sarnia (Ont.)*.—Bk. of Montreal, 22; B. of Commerce, 47; Traders' B., 173.
- Saskatoon*.—Can. Bank of Com., 47; Bank of Montreal, 22.
- Sault Ste. Marie*.—Can. B. of Com., 47; Imp. Bk. of Can., 132.
- Savannah*.—Société Générale, 202; Créd. Lyonnais, 77.
- Savannah (Geo.)*.—Southern Bank, 72.
- Savile-Mex.*.—Colonial Bk., 65.
- Savoyville*.—Bank of Montreal, 22.
- Securac*.—Société Générale, 202.
- Schaffhausen*.—Zundel & Co.
- Schaffsbach*.—Bernhard Berle & Co., 77.
- Seone (N.S.W.)*.—B. of N.S. Wales, 23; Aust. Joint Stk. B., 23; Com. Sydney, 13.
- Scottsdale*.—Com. Bank, 70; Nat. Bk. of Tasmania, 68.
- Seaforth (Can.)*.—Dominion Bk., 173; Can. B. of Com., 17.
- Sea-Lake*.—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
- Seattle (Wash.)*.—Dexter, Horton & Co., 137; Boston Nat. Bk.; Can. Bk. of Com., 47.
- Sedun*.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
- Sedun*.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
- Seipenna*.—Bk. of Brit. W. Af., 14.
- Seikondi*.—Bank of British W. Africa, 14; Bank of Nigeria, 27.
- Selkirk*.—Stand. S. A., 203.
- Semana*.—Bk. B. N. America, 18.
- Semaphore*.—Com. Aust., 70.
- Semoloffskan*.—Russo-Chinese Bk., 199.
- Semur*.—Société Générale, 202.
- Senekal*.—Bk. of Africa, 15; Nat. Bk. of Orange River Colony, 203.
- Sene*.—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
- Seravungie*.—Bank of Bengal, 27, 75.
- Serena*.—Bk. of Chile, 136.
- Serres*.—Bank of Athens, 17.
- Seville*.—B. of Seville; Créd. Lyon., 77.
- Seymour*.—Société Générale, 202.
- Seymour*.—Stand. Bk. of S. Africa, 203.
- Seymour*.—Col. B. of Austral., 148; B. of Viet., 29.
- Sfax*.—Compt. d'Escompte, 77.
- Shanghai*.—Merch. Bank of India, 160; Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp., 122; Char. B. of India, Aust. & China, 53; Yokohama Specie, 225; Nat. B. of China, 170; Sals & Co., 127; International Banking Corporation, 118; Russo-Chinese Bank, 199.
- Shannon*.—Bank N. S. Wales, 23.
- Shediac*.—Bank of Montreal, 22.
- Sheep Hills (Vic.)*.—Com. B. of Aus., 70; Col. of Aust., 128.
- Sheffield (Tas.)*.—B. of Australasia, 15; Nat. B. of Tas., 8.
- Shelburne*.—Union Bk. of Canada, 177; Canadian Bk. of Commerce, 47.
- Shellbrook*.—Can. Bk. of Com., 47.
- Shellharbour*.—Eng. Scot. & Aust., 93.
- Shepparton (Vic.)*.—Bk. of Aust., 15; B. of Vic., 29; Nat. Bk. Aust., 156; Comm. Bank of Australia, 70.
- Shervro*.—Bk. of Brit. W. Af., 24.
- Shesbrooke (Canada)*.—Eastern Townships B., 173; Banque Quebec, 173; Merchants' Bk., 60; Un. of Halifax, 135; D'Hochelega, 60; Bk. Mont., 22.
- Shiraz*.—Imp. B. of Persia, 116.
- Shubenacadie*.—Roy. Bk. of Canada, 26.
- Shillalee*.—Punjab Bk., 68.
- Shill-Bell*.—B. of Aust., 156; 209.
- Sienna (Italy)*.—Whitby B., 209.
- Sierra Leone*.—Bk. of Brit. W. Africa, 14; Bank of Nigeria, 27.
- Simbrak*.—Russian Bank, 195.
- Simcoe*.—Hamilton B., 175; Bank of Commerce, 175.
- Simferopol*.—Russian Bank, 195.
- Simla*.—Alliance Bank of Simla, 177; Delhi & London, 82; Punjab Bk., 68.
- Singleton*.—Stand. B. S. Afr., 203.
- Singapore*.—Merch. Bank of India, 156; Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp., 122; Char. B. of Ind. Aust. & China, 53; N. Bk. of China, 170; International Bkg. Corporation, 118.
- Singleton*.—Com. B. of Sydney, 66; Aust. J. St. Jock B., 13; B. of N. S. W., 23.
- Sivas*.—Imp. Ottoman Bk., 117.
- Skagway*.—Can. Bk. of Com., 47.
- Smanton (Vic.)*.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 156.
- Smithfield*.—Bk. of Africa, 15.
- Smith's Falls*.—Un. of Canada, 177.
- Smithton*.—Nat. Bk. Tasmania, 68.
- Smithtown*.—London Bk. of Aust., 147.
- Smirna*.—Imp. Ottoman B., 117; Crédit

- [illegible]

- Welland (Canada).—Imperial Bk., 134;
Roy, Bk. of Canada, 26.
Wellington (Cape).—St. B. of S. Afr., 203.
Wellington (N.S.W.).—Com. B. Co. of
Sydney, 69; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23;
Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Union Bk. of
Aust., 208.
Wellington (N.Z.).—Union B. of Aust.,
203; B. of N. Zeal., 24; Bk. of N.S.W.,
23; Bk. of Australasia, 26; Nat. Bk.
of N. Z., 272.
Wellisford.—Bk. of Aust., 26; Col. Bk.
of Aust., 22.
Wentworth (N.S.W.).—Aus. Jt. Stk., 23.
Wepener.—Stand. Bk. of S. Afr., 203.
West. Bank Orange River Colony, 203.
Werny.—Russ.-Chinese Bk., 129.
Wervies.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Col.
Bk. of Aust., 243.
Wesley Creek.—Com. Bk. Sydney, 69.
West Hawthorn.—Eng. Scot. & Aust.,
93.
West Maitland.—Un. B. of Aust., 208;
Aust. Jt. Stk., 23; Bk. of Aust., 26.
West Melbourne.—Eng. Scot. & Aust.,
93; Bk. N.S. Wales, 23.
West Perth.—Com. Aust., 70.
West Toronto.—Can. Bk. of Commerce,
47; Bk. B. N. America, 18.
West Windsor.—Bank of N. S. Wales,
23; Com. Bank of Sydney, 69.
Westbury.—Com. Bk. of Tas., 23.
Westmount.—Roy. Bk. of Canada, 26;
Bank of Montreal, 22.
Weston.—Bk. of Brit. N. Am., 18.
Westport (N.Z.).—Bk. of N.S.W., 23;
B. of N. Z., 272.
Wetaskiwin.—Can. Bk. Com., 47; Imp.
Bank of Canada, 132.
Wexio.—Skane Skanska Bank, 128.
Weyburn.—Can. Bk. Com., 47; Bank
of Montreal, 22.
Weymouth.—Royal Bk. of Canada, 26.
Whakatane.—Un. Bk. Aust., 208.
Whangarei.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24;
Bk. of Aust., 26.
Whitby (Ontario).—Dominion Bk., 272.
White Horse.—Can. B. of Com., 47.
Whitless.—Com. B. of Aust., 70; Col.
Bk. of Aust., 243.
Whitton.—Un. Bk. Canada, 177; Can.
Bk. of Commerce, 47.
Whitby.—Russian Bank, 129.
Whitby.—Finnish Bank, 129.
Whitby (N.S.W.).—Aust. Joint St. B.,
73.
Wickliden.—Bernhard Berle & Co., 77;
Imp. Bk. of Ger., 248; Deutsche Bk., 2;
Disconto Gesellschaft, 20; Dresdner
Bank, 89.
Wickman (N.S.W.).—Aust. Jt. Stk.,
23.
Widder.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Widder.—Can. Bk. of Com., 47.
Wilde.—Imp. Bk. of Canada, 132.
Wilden.—Bk. of Victoria, 29; Col.
Bk. of Aust., 243.
Williams.—Nat. Bank of Aust., 269;
West Aust. Bk., 220.
Williamstown (Vic.).—Com. B. of Aust.,
72; Eng. Scot. & Aust. Bk., 23; B.
of Australasia, 26.
Willow (Cal.).—B. of Willow, 195.
Willowville.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Willmore (S.A.).—St. B. S. Afr., 203.
Willmott.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Willmington (N. Aust.).—Nat. Aust., 269.
Willuna.—Un. Bk. of Aust., 208.
Winburg (S. Afr.).—Bank of Africa, 15;
Nat. B. Orange River Colony, 203.
Winchelsea.—Col. Bk. of Aust., 243.
Winchester.—Un. Bk. Canada, 177.
Windsor (N.S.W.).—B. of N.S.W., 23;
Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Windsor (N. Scotia).—Com. B. of
Wind., 209; Canadian B. of Com., 47;
Union of Halifax, 135.
Windsor (Ont.).—Merchants' B., 69;
B. of Com., 47; Traders' B., 173; Un.
B. of Canada, 177.
Windsor (Vic.).—Eng. Sc., & Aust., 93.
Wingham.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69;
City Bk. of Sydney, 248.
Wingham (Ont.).—Com. of Com., 47.
Winnipeg.—B. of Brit. W. Africa, 14.
Winnipeg.—Bk. of Montreal, 22; B. of
Ottawa, 177; Imp. Bk. of Can., 132;
Un. B. of Can., 177; Merchants' Bk.,
69; Bk. of Brit. N. Amer., 23; Banque
D'Hochelaga, 69; Molson's Bk., 177;
Dominion Bank, 173; Canadian B.
of Commerce, 47; B. of Hamilton,
175; Alloway & Champion, 30; Roy.
B. of Canada, 26; Bk. of Nova
Scotia, 129; B. of Toronto, 139;
Eastern Townships Bk., 173; Home
Bk. of Canada, 173; Traders' Bk.,
173; Northern Bk., 177.
Winnipeg.—Russian Bank, 129.
Winnipeg.—Bk. of Winterthur, 100.
Winton (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Zeal., 24.
Winton (Queens.).—Queensland Nat.
Bk., 124; Bk. of New South Wales,
23.
Wirrabara (S.A.).—Eng. Scot. & Aus.
Bk., 93.
Witbank.—Nat. Bk. of S. Africa, 173.
Wodonga.—B. of Vic., 29; B. of N.S.W., 23.
Woolfille (N.S.).—People's Bank, 209;
Un. of Halifax, 135; B. of Mont., 22.
Woolgong.—Eng. Scot. & Aust. B., 93;
Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of N.S.
Wales, 23; Australasian Jt. Stk., 13;
Woolmarrastad.—National Bk. of
South Africa, 173.
Woolsey.—Com. Bk. of Australia, 70.
Woolton.—Queens Nat. Bk., 124.
Woolmarrastad.—West Aust. Bk. of
Aust., 147; Aust. Joint Stock Bk., 220.
Woolmarrastad.—London Bk. of
Aust., 147; Aust. Joint Stock Bk., 220.
Woolmarrastad.—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
Woolmarrastad.—Eng. Scot. & Aust., 93.
Woolmarrastad.—B. of Woodland, 8.
Woolmarrastad.—B. of Adelaide, 22.
Woolstock (N.B.).—B. of Nova Scot.,
129; Merch. Bk. of Halifax, 177; Roy.
B. of Canada, 26; B. of Montreal, 22.
Woolstock (N.S.W.).—Com. Sydney, 69.
Woolstock (Ont.).—Imp. B. of Canada,
132; B. of Com., 47; Molson's B., 177.
Woolstock (S. Afr.).—Stand. S. Afr., 203.
Woolville (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Z., 24.
Woolmarrastad.—London Bk., 147.
Woolmarrastad.—Com. of Aust., 70.
Woolmarrastad.—Eng. Scot. & Aust. Bk., 93.
Woolmarrastad (S. Afr.).—St. B. S. Afr., 203;
Af. R. Corp., 24.
Woolmarrastad.—Pfalzische Bk., 84.
Woolmarrastad.—Russian Bank, 129.
Woolmarrastad.—B. of Australasia, 26.
Woolmarrastad.—Oehring's Son & Co.
Woolmarrastad.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Woolmarrastad.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70;
Bk. of Australasia, 26.
Woolmarrastad.—Af. B. Co., 24.
Wyndham (N.Z.).—B. of N. Zeal., 24.
Wyndham.—Nat. B. of Tas., 68; B. of
Australasia, 26; Com. Bk. Tas., 23.
Wyndham (Sussex).—Bk. of H. N. Amer.,
28.
Wyong.—Com. B. of Australia, 70.
Xanthi.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 117;
Bk. of Athens, 17.
Yacka.—Bank of Adelaide, 23; Eng.,
Scot., and Aust., 93.
Yackandandah.—B. of Austasia, 16.
Yandina.—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23;
Eng. Scot. & Aust., 93.
Yarragundi.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 124.
Yarragundi.—Bk. of Adelaide, 23.
Yarragundi.—London Bk. Aust., 147.
Yarragundi.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 269.
Yarragundi (Nova Scotia).—Yarra Bk.,
209; Nova Scotia B., 123; B. Mont., 22;
Union Bank of Halifax, 135.
Yarragundi.—Col. Bk. of Aust., 148.
Yarragundi.—Yarra Bk. of Australasia,
16; Bk. of Victoria, 29; Un. Bk.
Aust., 208.
Yarragundi.—Nat. B. Aust., 269; Col.
Bk. of Aust., 248.
Yarragundi.—B. of Austasia, 26; Nat.
B. of Austasia, 269; Com. B. of Aust.,
70.
Yarragundi.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust.
Joint Stock B., 13; B. of N.S.W., 23.
Yarra.—Com. Bk. of Australia, 70; Lon.
Bk. of Aust., 147.
Yellowgrass.—Can. Bk. Com., 47.
Yerragundi.—Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
Yerragundi.—Imp. Bank of Aust., 26.
Yerragundi.—Col. Bk. of Aust., 148.
Yerragundi.—Hongkong & Shanghai, 112.
Yerragundi.—Chart. Bk. of India, 53;
Hongkong & Shanghai 112; Yoko-
hama Specie, 22; Comptoir Nat.
d'Escompte, 77; National Bank of
China, 170; Sale & Frazer, 107;
International Banking Corp., 128;
Anglo-Japanese, 112; T. Cook & Son,
73; Russo-Chinese Bk., 129.
York (N.B.).—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.
York (W. A.).—Union Bank of Aust.,
208; West Aust. Bk., 220; Bk. of
N. S. Wales, 23.
Yorketown.—Bk. of Adelaide, 22.
Yorketown.—Un. Bk. Canada, 177; Bk.
of British North America, 18.
Yong.—B. of N.S.W., 23; Com. B. Co.
of Sydney, 69; City B., Sydney, 148;
Union Bk. of Australia, 208; Bk. of
Australasia, 26.
Yorke (Cal.).—Sliskiyon B., 26.
Yorke.—Christiania Bk. 112.
Zacatecas.—Banco de Zacatecas, 126.
Zag-Azig.—Bk. of Egypt, 20; Nat. Bk.
of Egypt, 1704; Bk. of Athens, 27;
Anglo-Egyptian, 9.
Zante.—Ionian Bank, 119.
Zanzibar.—Nat. Bk. of India, 171.
Zeeland (Tas.).—Bank of Austasia, 16;
Com. B. of Tas., 23; Nat. B. of Tas.,
68.
Zerust (S. Afr.).—Nat. Bk., 1734;
Zermatt.—Galland & Co.
Zingari.—Bk. of Brit. W. Afr., 14;
Bank of Nigeria, 27.
Zurich.—Swiss Credit Co., 100; Banque
Fédérale, 77; Kugler & Co., 154;
Swiss Bankverein, 205; T. Cook
& Son, 73.
Zwickau.—Dresdner Bank, 89.

Dividend and Transfer Days at the Bank of England. 349

Stock	Dividends Payable.*
Bank Stock	April 5 and October 5
Government Stocks.	
Terminable Annuities ..	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
2½% Annuities (1905) ..	" " " "
2½% Annuities (1905) ..	" " " "
2½% Consols (1923)	" " " "
2½% Guaranteed (1933) ..	Jan. 1, July 1
3% Local Loans (1912) ..	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
2½% War Stock (1920) ..	" " " "
Land Stock (1921)	" " " "
3% Metropol. Police (1920)	January 1 and July 1
Indian Stocks.	
Eastern Bengal Rail. "A"	
and "B" (1957)	April 1 and October 1
4% (Irredeemable)	January 1 and July 1
E.I. Rail. 4½% (Irredeemable) ..	April 1 and October 1
G.I.P. Ry. 4% (Irredeemable) ..	January 1 and July 1
3½% India Stock (1931)	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
3% " (1948) ..	" " " "
2½% " (1926) ..	" " " "
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi	
Rail. "A" & "B" (1958)	January 1 and July 1
S.I. Ry. 4½% (Perp. Deb.) ..	" " " "
N. S. Wales:— Colonial Stocks.	
4% Stock (1933)	January 1 and July 1
3½% " (1924)	April 1 and October 1
3½% " (1918)	March 1 and Sept. 1
3% " (1935)	April 1 and Oct. 1
New Zealand:—	
4% Consolidated (1929) ..	May 1 and Nov. 1
3½% " (1940) ..	January 1 and July 1
3% Inscribed (1945)	April 1 and October 1
Queensland:—	
4% (1915 and 1924) ..	January 1 and July 1
3½% (1921 to 1945) ..	" " " "
3% (1922 to 1947)	" " " "
Transvaal 3% (1923-1953) ..	May 1 and November 1
" 3% (1958)	January 1 and July 1
Corporation Stocks.	
Birkenhead 2½% (1919-59) ..	April 1 and October 1
Birmingham 3½% (1946) ..	January 1 and July 1
" 3% (1947) ..	" " " "
" 3% (1932) ..	" " " "
" 2½% (1926) ..	" " " "
Bristol 3% (1920-1960) ..	Feb. 1 and August 1
Hampshire 3% (1914-1934) ..	March 1 and Sept. 1
3% (1927-47) ..	" " " "
Huddersfield 3% (1920-1940) ..	April 1 and October 1
Hull 2½% (1943)	January 1 and July 1
" 3½% Irred. (1925-55) ..	Feb. 1 and August 1
" 3% (1921-1951)	March 1 and Sept. 1
Liverpool 3½%	Jan. 1, Apl. 1, July 1, Oct. 1
" 3% (1942)	April 1 and October 1
" 2½% (1923)	January 1 and July 1
London Corp. 2½% (1927-57) ..	" " " "
" 3% Deb. (1923) ..	Feb. 1 and August 1
" 3% (1927-1957) ..	March 1 and Sept. 1
London County 2½% (1920) ..	Mar. 1, Jn. 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1
" 3% (1920) ..	" " " "
" 3½% (1929) ..	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
Manchester 3% (1941) ..	Feb. 1 and August 1
Metropolitan 3½% (1929) ..	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
" 3% (1941) ..	Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1
" 2½% (1920-1949) ..	Mar. 1, Jn. 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1
Middx. Cnty. 3% (1915-35) ..	January 1 and July 1
" 3½% (1927-47) ..	February 1 and Aug. 1
Nottingham 3% (Irred.) ..	May 1 and November 1
" 3% (1920-60) ..	" " " "
Ramsgate 3% (1915-1955) ..	Feb. 1 and August 1
Swansea 3½%	January 1 and July 1
" 3% (1955)	" " " "
West Sussex 3% (1915-35) ..	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1
Wolverh'pton 3½% (1932) ..	March 1 and Sept. 1

Foreign and Miscellaneous.

Chinese Impl. 5% Gold,	
(1896)	April 1 and October 1
Chinese Impl. 4½% Gold,	
(1898)	March 1 and Sept. 1
Impl. Japaneseg (1901-2) ..	" " " "
Metropolitan Water "B" ..	" " " "
Egypt. 3½% Pref. (1905) ..	April 15 and October 15
Greek Guaranteed 2½%	
Gold (1898)	April 1 and October 1
Thames Conservancy 3%	
(1954) "A" & "B" Deb.	January 1 and July 1

DIVIDENDS are paid:—

On Sterling Stocks transferable in the Bank Books—(a) Warrants will be sent by Post—x. To Sole or First Stockholders *without application*, in the absence of any instructions to the contrary.

2. To any Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, other than the Sole, or First, Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, or to any Person, Firm, or Company, upon the written Request, in the prescribed form, of all the Stockholders, Executors, or Administrators. (b) Dividends will be paid to any Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, *personally attending at the Bank*, on his written Request, in the case of a Sole Account, or on the written Request of all the Stockholders, Executors, or Administrators, in the case of a Joint Account. The Request in either case must be in the prescribed form.

On Indian Railway and Thames Conservancy Debenture Stocks, Chinese 5% and 4½% Stocks, Greek 2½% Stock, Japanese 5% Stock, and Corporation of London 2½% Debenture Stock—by transmission of Warrants through the Post to the Stockholders or their Nominees.

On Indian Rupee Promissory Notes and Registered Stock—(a) On personal application at the India Office, Bank of England:—to the owner of the Notes or Stock; or, to his Attorney or Agent. (b) By Post:—to the owner of the Notes or Stock; or, to his Attorney or Agent.

Dividends on Promissory Notes and Registered Stock are paid by Bills of Exchange on India, commonly called Interest Bills. (As an Interest Bill is payable in India in Rupees, the Bill is usually sold in London, for Sterling, at the Exchange of the day, through a Banker or Agent.)

HOURS, &c.—The Dividend Office is open from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. (x P.M. Saturdays).

The India Office (Bank of England) is open from 9.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. (x P.M. Saturdays).

INVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS.—Holders of certain stocks in amounts of less than £1,000 may instruct the Bank to receive and invest their dividends by filling up forms, to be obtained at the Head Office, at any of the Branches, or at any Money Order Office. A commission is charged of 1d. per £, or part of a £, with 3d. additional for each advice of a purchase, should such advice be required.

TRANSFER DAYS, any day but Saturday; Instructions 9.30 to 1 (to 3, fee 2s. 6d.); Executions 11 to 3; Acceptances 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays to 1). Transfers made on Saturdays (between 11 and 12.30) are charged a fee of 2s. 6d.

* When the due date of the Dividends falls on a Sunday or Bank Holiday, the Dividends are payable on the business-day next ensuing.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, of eight Colonial companies (marked C), and of three American offices (marked A).

DATE OF FORMATION.—This is important, as in young companies the normal rate of mortality is not experienced, whilst expenses are necessarily greater owing to the larger proportion of new business.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system (M), whereby the whole of the surplus or profits are allotted to participating policy-holders, or whether the company has proprietors by whom part of the surplus is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are indicated by letters in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. The companies in the first part of the Table all transact "ordinary" Life business; the figures for Industrial business are stated separately where available.

LIFE FUNDS.—The Paid-up Capital of Proprietary offices that transact Life business only is included in the Life Funds. Paid-up capital of offices transacting other classes of business as well is excluded, being available for other claims than those of the Life Branch. The figures are taken from the latest annual accounts, the date in the majority of cases being December, 1908. The amount of the funds taken alone affords no indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are considered as well as assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of such risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

The selection by an intending proposer for Life assurance of the office best suited to his requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made under reliable expert advice. Whilst we have above indicated some points for consideration, the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable any person without technical knowledge to gauge accurately the respective merits and attractions of the various companies transacting Life assurance. There are many good offices, but in the very best and most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers during the continuance of a policy, which may be life-long, through the precaution having been taken of obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

On receipt of an inquiry containing full

particulars in regard to the matter on which advice is desired, accompanied by a remittance of a fee of 5s., addressed to the Publishers of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C., and marked "Insurance," the Insurance Editor will be prepared—

(1) To advise any intending assurant as to the system and descriptions of policies best adapted to suit the special circumstances as described, and to assist inquirer in the choice of the Life office which seems from its financial strength and earning capabilities best qualified to do justice to his requirements, and most likely to yield the most satisfactory and profitable results.

(2) To give similar advice to any person contemplating the purchase of an annuity.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.				VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses, % of Premiums	Rate of Interest, less Income Tax.	Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	P I	Abstainers & General.	418,287	76,054	22 5	3 13 11	Hm	3 10 0
1824	PmSF	Alliance*	5,815,383	507,201	10 0	3 12 0	Om	3 0 0
1808	P SF	Atlas	2,054,316	177,561	13 7	3 12 0	Om & Om(s)	2 10 0
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	24,522,715	2,034,848	14 0	4 9 4	Hm	3 3½ & 4
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)...	847,602	203,157	17 4	4 7 3	Hm	3 10 0
1854	P FS	British Equitable	1,696,220	122,511	26 8	3 17 0	Om	3 0 0
1833*	P F	Caledonian	2,646,850	242,758	13 9	3 17 6	Om	3 0 0
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	7,676,010	751,160	22 1	4 13 0	Hm	3 & 3½
1898*	P S	Century	273,549	58,132	13 7	4 0 0	Om	3 0 0
1838	P	City of Glasgow	3,110,807	229,267	16 6	3 17 1	Om	3 0 0
1829	M	Clergy Mutual (c)	4,439,825	264,095	6 9	3 16 4	Om & Om(s)	2 10 0
1824	P	Clerical, Medical & Gen.	4,792,736	352,183	12 9	3 16 0	Om(s)*	2 10 0
1873	M	Colonial Mutual (C) ...	3,073,570	361,054	26 9	4 2 10	Om	3 10 0
1861	PFmS	Commercial Union*	3,569,933	426,410	13 5	4 1 4	Om	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	2,746,236	341,602	30 0	5 1 6	Hm	3 3½ & 4½
1807	P	Eagle	2,469,049	171,446	17 1	3 19 1	Hm	3 0 0
1823	P	Economic	4,361,065	239,897	14 5	4 1 10	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0
1833	P	Edinburgh	4,353,047	320,724	15 7	4 0 6	Om	3 0 0
1839	P	English & Scottish Law	2,920,397	214,886	17 4	3 19 7	Hm & Hm(s)	3 0 0
1762	M	Equitable (c)	5,053,235	192,494	6 8	3 12 8	Om*	2 10 0
1859	P	Equitable, U.S.A. (A)	94,634,966	10,639,583	13 4	4 11 4	American, &c.	3 3½ & 4
1844	P	Equity & Law	4,572,924	338,296	10 1	4 2 8	Hm Om & Om(s)	2 15 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident	3,335,894	173,471	9 3	3 15 11	Om	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,027,984	193,380	19 1	3 9 2	Om & Hm	3 0 0
1885*	PFmS	General Accident	22,047	14,963	14 8	3 8 0	...	...
1848	P	Gresham	9,900,234	1,007,048	20 6	4 2 2	Hm	3 10 0
1821	P FS	Guardian*	3,339,378	242,542	14 5	3 19 4	Hm & Hm(s)	3 0 0
1823	P	Law Life	5,453,083	288,695	12 1	4 0 9	Hm	2 15 0
1825*	P FS	Law Union & Crown	5,043,975	371,333	15 6	4 6 11	Hm	3 0 0
1836	P	Legal & General	6,271,125	649,847	13 4	4 0 0	Om	3 0 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,869,078	360,887	15 3	3 16 0	Om	3 & 3½
1836	P SF	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	5,199,888	248,172	10 0	3 17 6	Om & Om(s)	2 15 0
1862	P	London & Lancashire	2,377,185	317,687	19 6	4 2 10	Hm	3 10 0
1720	P Fm	London Assurance	2,357,242	174,646	10 1	3 17 0	Hm	2 15 0
1881	P I	Lond., Edin. & Glasgow	504,042	93,895	16 5	3 10 0	Om(s)	3 & 3½
1806	M	London Life (c)	4,940,748	380,065	4 3	4 4 5	Om(s)	3 & 3½
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	2,093,835	435,531	27 6	5 2 10	Hm	3½ & 4
1822	M*	Marine & General	1,653,415	127,225	16 9	4 0 3	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan (c)	2,232,856	159,552	6 7	3 16 0	Om	3 0 0
1886	M S	Mutual & Citizens' (C).	3,736,840	511,542	14 6	4 8 3	Hm	3 0 0
1843	M	Mutual, New York (A)	109,415,843	12,026,855	14 4	4 7 3	American, &c.	3 3½ & 4
1830*	M	National Mutual	2,874,628	197,076	15 3	4 2 8	Om	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral. (C)	5,245,103	697,345	23 0	4 16 0	Hm	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident	6,543,795	492,923	9 8	4 1 8	Om	3 0 0
1845	M	New York Life (A)	114,514,881	16,032,611	13 0	4 10 0	American, &c.	3 & 4
1809	PmSF	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	14,637,608	1,042,828	13 5	4 1 3	Om	3 0 0
1836	P SF	Northern	4,891,015	283,596	10 0	3 11 0	Hm & Hm(s)	2 15 0
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	8,126,021	1,102,750	16 9*	4 4 5	Om	2 15 0
1864	P I	Pearl (Ordinary)	1,524,668	266,801	14 1	3 14 2	Hm	3 0 0
1797*	P	Phoenix	5,323,435	400,618	13 9	3 16 0	Om	3 0 0
1840	M	Provident Clerks'	2,481,120	182,251	14 5	3 15 9	Om	3 0 0
1848	P I	Prudential (Ordinary)	38,045,026	4,616,337	8 7	3 12 10	Hm	3 0 0
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	4,261,088	764,441	10 0	3 13 10	Hm	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.				VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Less Income Tax.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1806	P S	Rock	2,252,892	200,156	20.4	3 18 4	Om(s)	3 & 3½
1845	P S F ^m	Royal	9,920,055	712,149	12.7	3 15 0	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0
1720	P F S ^m	Royal Exchange	3,668,556	277,240	14.8	3 16 10	Om	3 0 0
1864	P	Sceptre	1,167,285	72,668	12.6	3 18 7	Om & Om(s)	2 10 0
1866*	P S	Scottish Accident	134,613	26,891	16.0	4 1 8	Om(s)	3 5 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	5,198,215	320,423	13.4	3 16 0	Om & Om(s)	2 10 0*
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	5,626,337	413,711	12.9	3 18 4	Om	3 0 0
1881	P S	Scottish Life	1,347,441	152,454	15.0	4 0 0	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0
1876	P S	Scottish Metropolitan...	723,579	86,731	15.6	3 17 9	Om	3 10 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	14,185,796	667,807	12.8	3 16 5	Om	3* & 3½
1883	P S	Scottish Temperance ...	1,425,516	162,301	16.2	3 18 0	Hm	3 0 0
1824	P S F	Scottish Union & Nat. .	4,667,160	305,258	13.4	3 17 6	Om	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	19,197,075	1,185,762	10.1	3 17 4	Om & Om(s)*	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	12,297,103	991,086	18.5	4 5 8	{ Om and Special }	3 & 3½
1843	P	Star	6,476,315	512,920	14.9	3 12 1	Hm	3 0 0
1810	P S	Sun Life	7,426,217	731,047	15.3	4 2 8	Om & Om(s) { Hm and American Tropical }	3 0 0 3 & 3½
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)..	5,841,205	1,042,590	28.9	5 10 0	Om & Om(s)	2 10 0
1840	M	United Kingdom Temp.	8,705,963	602,225	12.5	3 13 4	Om & Om(s)	2 10 0
1825	P	University	910,750	60,539	12.0	3 18 8	Om(s)	2 10 0
1824	P F S	Yorkshire	1,745,279	140,650	14.0	3 18 10	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P O	Britannic	1,335,477	911,352	42.7	4 7 3	Eng. No. 3	3½ & 3¾
1881	P O	London, Edin. & Glasgow	494,544	477,583	45.0	3 10 0	Eng. No. 3	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester .	600,927	563,473	46.7	3 6 2	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1864	P O	Pearl	2,669,015	1,497,394	44.5	3 10 0	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1848	P O	Prudential	23,849,271	6,925,755	40.0	3 10 5	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1864	P O	Refuge	1,619,207	1,702,696	48.5	4 2 3	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1841	M O	Wesleyan & General* ...	1,239,526	822,746	44.9	3 12 5	Om(s)	3 0 0

C = Colonial Office.

A = American Office.

F = Transact Fire Business also.

S = Transact Sickness or Accident Business also.

O = Transact Ordinary Life Business also.

I = Transact Industrial Life Business also.

C = Does not pay Commission.

M = Transact Marine Business also.

* Alliance. Excluding Imperial and Provident funds.

* Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1865.

* Century. Accident business commenced 1885.

* Clerical, Medical & General. Large additional valuation reserves (about £500,000) beyond liability on Om(s) at per cent. basis.

* Commercial Union. Excluding Hand-in-Hand and West of England funds.

* Equitable. With additional reserve of more than one-half of clear surplus amounting to nearly £500,000.

* General Accident. Life business commenced 1906.

* Guardian. Excluding Westminster and General Life funds.

* Law Union and Crown amalgamated 1891.

* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners', &c., effects.

* National Mutual. Amalgamated 1895.

* Norwich Union. Exclusive of Scottish Imperial Funds. Expense ratio includes "centenary expenses."

* Phoenix. Fire business commenced 1782.

* Scot. Acc. Accident Business commenced 1877.

* Scot. Amicable. Net Premiums valued at 31 per cent.; so strengthening Reserves.

* Scottish Provident. 3 per cent. for all except oldest class of policies. Additional reserves, £505,915.

* Scottish Widows'. With large additional reserves.

* Wesleyan and General. These figures include ordinary life business.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses are declared from time to time, which may usually be applied either to increase sum assured or to reduce premium, if not discounted for cash. It is generally advantageous to select a policy participating in profits, but to overcome the objection of the higher premium an alternative

plan may be adopted in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if however the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be discharged by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong. We give below the average annual premiums charged for the three classes of policies.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Dis-counted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Dis-counted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	6	1	13	8	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	2	9	2	0	2
22	2	0	3	1	14	4	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	11	2	1	2	2
23	2	1	2	1	15	1	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	5	2	2	2	4
24	2	2	1	1	15	11	1	14	0	34	2	14	1	2	6	5	2	3	6
25	2	3	1	1	16	7	1	14	9	35	2	15	8	2	7	9	2	4	10
26	2	4	1	1	17	6	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	9	3	2	6	2
27	2	5	2	1	18	5	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	10	10	2	7	6
28	2	6	4	1	19	5	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	12	5	2	9	0
29	2	7	0	1	20	0	1	18	2	39	3	2	7	2	14	2	2	10	7
30	2	8	0	1	21	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	6	2	15	11	2	12	3
41	3	6	9	2	17	10	2	17	0	41	3	6	9	2	17	10	2	13	11
42	3	8	2	2	18	10	2	18	10	42	3	8	2	2	18	10	2	15	9
43	3	10	11	3	1	11	2	19	9	43	3	10	11	3	1	11	2	17	9
44	3	13	3	3	4	2	2	20	9	44	3	13	3	3	4	2	2	19	9
45	3	15	9	3	6	7	3	1	11	45	3	15	9	3	6	7	3	1	11
46	3	18	5	3	9	0	3	4	3	46	3	18	5	3	9	0	3	4	3
47	4	4	1	3	14	5	3	9	3	47	4	4	1	3	14	5	3	9	3
48	4	11	6	4	0	7	3	15	0	50	4	11	6	4	0	7	3	15	0
49	5	12	0	5	0	3	4	13	1	51	5	12	0	5	0	3	4	13	1
50	7	0	8	6	6	8	5	16	3	60	7	0	8	6	6	8	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for assurance of £100 at death with participation in profits. Premium rates alone are not sufficient for judging the relative attractions of life offices. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of

premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
α Abstainers' Gen....	1 13 9	1 16 2	2 0 11	2 7 3	2 15 10	3 7 4	4 2 3	5 2 11	6 11 4
Alliance	2 0 9	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 10 9	5 10 6	6 17 1
Atlas	2 2 5	2 4 8	2 9 3	2 15 5	3 3 7	3 14 6	4 8 8	5 8 0	6 14 3
Australasian Mutual ..	1 18 5	2 2 8	2 8 2	2 15 4	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 9 10	5 12 2	7 1 4
Britannic	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 6	2 15 10	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 0	5 16 1	7 6 4
British Equitable ...	1 18 10	2 2 9	2 8 8	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 16 7	4 11 9	5 12 0	...
Caledonian	2 0 2	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 6	3 4 6	3 14 6	4 8 6	5 9 6	6 15 9
Canada Life	1 19 3	2 2 11	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 5 10	3 19 2	4 16 8	5 0 2	7 12 2
Century	2 2 5	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 16 8	3 5 4	3 16 7	4 11 0	5 10 5	6 16 6
City of Glasgow	1 19 6	2 3 3	2 8 9	2 15 6	3 4 6	3 14 10	4 9 10	5 12 9	...
Clergy Mutual	1 16 0	2 0 2	2 6 4	2 13 0	3 2 2	3 12 4	4 7 4	5 10 4	7 1 6
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	1 18 7	2 2 9	2 8 7	2 16 4	3 6 9	3 19 2	4 16 3	5 0 1	7 11 3
Colonial Mutual	1 18 4	2 2 1	2 7 4	2 14 10	3 3 2	3 15 2	4 9 9	5 12 0	7 3 3
Commercial Union..	1 18 10	2 2 2	2 7 10	2 15 4	3 5 2	3 16 10	4 12 4	5 14 0	7 2 0
Confederation	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Eagle	2 2 4	2 5 7	2 10 8	2 17 1	3 5 5	3 16 6	4 11 4	5 10 11	6 17 4
Economic	1 15 5	1 19 0	2 4 4	2 11 1	2 19 6	3 10 9	4 5 5	5 5 3	6 12 3
Edinburgh	1 17 8	2 1 8	2 7 11	2 15 5	3 4 2	3 15 3	4 10 2	5 10 10	6 17 11
English & Scot. Law	1 18 1	2 1 8	2 7 1	2 13 11	3 2 8	3 13 7	4 7 9	5 6 2	6 12 4
Equitable	2 4 5	2 8 1	2 13 5	2 19 10	3 7 11	3 17 10	4 10 7	5 8 0	6 12 3
Equitable, U.S.	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 10	4 17 0	5 6 1	7 15 5

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
Equity and Law	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Friends' Provident ..	2 0 7	2 3 2	2 8 10	2 15 10	3 4 6	3 15 7	4 10 9	5 12 6	7 2 5
General	1 17 11	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 15 2	3 4 0	3 15 2	4 9 7	5 8 7	6 13 11
General Accident.....	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 9 10	2 16 6	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 12 8	5 11 8	6 18 0
Gresham	2 0 2	2 3 8	2 9 2	2 16 1	3 4 11	3 16 5	4 11 3	5 10 7	6 16 0
Guardian.....	2 0 5	2 3 0	2 8 2	2 15 0	3 4 1	3 16 0	4 11 5	5 12 5	7 0 11
Law Life	1 18 2	2 2 4	2 8 10	2 16 7	3 4 6	3 17 2	4 9 3	5 8 4	6 14 6
Law Union & Crown.....	2 0 1	2 3 8	2 9 4	2 16 2	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 0	5 10 9	6 17 6
Legal and General ..	1 18 6	2 2 6	2 8 4	2 15 2	3 4 0	3 15 5	4 9 10	5 10 6	6 16 0
Life Assoc. of Scot. ...	2 1 2	2 5 1	2 10 9	2 17 7	3 5 11	3 16 7	4 10 9	5 11 6	6 19 5
L'pool & Lond. & Gl. ...	1 19 3	2 3 3	2 8 11	2 16 1	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 1	5 11 6	6 19 8
London & Lancashire ..	2 0 4	2 4 2	2 9 10	2 16 10	3 5 9	3 17 0	4 11 3	5 12 4	6 18 8
London Assurance ...	1 16 9	2 0 10	2 6 10	2 13 7	3 2 4	3 12 5	4 6 10	5 9 1	6 18 11
Lond., Edin., & Glas. ...	2 0 8	2 4 0	2 9 6	2 16 3	3 4 11	3 16 5	4 11 5	5 11 5	7 2 11
London Life	1 19 0	2 2 9	2 8 7	2 15 8	3 4 9	3 16 11	4 13 4	5 15 3	7 4 10
Manufacturers	2 8 6	2 13 0	3 0 0	3 8 6	3 19 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	7 12 8
Marine & General	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 2	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Metropolitan	1 19 0	2 3 1	2 8 10	2 16 4	3 5 11	3 17 7	4 11 11	5 12 5	7 0 0
Mutual and Citizens*	2 0 5	2 4 0	2 9 9	2 17 5	3 6 4	3 18 11	4 12 0	5 14 0	7 2 10
*Mutual of New York ..	1 18 6	2 2 8	2 8 9	2 16 1	3 5 3	3 17 5	4 9 9	5 11 6	7 0 10
National Mutual	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	6 1 5	7 15 5
National Mut. of Aust. ...	2 0 9	2 3 4	2 8 4	2 14 11	3 3 7	3 14 11	4 9 6	5 9 4	6 16 2
National Provident.....	1 17 7	2 1 3	2 6 8	2 13 3	3 1 6	3 12 4	4 7 2	5 9 1	6 18 10
New York	2 0 3	2 4 3	2 10 2	2 17 5	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	5 8 8	7 11 10
Nth. Brit. & Mercan. ...	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	6 1 5	7 15 5
Northern.....	1 19 1	2 3 5	2 9 10	2 17 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 11	5 11 2	6 16 2
Norwich Union.....	2 1 2	2 3 10	2 9 0	2 15 9	3 4 8	3 16 2	4 10 10	5 10 8	6 17 4
Pearl	2 3 5	2 6 8	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 6	3 17 7	4 12 5	5 12 6	7 3 0
Phoenix	1 19 10	2 3 7	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 11	4 12 0	5 12 6	7 3 0
Provident Clerks'	2 0 11	2 3 9	2 8 11	2 15 9	3 4 7	3 16 1	4 10 8	5 10 10	6 16 6
Provident Free Home ..	1 16 10	2 0 1	2 6 4	2 13 5	3 2 8	3 16 1	4 12 2	5 17 4	7 11 7
Prudential	1 19 0	2 3 2	2 9 7	2 17 6	3 6 10	3 18 4	4 13 9	5 14 5	7 6 7
Refuge	1 18 10	2 3 2	2 9 6	2 16 8	3 5 11	3 16 6	4 11 11	5 15 4	7 6 11
Rock	1 18 8	2 3 0	2 9 3	2 16 6	3 5 9	3 16 6	4 11 9	5 15 2	7 6 8
Royal	1 18 9	2 2 10	2 8 1	2 16 1	3 4 6	3 16 10	4 10 1	5 11 11	7 1 4
Royal Exchange	2 0 3	2 4 2	2 9 9	2 16 2	3 4 1	3 14 6	4 8 3	5 10 6	7 1 3
Sceptre	1 19 10	2 3 6	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 4 9	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 9 11	6 16 4
Scottish Accident	1 18 2	2 2 4	2 8 8	2 15 8	3 4 8	3 15 4	4 10 6	5 13 4	7 4 6
Scottish Amicable	1 18 10	2 2 6	2 8 0	2 14 8	3 3 2	3 14 4	4 9 4	5 9 7	6 16 2
Scottish Equitable	2 3 0	2 6 5	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 3	4 10 1	5 11 0	7 0 0
Scottish Life	2 1 7	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 16 10	3 5 5	3 16 2	4 10 6	5 10 8	6 17 5
Scottish Metropolitan ..	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 9 5	2 16 1	3 4 6	3 15 10	4 10 5	5 10 6	6 16 6
Scottish Provident	1 15 1	1 16 10	2 0 8	2 6 7	2 14 7	3 5 4	3 19 7	4 19 0	6 6 1
*Scot. Temperance	1 14 4	1 17 5	2 2 4	2 8 6	2 16 6	3 8 2	4 3 2	5 3 6	6 9 9
Scottish Union & Nat. ...	1 15 8	1 18 8	2 3 8	2 9 6	2 17 5	3 7 6	4 0 10	4 11 8	6 3 2
Scottish Widows'	2 0 9	2 4 0	2 10 6	2 17 6	3 5 6	3 16 0	4 11 0	5 11 6	7 0 0
Standard	2 3 1	2 6 6	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 4	4 10 7	5 13 8	7 4 9
Star	1 18 9	2 2 11	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 5	3 14 6	4 9 0	5 11 2	7 1 0
*Sun Life.....	1 18 3	2 2 7	2 8 9	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 15 5	4 10 6	5 13 7	7 4 9
Sun Life (of Canada) ..	1 17 11	2 2 6	2 9 2	2 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	5 19 11	7 14 11
United King. Temp. ...	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
University	2 1 0	2 4 3	2 8 10	2 15 7	3 4 11	3 15 5	4 10 6	5 10 10	6 17 11
Wesleyan & General ..	2 2 0	2 4 10	2 9 11	2 16 8	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 11 5	5 11 2	6 18 0
Yorkshire	1 18 5	2 2 2	2 8 1	2 16 1	3 5 8	3 16 9	4 13 10	5 15 11	7 5 4
Yorkshire	2 0 4	2 3 10	2 9 1	2 15 11	3 4 9	3 16 4	4 11 7	5 12 0	6 19 11

† London Life—These Rates are for nearest age and are subject to reductions—anticipated to be about 55% in the eighth year, with gradual increase thereafter. α Abstainers Rates.
 * Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age. Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The annual

premiums payable throughout the endowment period, or till death if previous, for the assurance of £100 at various ages of entry and maturity, participating in profits, are given in this table.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.									
	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.
Abstainers & Genl. A.B.	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6
Alliance	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Atlas	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Australian Mutual I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Britannic	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
British Equitable ...B	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Caledonian	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Canada Life	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Century	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
City of Glasgow	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Clergy Mutual	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Colonial Mutual ...I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Commercial Union ...I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Confederation ...I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Eagle	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Economic	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Edinburgh	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
English & Scot. Law .B	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Equitable	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Equitable (U.S.) ...I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Equity and Law	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Friends' Provident .I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
General	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
General Accident	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Gresham	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Guardian	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Law Life	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Law Union & Crown .I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Legal and General ...I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Life Assoc. of Scot. Ind I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
L. pool & Lond. & Gl. I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
London & Lancashire	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
London Assurance ...I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Lond., Edin., & Glasg. I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
*London Life	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Manufacturers	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Marine and General I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Metropolitan	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Mutual and Citizens I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
*Mut. of New York I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
National Mutual ...I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Nat. Mutual of Aust. I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
National Provident B	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
New York	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
North Brit. & Mercan. I	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Northern	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Norwich Union	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Pearl	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Phoenix	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Provident Clerks' ...B	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Provident Free Home	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Prudential	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
Refuge	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.										
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Rock.....	3	3	93	19	6	5	2	97	1	10	17	8	2	16	4	3	8	14	4	45	8
Royal.....B	3	5	84	0	8	5	2	97	0	10	14	0	2	17	4	3	8	0	4	45	6
Royal Exchange.....	1	3	5	104	0	55	2	47	0	5	11	0	1	2	17	3	7	11	4	2	10
Sceptre.....	3	6	104	3	9	5	7	97	9	2	...	...	...	3	9	5	4	6	0	5	10
†Scottish Accident B	3	3	103	18	8	5	1	26	18	7	10	13	6	2	14	11	3	5	9	4	1
Scottish Amicable...J	3	6	94	1	5	5	3	07	2	4	10	17	3	2	18	3	9	1	4	15	6
Scottish Equitable...I	3	5	53	19	8	5	1	16	16	6	...	...	2	16	11	3	7	5	4	2	15
Scottish Life.....	3	6	54	1	15	2	3	16	6	...	...	...	2	17	10	3	8	10	4	3	9
Scot. Metropolitan B	3	2	53	16	0	4	28	6	17	4	10	15	10	2	13	11	3	3	5	3	18
Scottish Provident ...	3	9	04	3	2	5	4	5	19	8	...	...	3	0	5	3	10	11	4	5	55
Scottish Temp'ance B	3	4	113	19	7	5	1	10	19	4	10	17	0	2	16	7	3	3	4	2	35
Scottish Un. & Nat.B	3	5	64	0	0	5	1	0	15	6	10	4	0	2	17	0	3	7	6	4	2
Scottish Widows' ...I	3	6	64	1	15	2	10	7	0	0	...	...	2	17	7	3	8	5	4	3	8
Standard.....	3	6	44	1	4	5	3	77	0	0	...	...	2	17	8	3	8	9	4	3	11
Star.....	1	4	84	1	0	5	3	07	1	0	...	...	2	15	4	3	7	4	4	3	55
*Sun Life.....	1	3	4	0	0	0	5	2	77	0	1	10	11	7	2	15	8	3	7	9	4
Sun of Canada.....	3	4	53	19	11	5	3	17	2	11	0	8	2	15	8	3	7	0	4	2	10
United King. Temp. I	3	7	94	4	6	5	6	27	2	9	...	...	2	18	4	3	10	6	4	6	11
University.....	3	6	64	0	7	5	2	76	19	7	10	13	7	2	18	0	3	8	6	4	3
Wesleyan & General	3	5	34	1	4	5	5	87	7	11	6	5	2	16	3	3	7	10	4	4	35
Yorkshire.....B	3	5	64	0	2	5	2	77	0	1	10	15	8	2	16	8	3	7	3	4	2

* Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstinents. Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age.
† With Tontine or Deferred Bonuses. B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
‡ London Life, see note to preceding table. a Abstinents' Rates.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES.	
	Blue Book issued in		Blue Book issued in	
	1882.	1909.	1882.	1909.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£26,862,882	£1,941,994	£13,097,109
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	1,988,937	...	3,877
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	11,861,220	45,716	1,215,055
Increase in value of Investments	238,573	17,805	...	...
Fines, Fees, &c.	6,157	15,546	141	1,419
Miscellaneous	44,571	175,842	1,832	92,057
Total Income	17,907,538	40,922,232	1,989,683	14,409,517
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses).....	9,850,250	19,147,918	697,778	5,177,337
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	1,120,892	...	2,412
Surrenders	734,051	1,991,464	2,533	159,436
Annuities	512,214	2,282,377	15	5,693
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	3,605,279	935,180	5,676,006
Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders and transfers to other accounts	706,658	1,154,873	2,661	605,136
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	923,190	422	10,633
Miscellaneous	7,631	...	345	99,874
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	10,666,239	350,749	2,672,990
Total	17,907,538	40,922,232	1,989,683	14,409,517
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	335,416,839	1,529,965	37,167,778

	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
Assurances in Force as shown by the latest Returns issued by the Board of Trade	2,670,284	£757,043,167	27,813,839	£278,444,501

THE following Table shows the amount of Annuity granted by the undermentioned Companies for every £100 paid. The age last birthday is that upon which the payment is based, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year of age. By some Companies a proportionate amount of Annuity is payable to day of death.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly; the annual payment is in nearly all cases higher if paid annually and less when paid quarterly. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.								FEMALES.							
	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.		
Alliance	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
*Australian Mutual	7 11 7	8 15 3	10 7 4	12 11 2	6 4 7	6 17 11	7 16 8	9 4 2	11 4 0	6 4 7	6 17 11	7 16 8	9 4 2	11 4 0		
Caledonian	7 13 9	8 17 9	10 10 3	12 14 3	6 4 6	6 19 6	7 18 0	9 9 8	11 13 0	6 4 6	6 19 6	7 18 0	9 9 8	11 13 0		
Canada Life	7 13 10	8 18 1	10 11 2	12 15 10	6 4 4	6 18 9	7 18 10	9 6 11	11 8 7	6 4 4	6 18 9	7 18 10	9 6 11	11 8 7		
Century	7 16 8	9 0 10	10 13 10	12 16 5	6 7 2	7 2 2	8 3 2	9 11 2	11 11 0	6 7 2	7 2 2	8 3 2	9 11 2	11 11 0		
City of Glasgow	7 17 0	9 1 10	10 15 10	12 13 2	6 8 10	7 12 10	8 2 4	9 11 13	11 6	6 8 10	7 12 10	8 2 4	9 11 13	11 6		
Clergy Mutual	7 13 10	8 18 0	10 11 2	12 16 0	6 3 10	6 19 6	7 18 0	9 9 8	11 13 0	6 3 10	6 19 6	7 18 0	9 9 8	11 13 0		
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	7 14 11	8 19 8	10 13 5	12 13 0	6 6 10	7 10 8	8 0 3	9 9 9	11 11 1	6 6 10	7 10 8	8 0 3	9 9 9	11 11 1		
Colonial Mutual	7 11 10	8 16 2	10 9 3	12 15 1	6 4 4	6 17 11	7 17 1	8 5 3	10 6 7	6 4 4	6 17 11	7 17 1	8 5 3	10 6 7		
Commercial Union	7 16 8	9 0 4	10 12 8	12 17 0	6 10 0	7 0 8	8 1 8	9 9 9	11 9 4	6 10 0	7 0 8	8 1 8	9 9 9	11 9 4		
Confederation	8 1 5	9 11 6	10 4 12	12 9 2	6 0 4	6 14 8	7 15 6	8 5 8	10 8 2	6 0 4	6 14 8	7 15 6	8 5 8	10 8 2		
Eagle	7 10 10	8 14 4	10 6 12	12 10 6	6 3 10	6 17 11	7 15 10	8 3 2	10 3 2	6 3 10	6 17 11	7 15 10	8 3 2	10 3 2		
Economic	7 11 10	8 16 2	10 9 3	12 15 1	6 4 4	6 17 11	7 17 1	8 5 3	10 6 7	6 4 4	6 17 11	7 17 1	8 5 3	10 6 7		
Edinburgh	7 12 6	8 16 6	10 10 12	12 15 6	6 4 6	6 18 0	7 17 6	8 6 6	10 6 6	6 4 6	6 18 0	7 17 6	8 6 6	10 6 6		
Eng. and Scottish Law	7 13 2	8 17 8	10 11 0	12 17 0	6 5 8	6 18 2	7 18 6	8 6 8	10 8 4	6 5 8	6 18 2	7 18 6	8 6 8	10 8 4		
Equitable	7 9 10	8 13 4	10 5 12	12 9 4	6 2 10	6 16 4	7 14 10	8 2 10	10 1 10	6 2 10	6 16 4	7 14 10	8 2 10	10 1 10		
Equitable (U.S.)	7 6 0	8 8 10	9 19 6	12 1 6	6 2 4	6 15 8	7 14 6	8 2 2	9 10 10	6 2 4	6 15 8	7 14 6	8 2 2	9 10 10		
Friends' Provident	7 8 2	8 11 4	10 2 12	12 8 2	6 1 9	6 14 10	7 13 8	8 0 0	10 0 0	6 1 9	6 14 10	7 13 8	8 0 0	10 0 0		
General	7 7 6	8 11 1	10 3 12	12 7 8	6 0 10	6 14 0	7 12 8	8 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 10	6 14 0	7 12 8	8 0 0	10 0 0		
General Accident	7 10 10	8 14 4	10 6 12	12 10 6	6 4 0	6 17 2	7 15 10	8 3 2	10 3 2	6 4 0	6 17 2	7 15 10	8 3 2	10 3 2		
Gresham	7 14 9	8 18 6	10 11 12	12 15 3	6 5 10	7 0 8	8 1 2	9 10 10	11 2 10	6 5 10	7 0 8	8 1 2	9 10 10	11 2 10		
Guardian	7 9 2	8 13 4	10 6 12	12 9 2	6 0 10	6 15 0	7 16 0	8 5 6	10 8 8	6 0 10	6 15 0	7 16 0	8 5 6	10 8 8		
Law Life	7 13 4	8 17 0	10 9 12	12 11 6	6 4 7	6 19 3	7 18 2	8 9 11	11 2	6 4 7	6 19 3	7 18 2	8 9 11	11 2		
Law Union and Crown	7 11 8	8 15 6	10 8 12	12 12 4	6 2 8	6 17 4	7 16 6	8 5 6	10 10 10	6 2 8	6 17 4	7 16 6	8 5 6	10 10 10		
Legal and General	7 18 8	9 2 4	10 7 0	12 11 6	6 7 4	6 17 3	7 18 2	8 9 11	11 2	6 7 4	6 17 3	7 18 2	8 9 11	11 2		
Life Assoc. of Scotland	7 13 4	8 17 10	10 11 12	12 14 17	6 5 8	6 19 4	7 18 8	9 7 2	11 8	6 5 8	6 19 4	7 18 8	9 7 2	11 8		
L. pool & Ldn. & Globe	7 8 0	8 15 2	10 8 12	12 13 4	6 5 17	6 13 6	7 14 10	8 2 10	10 6 10	6 5 17	6 13 6	7 14 10	8 2 10	10 6 10		
London Assurance	7 4 0	8 7 8	9 19 8	12 4 4	6 10 8	6 16 8	7 15 2	8 2 4	10 1 10	6 10 8	6 16 8	7 15 2	8 2 4	10 1 10		
London & Lancashire	7 10 2	8 13 6	10 5 12	12 10 3	6 3 4	6 16 6	7 15 2	8 2 4	10 1 10	6 3 4	6 16 6	7 15 2	8 2 4	10 1 10		
Marine and General	7 13 0	8 14 6	10 10 12	12 12 0	6 4 0	6 16 8	7 15 8	8 3 0	10 6 6	6 4 0	6 16 8	7 15 8	8 3 0	10 6 6		
*Mutual and Citizens'	7 10 4	8 14 4	10 6 12	12 11 0	6 3 4	6 16 8	7 15 8	8 3 0	10 6 6	6 3 4	6 16 8	7 15 8	8 3 0	10 6 6		
Mutual of New York	7 6 0	8 8 10	9 19 6	12 1 6	6 2 4	6 15 8	7 14 6	8 2 2	9 10 10	6 2 4	6 15 8	7 14 6	8 2 2	9 10 10		
National Mutual	7 11 0	8 15 2	10 8 12	12 13 0	6 3 8	6 17 2	7 16 4	8 4 4	10 5 2	6 3 8	6 17 2	7 16 4	8 4 4	10 5 2		
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7 19 10	9 4 10	10 17 8	12 13 0	6 12 2	7 5 10	8 5 0	9 13 4	11 14 10	6 12 2	7 5 10	8 5 0	9 13 4	11 14 10		
National Provident	7 12 8	8 17 0	10 10 12	12 16 0	6 5 6	6 18 8	7 17 10	8 6 10	10 6 10	6 5 6	6 18 8	7 17 10	8 6 10	10 6 10		
New York	7 18 1	9 3 4	10 19 0	12 1 0	6 7 3	6 18 0	7 17 0	8 4 10	10 5 10	6 7 3	6 18 0	7 17 0	8 4 10	10 5 10		
Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	7 13 0	8 18 0	10 11 12	12 15 10	6 3 2	6 18 8	7 18 0	8 6 4	10 6 4	6 3 2	6 18 8	7 18 0	8 6 4	10 6 4		
Northern	7 17 3	9 0 11	10 13 13	12 17 2	6 5 6	6 19 0	7 18 1	8 6 3	10 6 3	6 5 6	6 19 0	7 18 1	8 6 3	10 6 3		
Norwich Union Life	7 12 4	8 16 4	10 9 12	12 13 0	6 3 3	6 18 1	7 17 11	8 5 11	10 5 11	6 3 3	6 18 1	7 17 11	8 5 11	10 5 11		
Pearl	7 2 0	8 3 8	9 13 4	12 11 3	6 15 4	6 8 8	7 8 0	8 14 8	10 14 0	6 15 4	6 8 8	7 8 0	8 14 8	10 14 0		
Phoenix	7 14 10	8 19 10	10 12 18	12 18 0	6 4 10	7 0 8	8 10 10	9 11 10	11 6	6 4 10	7 0 8	8 10 10	9 11 10	11 6		
Provident Clerks'	7 11 0	8 15 1	10 6 12	12 9 4	6 3 3	6 17 10	7 18 1	8 6 3	10 6 3	6 3 3	6 17 10	7 18 1	8 6 3	10 6 3		
Prudential	7 13 6	8 18 0	10 10 12	12 17 0	6 3 0	6 19 0	7 18 0	8 6 0	10 6 0	6 3 0	6 19 0	7 18 0	8 6 0	10 6 0		
Refuge	7 5 5	8 8 2	9 18 11	12 1 1	6 19 6	6 12 4	7 10 4	8 16 8	10 14 11	6 19 6	6 12 4	7 10 4	8 16 8	10 14 11		
Rock	7 14 8	8 19 1	10 13 12	12 19 3	6 3 6	6 19 6	7 18 0	8 6 0	10 6 0	6 3 6	6 19 6	7 18 0	8 6 0	10 6 0		
Royal	7 10 8	8 14 2	10 6 12	12 10 8	6 4 0	6 17 1	7 15 8	8 3 0	10 3 0	6 4 0	6 17 1	7 15 8	8 3 0	10 3 0		
Royal Exchange	7 10 8	8 14 2	10 6 12	12 10 8	6 4 0	6 17 1	7 15 8	8 3 0	10 3 0	6 4 0	6 17 1	7 15 8	8 3 0	10 3 0		
Scottish Amicable	7 12 0	8 15 6	10 10 12	12 16 0	6 3 0	6 17 0	7 17 0	8 5 0	10 5 0	6 3 0	6 17 0	7 17 0	8 5 0	10 5 0		
Scottish Equitable	7 12 0	8 15 6	10 10 12	12 16 0	6 3 0	6 17 0	7 17 0	8 5 0	10 5 0	6 3 0	6 17 0	7 17 0	8 5 0	10 5 0		
Scottish Life	7 14 10	8 18 2	10 10 12	12 16 0	6 6 6	7 0 6	8 0 6	9 8 10	11 6	6 6 6	7 0 6	8 0 6	9 8 10	11 6		
Scottish Metropolitan	8 1 3	9 2 6	10 14 11	12 18 11	6 6 6	7 0 6	8 0 6	9 8 10	11 6	6 6 6	7 0 6	8 0 6	9 8 10	11 6		
Scottish Provident	7 12 0	8 16 11	10 9 12	12 14 4	6 3 8	6 18 7	7 19 6	8 7 10	10 8	6 3 8	6 18 7	7 19 6	8 7 10	10 8		
Scottish Union & Nat.	7 16 8	9 1 6	10 15 4	12 2 0	6 8 8	7 2 6	8 2 0	9 10 10	11 12 10	6 8 8	7 2 6	8 2 0	9 10 10	11 12 10		
Scottish Widows'	7 12 8	8 17 0	10 10 12	12 16 0	6 5 6	6 18 8	7 17 10	8 6 10	10 6 10	6 5 6	6 18 8	7 17 10	8 6 10	10 6 10		
Standard	7 14 6	8 18 2	10 10 12	12 16 0	6 6 7	7 0 11	7 19 6	8 6 10	11 1 10	6 6 7	7 0 11	7 19 6	8 6 10	11 1 10		
Star	7 15 6	8 19 8	10 12 10	12 18 8	6 6 8	7 1 6	8 0 8	9 8 10	11 0 10	6 6 8	7 1 6	8 0 8	9 8 10	11 0 10		
Sun Life	7 12 8	8 17 2	10 10 12	12 16 4	6 5 0	6 18 8	7 18 0	8 6 4	10 6 4	6 5 0	6 18 8	7 18 0	8 6 4	10 6 4		
Sun Life of Canada	8 4 9	9 5 11	10 5 13	12 5 6	6 14 7	7 9 10	8 11 2	9 1 7	12 3 10	6 14 7	7 9 10	8 11 2	9 1 7	12 3 10		
Yorkshire	7 18 0	9 0 0	10 11 0	12 15 0	6 10 10	7 2 0	8 2 6	9 12 0	13 0 0	6 10 10	7 2 0	8 2 6	9 12 0	13 0 0		

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability; Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; P=Plate Glass; V=Various other classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	L	Abstainers' and General.....	<i>Birmingham.</i>
1824	F, H, L, A, M	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
1909	A, F, V	Anglo-Scottish	15, King William-street, E.C.
1808	F, L, A	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C.
1849	L	Australian Mutual	<i>Sydney</i> ; 37, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	G	Bankers' Guar. and Trust	16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.
1866	L	Britannic	<i>Birmingham</i> ; 1, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1863	M	British and Foreign.....	<i>Liverpool</i> ; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1907	F, A, G, V	British Crown	<i>Glasgow</i> ; 90, Cannon-street, E.C.
1897	V	British Dominions	57, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1904	M, V	British Dominions Marine	37, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1878	B, V	British Engine, &c.	<i>Manchester</i> ; 49, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1854	L, F, A	British Equitable	Queen-street-place, E.C.
1904	F, A, G, V	British General	65, Cheapside.
1898	L	British Homes	6, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C.
1888	F, A	British Law	5, Lothbury, Bank, E.C.
1896	L	British Life	<i>Glasgow.</i>
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand.
1805	F, L, Bu	Caledonian	10, George-st., <i>Edin.</i> ; 82, King William-st., E.C.
1847	L	Canada Life	<i>Toronto</i> ; 14, King William-street, E.C.
1903	A, Ma, Bu, V	Car and General	1, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1899	F, A, V	Central.....	1, Cornhill, E.C.
1885	A, F, G, L, V	Century	<i>Edinburgh</i> ; 27, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1838	L	City of Glasgow.....	<i>Glasgow</i> ; 12, King William-street, E.C.
1829	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster.
1886	L	Clergy Pensions.....	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W.
1873	L	Colonial Mutual	<i>Melbourne</i> ; 33, Poultry, E.C.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	25, Cornhill, E.C.
1871	L	Confederation	<i>Toronto</i> ; 23, Fleet-street, E.C.
1903	L, A, F, Mo	Consolidated	23-B, Fleet-street, E.C.
1867	F, L, V	Co-operative	<i>Manchester</i> ; 4, Southampton-row, W.C.
1807	F, A, V	County	50, Regent-street, W.
1907	L	Eagle.....	79, Pall Mall, S.W.
1887	F, Bu, P, A	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand.
1823	L	Economic.....	6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
1823	L	Edinburgh	<i>Edinburgh</i> ; 11, King William-street, E.C.
1900	F, A, G, V	Empire Guarantee	<i>Glasgow</i> ; Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1880	A, G, F, V	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment
1839	L	English and Scottish Law	12, Waterloo-place, S.W.
1762	L	Equitable	Mansion House-street, E.C.
1859	L	Equitable, United States	<i>New York</i> ; 6, Princess-street, Bank, E.C.
1844	L	Equity and Law.....	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
1802	F	Essex and Suffolk	High-street, <i>Colchester</i> ; 56, New Broad-st., E.C.
1907	A, Bu	Essex and Suffolk Indemnity	<i>Colchester</i> ; 56, New Broad-street, E.C.
1890	F, A, Bu, V	Fine Art and General	89, Cheapside, E.C.
1832	L	Friends' Provident	<i>Bradford, Yorks</i> ; 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1886	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident	<i>Perth</i> ; 9, King-street, E.C.
1837	L	General.....	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1908	A, Bu, V	Glasgow	<i>Glasgow</i> ; 10, Queen-street, E.C.
1848	L	Gresham	St. Mildred's House, E.C.
1821	F, A, L, Bu	Guardian	11, Lombard-street, E.C.
1840	G	Guarantee Society	19, Birch-in-lane, E.C.
1866	F, L	Hand-in-Hand Fire and Life.....	26, New Bridge-street, E.C.
1905	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	1, Charterhouse-street, E.C.
1868	Ca, V	Horse, Carriage, and General	17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1878	Ca, V	Imp. Acc., Live Stock, & Gen.	17, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1906	A, Bu, F, V	International.....	<i>Manchester</i> ; 90, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

* Reconstituted.

Year	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1901	F, A, G, V	King	8, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1892	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	215, Strand, W.C.
*1907	F, A, V	Law Car and General	4, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.
1906	F	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.
*1845	F	Law Life	187, Fleet-street, E.C.
1823	L	Law Guar. Trust and Accident	49, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1888	Mo, Li, G, A, V	Law Union and Crown	126, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1825	F, A, L	Legal	231, Strand, W.C.
1908	A, F, V	Legal and Commercial	Leeds; 20, King William-street, E.C.
1907	L	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C.
1836	Li	Licences	24, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1891	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	Edinburgh; 13, Bishopsgate-st. Within, E.C.
1838	F, L, A	L'pool & London & Globe	Liverpool; 1, Cornhill, E.C.
1836	G, M	Liverpool Mortgage	Liverpool.
1880	M	London and Provincial	2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1720	F, M, L, A	London Assurance	7, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1862	F, A, M	London and Lancashire Fire..	Liverpool; 76, King William-street, E.C.
1862	L, M	London and Lancashire Life..	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.
1869	L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1861	P	London and General	19, Haymarket, S.W.
1881	L, A, V	London, Edin. and Glasgow ..	Euston Square, N.W.
1860	A, G, V	London Guarantee and Acc..	61, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	Manchester.
1887	M	Manufacturers'	Toronto; 19, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1836	M	Marine	20, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1852	M	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
1864	M	Maritime	Liverpool.
1871	M	Merchants'	37, Cornhill, E.C.
1835	L	Metropolitan	13, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1908	F, A, Bu, V	Midland	Birmingham; 74, Cheapside, E.C.
1886	L	Mutual and Citizens'	Sydney; 5, Lothbury, E.C.
1843	F, A, V	Mutual, New York	New York; 16, 17 & 18, Cornhill, E.C.
1909	N	National and Co-operative ..	65A, Cannon-street, E.C.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	Manchester; 60, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.
1896	F	National B. and I. Millers ..	50, Mark-lane, E.C.
1907	Bu, F, A, V	National General	King's House, King-street, E.C.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	Glasgow; 62, King William-street, E.C.
1863	G	National Guar. & Suretyship ..	Edinburgh; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral..	Melbourne; 5, Cheapside, E.C.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1854	P, G	National Prov. Plate Glass ..	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1904	(A, Bo, Bu, V)	National Provincial Insurance	33, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
1845	L	New York Life	New York; Trafalgar-bldgs., Trafalgar-sq., W.C.
1809	F, L, M, A	North British and Mercantile ..	Edinburgh; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1836	P, L, A, P	Northern	Aberdeen; 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1906	A, V	Northern Equitable	Glasgow; 6, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1797	F, A	Norwich Union Fire	Norwich; 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1803	L	Norwich Union Life	Norwich; 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1871	A, Mo, G, V, F	Ocean Accident	36-44, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2 & 3, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1864	L	Pearl	London-bridge, E.C.
1782	F, L, A	Phoenix	19 and (for Life) 70, Lombard-street, E.C.
1907	A, Bu, F, V	Pilot	35, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	Liverpool.
1903	(A, F, Bu, G, P, A, V)	Premier	3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1901	F, V	Profits and Income	9, Fleet-street, E.C.
1840	L	Provident Clerks'	27 & 29, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1865	A, G, V	Prov. Clerks' Guar. and Acc..	61, Coleman-street, E.C.
1869	L	Provident Free Home	72, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.
1848	L	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C.
1849	A, G, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C.
1864	L	Refuge	Manchester; 133, Strand.
1861	M	Reliance	Liverpool; 27, Cornhill, E.C.
1866	A, L, V	Rock	15, New Bridge-street, E.C.

* Reconstituted.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1845	F, L, A	Royal	<i>Liverpool</i> ; Lombard-street, E.C.
1720	F, L, M, A, V	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C.
1861	L	Royal London	70, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	28, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1907	A, F, P, V	Royal Scottish	<i>Glasgow</i> ; 8, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1867	L	Salvation Army	Godliman-street, E.C.
1864	L	Sceptre	40, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1877	A, L, F, V	Scottish Accident	<i>Edinburgh</i> ; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	<i>Glasgow</i> ; 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	<i>Glasgow</i> ; 128A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	<i>Edinburgh</i> ; 19, King William-street, E.C.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	<i>Edinburgh</i> ; 13, Clement's-lane, E.C.
1899	Ca	Scottish Live Stock	<i>Perth</i> ; 9, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1876	L, A	Scottish Metropolitan	<i>Edinburgh</i> ; 8, King-street, E.C.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	<i>Edinburgh</i> ; 3, Lombard-street, E.C.
1883	L, A	Scottish Temperance	<i>Glasgow</i> ; 3, Cheapside, E.C.
1824	F, L, A, V	Scottish Union and National	<i>Edinburgh</i> ; 3, King William-street, E.C.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	<i>Edinburgh</i> ; 28, Cornhill, E.C.
1875	M	Sea	<i>Liverpool</i> .
1825	L	Standard	<i>Edinburgh</i> ; 83, King William-street, E.C.
1843	L	Star	32, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1891	F, A	State	<i>Liverpool</i> ; 12, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1710	F, A	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1810	A, L, G	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	<i>Montreal</i> ; 93, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1714	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
* 1907	M	Union Marine	<i>Liverpool</i> ; 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1863	M	United Counties	<i>Manchester</i> ; 5, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1909	A, F, V	United Legal Indemnity	222, Strand, W.C.
1902	A, G, Bu, V	United London and Scottish	29, Old Jewry, E.C.
1907	F, A, P, Bu, V	United Provident	Craven House, Kingsway.
1840	L	United Kingdom Temp.	195, Strand, W.C.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W.
1860	L	Victoria Mutual	Memorial Hall-buildings, Farringdon-st., E.C.
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	<i>Manchester</i> ; 20, King William-street, E.C.
1909	F, A, V	Welsh	<i>Cardif</i> .
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	<i>Birmingham</i> ; 101, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1851	F, M	Western	<i>Toronto</i> ; 2, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.
1886	F	West of Scotland	<i>Glasgow</i> ; 14, Sherborne-lane, E.C.
1717	F	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
* 1906	M	World	21, Finch-lane, E.C.
1894	F, A, L, V	Yorkshire	<i>York</i> ; 2, Bank-buildings, Princes-street, E.C.

* Reconstituted.

Fire Insurance Rates.

Most leading fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, according to class, 1s. 6d. or 2s.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2s. 6d.

Household furniture in such dwelling houses, in one sum, from 2s. 6d.

Shops and Warehouses similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous trade is carried on nor hazardous goods deposited, also *Stock and Utensils* in trade, *Fixtures and Furniture* therein, from 3s.

Loss of Rent during reinstatement of a building destroyed or rendered untenable in consequence of fire, and architects' and surveyors' fees necessarily incurred in the reinstatement of a building damaged by fire, can be insured against at same rates as the building itself.

A separate amount is required in every case upon each distinct building, and similarly upon contents unless insurance be subject to average.

Long Period Insurances.—Septennial and other policies for terms of years are sometimes issued for certain ordinary fire risks at graduated discounts.

INLAND POSTAL RATES.

To any part of the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

Letters.

Not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.
For every additional 2 oz. ½d.

Halfpenny Post.

Not exceeding 2 oz. ½d.

Parcels.

Not exceeding.	s. d.	Not exceeding.	s. d.
1 lb.	0 3	8 lb.	0 8
2 "	0 4	9 "	0 9
3 "	0 5	10 "	0 10
5 "	0 6	11 "	0 11
7 "	0 7		

Newspapers.

The charge is ½d. for the inland transmission of any daily or weekly registered newspaper (not including Christmas or other special issues), the weight being disregarded. If more than one paper be included in a packet, the charge is as by an insufficiently paid letter, or transferred to the Parcel Post whichever charge is the lower, with a fine of 1d. in addition to any deficient postage.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Letters.

NATURE AND WEIGHT.—Anything may be sent by letter post (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter). The weight is unlimited. Maximum length 2 ft.; width 1 ft.; depth 1 ft.

BLIND, LITERATURE FOR THE.—Papers, periodicals, and books impressed in special type: 2 oz., ½d.; 2 lb., 1d.; 5 lb., 1½d.; 6 lb., 2½d.

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—On payment of 2d. to a servant of the railway, in addition to postage at the ordinary rate, *Inland* letters not exceeding 4 oz. may be forwarded by the next available train or steamship by those companies in agreement with the Post Office, to be called for at the station to which the letter is addressed, or to be transferred thence to the nearest letter-box for postal delivery. The letter may be taken to a passenger station of the railway company or handed in at any express delivery post office (express fee of 3d. per mile).

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are three systems by which *any article* (except those of a dangerous or offensive nature) may be specially delivered:—(1) By special messenger all the way, on week-days only (charge, which must be prepaid, 3d. per mile, or part of a mile, inclusive of all charges, but with a special weight charge of 3d. on each packet over 1 lb. in weight). (2) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 3d. as before, exclusive of postage, with special charges as before). (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (3d. per mile for one packet, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express Delivery" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. For (2), may be handed in or, if not to be registered, may be posted, and must be clearly marked as before. For Express Delivery

on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, see p. 367.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels and telegrams. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1s. for second and third and 5s. for subsequent years.

RE-DIRECTION.—Letters may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not previous to re-direction and posting be opened or tampered with.

REGISTRATION.—Registered letters and parcels must be handed to an agent of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. By prepayment of a fee of 2d. in addition to the postage and registration fee, the sender of a registered letter may obtain an acknowledgment of its due delivery. The latest time for registering for the night mails is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters; in the case of parcels, half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary parcels. If an inland packet marked "Registered" be put in a letter-box it will be liable on delivery to a charge of 4d., less any amount prepaid for registration. The fees for registration and the limits of compensation are as follows:—Fee 2d., compensation £5; 3d., £20; 4d., £40; 5d., £60; 6d., £80; 7d., £100; 8d., £120; 9d., £140; 10d., £160; 11d., £180; 1s., £200; 1s. 1d., £220; 1s. 2d., £240, and so on, to 1s. 10d., £400. These fees include the ordinary registration fee of 2d. The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £400. Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.) will only be given in those cases in which the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered Letter Post. The compensation given in respect of coin will in no case exceed £5. Compensation for damage to a packet sent by Registered Letter Post will only be given in those cases in which the packet is conspicuously marked with the words "*Fragile, with Care.*"

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED letters, packets, post cards, and parcels.—Inland letters undelivered, bearing full name and address of sender, are returned unopened; others are opened and returned if possible to senders, a registration fee of 2d. being charged should anything of value be inside. If without an address, and containing nothing of value, they are at once destroyed. Undelivered foreign letters are returned, unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received. If senders of ½d. packets place a request for their return, in the upper left-hand corner of the outside cover, in case of non-delivery, a second postage is charged the sender on their return, otherwise they are disposed of at the Head Office. If an undelivered parcel bears on the cover the name and address of the sender, it is returned to him at once. If the name and address of the sender are not shown on the cover, the parcel is sent to the Returned Letter Office of the District, where it is opened and examined. If it is found to contain the name and address of the sender, it is returned to him. No charge is made for the return of an undelivered parcel to the sender. If the name and address of the sender cannot be ascertained

from the examination of the parcel, the name of the addressee of the parcel and the Post Office at which it was posted are entered on a list, which is exhibited at the Returned Letter Office, where personal application can be made. Perishable parcels will be dealt with as may be requisite.

Inquiries for missing letters, &c., should be made at the Secretary's office, G.P.O. (North), St. Martin's-le-Grand, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. The Returned Letter Office is at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers).—Letters and parcels may be addressed to the Poste Restante at every Head Post Office in the United Kingdom and to all Branch Post Offices in London. Letters or parcels to be called for should have the words "Poste Restante" included in the address. No initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, will be taken in, but are at once sent to the Returned Letter Office for disposal; and all persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must be able to say from what place or district such letters are expected, and must prove their identity. Foreigners must produce their passports. Poste Restante letters from abroad are not kept more than two months; from places in the United Kingdom, one month; from one part of London to another, one fortnight. After these intervals they are sent up to the Returned Letter Office. When, however, letters addressed "To be called for" bear a request for their return within a less time, if not delivered, they are dealt with in accordance with such request.

SEAMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—Letters to or from H.M. ships abroad are 1d. per oz.; to or from non-commissioned officers, private soldiers and seamen serving abroad, and enrolled pensioners in Canada, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., are forwarded for 1d. If posted for a place abroad unpaid, or insufficiently paid, or the description of the soldier, &c., be not given, it will be detained and returned to sender for payment of the postage.

UNPAID AND UNDERPAID LETTERS.—If the postage of letters, books, or newspapers be not paid in advance, *double postage* will be demanded on delivery; and if the postage be insufficient, *double the deficiency* will be charged.

Halfpenny Packets.

Packets not exceeding 2 oz. in weight may be sent for $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; if exceeding 2 oz. they pass unconditionally at the letter rate. The limits of length, width, and depth are the same as those of letters.

Any matter wholly printed on paper (paper sent as stationery not admissible), books and periodicals, manuscript, invoices, deeds and agreements, circulars produced in identical terms by any mechanical process (if type-written they must be handed in *as such* over the counter, and at least 20 copies must be sent at the same time), prints or photographs (when not on glass, or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, or in an unfastened envelope, or cover easily removed, and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter.

RE-DIRECTION.—See "Letters."

Newspapers.

WEIGHT.—Newspapers registered at the G.P.O., not over 5 lb. in weight, 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth. Packing as for "halfpenny packets." No writing in the nature of a letter is permitted, but the wrapper may bear the name and address of the sender, and a reference to any page of its contents to which it is desired to draw attention. Newspapers not registered as such at G.P.O., and Christmas or other special issues of registered newspapers not forming part of the regular series, are treated as printed matter. Duly registered newspapers, *magazines*, and trade journals, published at least monthly, may be sent to the *Dominion of Canada* at the rate of 1d. per lb. **RE-DIRECTION.**—See "Letters."

Parcels.

REGULATIONS.—The limit of weight is 11 lb. The parcel must not be more than 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.; marked in the left-hand top corner "Parcel Post," and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel. A greater weight than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot, or 21 lb. by a mounted postman, unless he shall have received notice on the day previous that a greater weight would be sent; and either of them may refuse parcels if already loaded.

Parcels addressed to, or sent from, the Channel Islands are liable to customs duty, and the sender must make a declaration of contents at the office of posting.

Parcels on Sundays, &c., see p. 357.

COMPENSATION.—Compensation to the amount of £2 can be claimed on unregistered parcels for loss or damage. To secure compensation where no insurance fee is paid, a certificate of posting should be filled up and handed in for the signature of the post-office official. The insurance fee in stamps can be paid only at a post office.

No compensation will be granted for loss or damage of parcels containing watches or jewellery, unless registered; or of money, in any case; or for damage done to a fragile or perishable article. **REGISTRATION.**—See "Letters."

RE-DIRECTION.—Parcels may be re-directed free of charge if the original address and the corrected address are both in a delivery from the same office, otherwise they are charged again at the ordinary prepaid rate.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Stamps.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2s. 6d.—for list of latter see p. 456) are sold of the respective values of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and 20s. Books of 18 1d. stamps and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. are issued, price 2s. These may be purchased at most offices between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business. Rural postmen are authorised to sell $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1d. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, postcards, letter-cards, news-

paper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Embossed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

Spoiled Stamps.

Payment of postage cannot be made by means of imperfect or defaced postage stamps. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials or other identifying mark.

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage or revenue, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices in the provinces.

Envelopes.

EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES.—Embossed Halfpenny Envelopes are in twosizes—Commercial, in packets of 16 for 9d., and Foolscap, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ 10 for 6d.; they are also sold singly. Penny Envelopes of the following sizes are kept in stock:—A, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, in packets of 20 for 1s. 10d.; "Commercial," $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, 16 for 1s. 5d., and 240 for 21s. 3d.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, for foreign and inland letters, bearing a threepenny stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of the registration 2d. and postage 1d., are of five sizes, and are sold: F, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, or 12 for 3s. 3d.; G, 6 in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, or 12 for 3s. 4d.; H, 8 in. \times 5 in., H², 9 in. \times 4 in., $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; K, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in., 4d. each.

Letter Cards.

LETTER CARDS are sold thus:—1 for $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., and 8 for 9d., also in packets of 96 for 9s.

Post Cards.

POST CARDS impressed with a halfpenny stamp are sold at the rate of 10 for $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., or 10s. per parcel of 220; a thicker quality being 11 for 6d., or 5s. per parcel of 110. Impressed with 1d. stamp, 1d. each. Reply Post Cards are about double the rates for single cards. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, both inland and abroad.

PRIVATE CARDS bearing an adhesive $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, and corresponding as nearly as possible to the size (max. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, min. $4 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in.) and weight of official cards, may be used. They are also admissible for foreign and colonial post provided they have "Post Card" printed (or written) on them and are in conformity with the official cards in size and weight.

Wrappers.

WRAPPERS bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had at $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each or 7 for 4d.; 5s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per packet of 120. With a penny stamp the price is, singly $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., or 4 for $4\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per parcel of 40.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

For the purpose of facilitating the collection and delivery of letters, the Metropolis is divided into eight districts, marked:—

East Central (E.C.)	North Western (N.W.)
West Central (W.C.)	South Eastern (S.E.)
Eastern (E.)	South Western (S.W.)
Northern (N.)	Western (W.)

FOR THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—Letters and cards to go the same evening should be posted at chief district offices, branch offices, receiving houses, and pillar boxes before 6; in suburban places, half an hour to an hour and a half earlier.

LATE FEEL LETTERS.—Inland letters and post cards bearing an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp are forwarded by the night mails if posted at the town branch offices and receiving houses before 7 p.m., and at Mount Pleasant before 7.45, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand before 7.30. At certain district offices the hour for posting with the late fee is 7.30 and 8, when the letters are to go from the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters having an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp may also be posted at the sorting carriage or platform barrier at the various railway termini up to the time of the departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from 5.15 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Foreign letters with an extra 1d. stamp may be posted in the E.C. District and at Metropolitan District Offices at times varying with the despatch of the mails; with an extra 2d. prepaid the time is extended.

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

Letters.

The charge for letters throughout the British Empire and to Egypt, the United States of America, and the British Postal Agencies in Morocco* is 1d. the ounce.

The charge to all other places is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first ounce and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce afterwards.

Post Cards.

The rate to all places to which Post Cards are available is 1d. single, 2d. reply. (See under Inland Postcards.)

Reply Coupons.

Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes ($2\frac{1}{2}$ d.) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office in this country at the price of 3d. each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PRINTED PAPERS, &c., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.; but with a minimum charge of 1d.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS, MSS., &c., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.; but with a minimum charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The limits of size to the British Empire or non-Union countries† are—length 2 ft., width or depth 1 ft., and must not exceed 5 lb. in weight. To countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in.; weight not to exceed 4 lb. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in either case are 20 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter.

The above-named rates should in all cases be prepaid; no packet can be sent forward wholly unpaid, but, if by inadvertence the postage is insufficiently prepaid, double the deficit will be chargeable on delivery.

* These are Alcazar, Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mequinez, Mogador, Rabat, Safi, Tangier, Tetuan.

† Afghanistan, Arabia, Bahrain (Persian Gulf), Banks Is., China, Friendly Is., Guadar (Baluchist.), Gilbert Is., Morocco, Muscat, New Hebrides, Nyasaland, Rhodesia (N.E. and N.W.), Solomon Is.

To India and the British Empire generally and to Constantinople, Beyrout, Smyrna, and Egypt the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet; Canada, length, breadth or depth, 2 feet 6 inches, length and girth combined, 6 feet; to Italy, Spain, Greece, and parts of Turkey, length 2 feet, length and girth combined 4 feet; other places in Europe, 2 feet in any direction.

INSURANCE.—Insurance may be effected for parcels to almost all countries up to £400, according to destination, at the following rates:—*Ad.* for £12; *6d.* for £24; *8d.* for £36; *10d.* for £48; *1s.* for £60; *1s. 2d.* for £72; *1s. 4d.* for £84; *1s. 6d.* for £96; *1s. 8d.* for £108; *1s. 10d.* for £120; *2s.* for £132; and so on to *5s. 10d.* for £400. Parcels sent to the U.S. by the *semi-official* service are insurable up to £120 at about double the above rates.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and the following: Bahamas (Nassau), Bermudas, Barbados, Cayman Is., Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast (£10 max.), Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Malta, Morocco (Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, Tangier), Nyasaland, S. Rhodesia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Brit. Somaliland, S. Nigeria (Lagos), Forcados, Bonny, Calabar, Warri), Str. Settlements, Trinidad, Turkey*. Maximum collected, £20. Charges for collecting: *In U.K.*, £5, *4d.*; £10, *6d.*; £15, *9d.*; £20, *1s.*, *exclusive* of poundage on P.O. or M.O. by which amount is remitted; *in the above countries*, according to a graduated scale—*e.g.*, £1, *3d.* to *1s. 1d.*; £5, *1s.* to *2s. 5d.*; £10, *1s. 11d.* to *4s. 8d.*; £20, *3s. 5d.* to *9s. 4d.*, *inclusive* of poundage.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The sender of a money order (Inland or Abroad) may apply for an *advance of payment* to *consignee* at the office of issue at the time of issue or subsequently—fee, *2d.*, if the Order is payable in the United Kingdom, and *2½d.* if it is payable abroad. The Chief Money Order Office is at 144A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The highest amount granted in one order is limited to £40. The commission charged is for sums not exceeding £1, *2d.*; £3, *3d.*; £10, *4d.*; £20, *6d.*; £30, *8d.*; £40, *10d.* No order may contain a fractional part of *1d.*

The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

* The parcel post with the United States is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely, an official service with the United States Post Office and a semi-official service maintained through the Agency of the American Express Company. The sender of a parcel forwarded by the semi-official service may, without extra charge, direct that a parcel be sent through the New York Custom House in Bond for Customs examination at any one of the "United States Ports of Entry," or Inland Custom Houses. The addressees of such parcels must, however, make arrangements for the delivery of parcels so treated after they have been cleared at the Custom House of the Inland Port of Entry.

Parcels intended to be forwarded in bond must be plainly marked by the sender, "In bond to _____," naming the Inland Port of Entry chosen; and the same words must also be written by the sender in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office in the United Kingdom which is also a despatching office for telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which is also an office for the delivery of telegrams.

Commission at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of *2d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for portage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire (except Australia and Canada), in Egypt, and at the British Agencies at Panama, in the Turkish Empire (*note* §, p. 364), and Morocco (*p. 363, note* *). They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every *6d.* up to *20s.* and for *21s.*; those of *6d.*, *1s.*, *1s. 6d.*, *2s.* and *2s. 6d.*, at a charge of *½d.*; of *3s.*, *3s. 6d.* &c., up to *15s.*, *1d.*; those of *15s. 6d.* &c., up to *21s.*, *1½d.* They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated and not exceeding 3 in number) to the amount of *5d.*, but not fractions of *1d.*, may be affixed to the *face* of an order.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

For sums not exceeding £1, *3d.*; £2, *6d.*; £4, *9d.*; £6, *1s.*; £8, *1s. 3d.*; £10, *1s. 6d.*, and for countries on which orders may be issued for more than £10, *3d.* for every additional £2 or portion of £2.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Commission at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, plus supplementary fee of *6d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Inland telegrams may be sent to all parts of the British Isles at the rate of *6d.* for the first twelve words, and one halfpenny for every additional word; stamps in payment to be affixed to the form by the sender. Receipt for charges *1d.* The address of the receiver is charged for, but not that of the sender when written on the back of the telegram form. The charge includes delivery within three miles of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is *3d.* per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit. Portage to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are of two kinds—one issued gratis; the other (A1), embossed with a *6d.* stamp, may be purchased singly, or in books of 20, interleaved, and with a sheet of carbonic paper, price *10s. 2d.* The usual hours are 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—*See p. 367.*—*Offices always open:* London—G.P.O., Central; G.N.R., King's Cross; G.C.R., Marylebone (except 11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.); G.E.R., Liverpool Street and Stratford; S.E. & C.R., London Bridge and Battersea Park Road; St. Pancras (M.R.), Waterloo and Willesden Stations, and West Strand Post Office.

The Provinces—Birmingham, Brighton (except from midnight Saturday to 8 a.m. Sunday), Bristol, Cardiff Docks (no delivery to ships after dark), Dorby, Devonport, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Holyhead, Hull, Hurst Castle, Leeds, Liverpool, Lizard (wireless), Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Norwich, Nottingham, Penzance, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton Docks, and Swansea (no delivery to ships on dark nights). *Scotland*—Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness. *Ireland*—Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, Queenstown. *Railway Stations* at Almouth, Bedford (M.R.), Blackburn, Bolton (L.Y.), Bradford (M.R.), Burton (M.R.), Chester, Crewe, Darlington, Fishguard Harbour, Gloucester (M.R.), Heysham Harbour, Ipswich (G.E.), Kettering, Killingworth, Leicester (M.R.), Low Moor, March, Newton Abbot, Peterboro', Reading (G.W.), Rotherham, Rugby (N.W.), Shrewsbury, Skipton (M.R.), Stafford (N.W.), Stoke-on-Trent, Swindon, Wakefield (Kirkgate), Warrington (N.W.) and York.

Note.—It is usually possible to get a telegram through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1s. for the telegraphist, 1s. for the messenger, and 6d. an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1s. for the postmaster, 1s. for the telegraphist, and 1s. for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

The following count one word:—All names of towns and villages in U.K. and of branch and sub-offices in towns; all railway stations (not in towns) with public telegraph; words (not names) ordinarily written as one or with hyphen; "St." together with name following; each five figures; each initial, except London Postal Districts (p. 363). A.—V.M.—H.M.S. (in address, which are one word each group.

Rates for Telegraphing Abroad.

Rates per word are as follows:—Abyssinia, 2s. 5d.; Aden, 2s.; Alaska, 2s. 9d.; Algeria, 2½d.; Angola, 5s. 5d. and 5s. 6d.; Annam, 4s. 2d. and 4s. 5d.; Antigua, 4s. 4d.; Argentine Republic, 3s. 10d. and 4s. 2d.; Ascension, 2s. 6d.; Australia, 2s. 9d. and 3s.; Austria, 2½d.; Azores, 9d.; Bahamas, 2s. 5d.; Barbados, 4s. 9d.; Basutoland, 2s. 6d.; Bathurst (W. Africa), 3s. 6d.; Bechuanaland (British), 2s. 6d.; Belgium, 2d.; Bermuda, 2s. 6d.; Bissau, 3s. 6d.; Bokhara, 1s.; Bolama, 3s. 6d.; Bolivia, 4s. 2d.; Borneo (British), 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d.; Borneo (Dutch), 4s. 2d. and 4s. 5d.; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 3½d.; Bourbon (Ile de), 2s. 8d.; Brazil, 3s. to 6s. 6d.; British E. Africa, 2s. 9d. (Mombasa and Kilindini, 2s. 6d.); British Guiana, 7s.; Brit. New Guinea, by post from Cocktown, in Queensland, at irregular intervals; Brit. Somaliland, by post from Aden; Bulgaria and E. Roumelia, 3½d.; Burma, 1s. 10d. and 2s.; Cameroons, 5s. 2d.; Canada (Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, P. E. I. and Quebec, 1s.; Manitoba, 1s. 6d.; other places, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 2d.); Canary Islands, 9d.; Cape Colony, 2s. 6d.; Cape Verde Islands, 2s. 2d. and 3s. 1d.; Caroline Islands, 4s. 8d. and 4s. 11d.; Ceylon, 2s. 1d. and 1s. 11d.; Chile, 4s. 2d. (Punta Arenas also 3s. 10d.); China, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 5d. (Amoy, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 7d.); Cochín China, 3s. 7d. and 3s. 10d.; Cocos, 2s. 6d.; Colombia, 5s. 9d. (Buenaventura, 5s. 6d.); Comoro Islands, by post from Zanzibar, etc.; Costa Rica, 4s. 2d.; Crete, 5½d.; Cuba, 1s. 10d. (Havana, 1s. 8d.); Curaçao, 8s. 9d.; Cyprus, 1s. (Larnaca and Nicosia also 6d.); Dahomey, 5s.; Delagoa Bay, 2s. 7d.; Denmark, 4d.; Dominica, 4s. 2d.; Dutch E. Indies, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 5d.; Dutch Guiana, 6s. 9d.; Ecuador, 4s. 2d.; Egypt (Alexandria,

1s.; Suakin, 1s. 4d.; other places, 1s. to 1s. 4d.); Falkland Islands, by post from Montevideo or Punta Arenas (Chile); Fanning Island, 2s. 6d.; Farø Islands, 5½d.; Fiji, 3s.; Formosa, 4s. 7d. and 4s. 10d.; France, 2d.; French Congo, 5s. 2d.; French Guiana, 6s. 8d.; French Guinea, 3s. 7d. (Conakry, 3s. 6d.); French Sudan, 1s. 5d.; German E. Africa, 2s. 8d. and 3s. 1d.; German S.W. Africa, 2s. 8d.; Germany, 2d.; Gibraltar, 3d.; Gold Coast, 4s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.; Greece, 5½d.; Greek Islands, 6d.; Grenada, 4s. 8d.; Guadeloupe, 5s. 1d.; Guam Island, 5s.; Guatemala, 3s. 4d. (San José, 3s. 1d.); Hayti, 5s. 4d. and 7s. 5d.; Hedjaz (Arabia), 2s. 6d.; Holland, 2d.; Honduras, 3s. 9d.; Honduras (British), by post (2½d.) from New Orleans; Hong Kong—see China; Hungary, 2½d.; Iceland, 8½d.; India, 1s. 10d. and 2s.; Italian E. Africa, 2s. 2d.; Italy, 2½d.; Ivory Coast, 4s. 8d. (Grand Bassam, 4s. 6d.); Jamaica, 3s.; Japan, 4s. 7d. and 4s. 10d.; Java, 3s. 9d. and 4s.; Jibouti, 2s. 3d.; Korea, as Japan; Labuan, 3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d.; Les Saintes, 5s. 1d.; Liberia, by post from Sierra Leone; Luxemburg, 2½d.; Madagascar, 2s. 6d.; Madeira, 1s.; Malay Peninsula, 3s. 1d. and 3s. 6d.; Malta, 4d.; Marie Peninsule, 6s. 1d.; Martinique, 5s. 1d.; Mauritius, 2s. 6d.; Medina (Arabia), 6d.; Mexico (City, 2s.), other places, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.; Midway Island, 4s.; Montenegro, 3½d.; Morocco (Spanish, 3d.; Tangier and Algerian border, 4d.; Casablanca, Mogador, and Rabat, 9d.); Muscat, as Persian Gulf; Natal, 2s. 6d.; New Caledonia, 3s. 5d. and 3s. 8d.; Newfoundland, 1s.; New Zealand, 2s. 9d. and 3s.; Nicaragua, 3s. 11d. and 4s. 2d.; Nigeria, 5s. and 5s. 2d.; Norfolk Island, 3s.; Norway, 3d.; Nyassaland, 2s. 11d.; Orange River Colony, 2s. 6d.; Panama Rep., 3s. 2d. (Panama and Colon, 3s. 1d.); Paraguay, 3s. 10d. and 4s. 2d.; Perin, 2s.; Persia, 1s. 6d. (Bushire, 1s. 9d.); Persian Gulf, 2s. and 2s. 3d.; Peru, 4s. 2d. (Iquitos, Masises, Orellana, Requena, 5s. 9d.); Philippine Islands, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; Porto Rico, 4s. 2d.; Portugal, 3d.; Portuguese E. Africa, 2s. 7d. and 2s. 8d.; Principe (Island of), 5s.; Réunion, see Bourbon; Rhodesia (N. and N.W.), 2s. 11d. (S.), 2s. 8d.; Rodriguez, 2s. 6d.; Rumania, 2d.; Russia in Asia, 1s.; Russia in Europe, 4½d.; St. Croix, 5s. 3d.; San Domingo, 6s. 6d.; St. Kitts, 4s. 8d.; St. Helena, 2s. 6d.; St. Lucia, 4s. 6d.; St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1s.; St. Thomas (W. Indies), 5s.; St. Thomé (Island of), 5s.; St. Vincent, 4s. 7d.; Salvador, 3s. 9d. (Libertad, 3s. 6d.); Sandwich Islands, 3s.; Senegal, 1s. 4½d.; Servia, 3½d.; Seychelles, 2s. 6d.; Siam, 3s. to 4s. 3d.; Sierra Leone, 3s. 6d. and 3s. 7d.; Society Islands, by post from San Francisco; Sudan (Egyptian), 1s. 4d.; Spain, 3d. and 5d.; Straits Settlements, 3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d.; Sumatra, 4s. 2d. and 4s. 5d.; Sweden, 3d.; Switzerland, 2½d.; Tobago, 6s. 1d.; Togoland, 5s. and 5s. 2d.; Tonquin, 4s. 2d. and 4s. 5d.; Transvaal, 2s. 6d.; Trinidad Isl., 5s. 1d.; Tripoli, 7d.; Tunis, 2½d.; Turkey and Turkish Islands, 6d.; Turks Island, 3s.; Uganda, 2s. 6d.; United States (New York, 1s.; New Orleans, 1s. 3d.; San Francisco, 1s. 6d.; other places, 1s. to 1s. 6d.); Uruguay, 3s. 10d. and 4s. 2d.; Venezuela, 5s.; Yemen (Arabia), 2s. 7d.; Zanzibar, 2s. 6d. (Pemba, 2s. 8d.); Zululand, 2s. 6d.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Telegrams are accepted for transmission from any Inland Telegraph Office to certain principal Ocean Liners (and vice versa) via the coast stations at Crookhaven, The Lizard, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Rosslare, Seaforth, and

Caister-on-Sea (all at 10½d. per word), and Bolt Head (8d.). Also to or from certain Mail Packets—e.g., G.E.R. Harwich Service, *via* Parkeston Quay (2½d. per word; minimum, 2s. 2d.); and Dover-Ostend Mails, *via* Nieuport (3d. per word; minimum, 2s. 1d.). Replies cannot be prepaid. In all radio-telegrams the name of the office of destination counts as one word.

POST OFFICE TELEPHONES.

London Telephone Area.—The office of the General Manager of the P.O. London Telephone System is at the G.P.O. South, Carter Lane, E.C. *Annual Subscription*, including one telephone, for connection to an exchange which is within 2 miles of the subscriber's house, and (a) in the county of London, £5; (b) outside the county £8; (c) anywhere in the London Telephone area, for an unlimited number of calls, £17. The corresponding Message Fees are: (a) For each call on an exchange within the county of London, 1d.; outside the county, 2d.; (b) each call on the same exchange, 1d.; other exchanges, 2d. Minimum payable yearly for calls, 30s. Private subscribers may use their lines for trunk messages, or for sending telegrams, and express messages (max. 60 words), on paying £1 deposit to cover the credit given. The *Call Office Fee*, whether for subscribers or others, is 2d. each 3 minutes.

Provincial Telephone System.—Applications for terms, &c., should be made to the Sec., G.P.O.

Telephone Trunk Lines.—These connect Exchanges in different towns. Rates in day-time: 3d. for 25 miles, 6d. for 50 miles, 9d. for 75 miles, 1s. for 100 miles, and an additional 6d. for every 40 miles over a hundred. Extra fees are levied where submarine lines are used, or between the National Telephone Co.'s and the Portsmouth Corporation's systems. 3 minutes is allowed, on the expiry of which the option of a further 3 minutes is generally given; by prepaying a double fee the line may be engaged for the maximum of 6 minutes continuously. From 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. half the day-rate is charged (minimum 6d., but a 3d. 3 min. day-rate becomes 3d. 6 min. at night).

Anglo-French and Anglo-Belgian Telephone.—Telephonic communication may be obtained through Post Office Exchanges or Call Offices from London and certain provincial towns in England to Paris, Brussels, and certain pro-

vincial towns in France and Belgium. Fee—8s. per conversation of three minutes (10s. for Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and St. Etienne). Two consecutive conversations are permitted. NOTE.—Paris time is 10 minutes in advance of London time (i.e., 12 noon London = 12:10 p.m. Paris), but Greenwich time prevails in Belgium.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. no Parcel Post, Money and Post Order, Savings Bank, or Express Delivery (Service No. 1, p. 362) business is transacted. In London all but forty offices are closed. These forty open in the morning (thirty-four of them, including those on p. 294, except the N.W. District Office, also in the evening) to sell stamps and send telegrams. About ninety suburban stations, chiefly S.E. and S.W., send telegrams at train times (see also p. 355). There is no delivery of letters except express letters fully prepaid, marked with one thick vertical line and the words "Express Delivery on Sunday"; nor any general collection till midnight. Letters, etc., with extra 1d. stamp, posted in special boxes at one of the above-mentioned thirty-four offices before times varying from 5 to 6 p.m., or at any great railway terminus before 8 p.m. (after if at the appropriate terminus), leave by the usual night mails. Letters may be registered at these offices; or with 2s. fee at the Sorting Carriage on the mail train at the appropriate terminus, at times varying between 2 and 10 p.m. In the Provinces all Head Offices and most Sub-offices open from 8.30-10 a.m. for stamps, telegrams (Scotland 9-10), registering letters. There is only one delivery of letters (in most Scottish towns, and the smaller English and Irish villages, none) any one may prevent even this so far as relates to himself. CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY.—In London there is one delivery of letters, express letters, and parcels; if Christmas Day be a Sunday, of parcels and express letters only. The G.P.O., Charing Cross, and Eversholt Street Offices open from 8-7 p.m. (stamps, registered letters; also certain Telegraph Offices, stamps, telegraph (p. 365) telephone, registered letters). Express letters are not accepted for delivery under Service 1, p. 362, and parcels are not collected. The Provinces: In Scotland business is as on week-days; in England and Ireland as Sundays, but with one morning delivery of letters and parcels, even if Christmas be a Sunday. OTHER PUBLIC AND BANK HOLIDAYS.—London: One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters evening and midnight; of parcels, morning only. G.P.O. and Head District Offices (p. 294) open for all business except Savings Bank and non-telegraphic money orders. The Provinces: In England and Ireland the chief town and country offices and sub-offices, being also telegraph delivery offices, generally open as usual, closing at noon for Savings Bank, Postal, and Money Order business. The smaller offices of all kinds open either only in the morning or not at all. In Scotland the same holds good, but on New Year's Day no Money Order, etc., business is done. Throughout the U.K. there is only one letter and parcel delivery; in Scotland also on SACRAMENTAL FAST DAYS.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Hours are specified in a notice exhibited at the office. On presentation of book a depositor may withdraw on demand a sum not exceeding £1. Deposits can be made from 1s. to £50 in one year (ending 31st Dec.). When with interest the

total exceeds £200, interest is allowed on £200 only. Interest is at 2½ per cent.

The Central Post Office Savings Bank is at Blythe Road, West Kensington, W.

Year.	Accounts open in P.O. Savings Bank at end of Year.	Amount Deposited during Year.	Average amount due to each Depositor.	Accounts open in Trustees' S.B. at end of Year.	Amount Deposited.	Average amount due to each Depositor.	DUE TO DEPOSITORS.	
							Trustees' Savings Bank.	Post Office Savings Bank.
							£	£
1899	8,046,680	39,122,160	16 3 6	1,601,485	12,737,645	32 2 0	51,404,929	130,118,605
1900	8,439,983	40,516,434	16 1 3	1,625,023	12,247,672	31 13 4	51,455,917	135,549,645
1901	8,787,675	41,452,051	15 19 6	1,647,202	12,489,513	31 13 0	51,966,386	140,392,970
1902	9,133,161	42,217,003	15 16 8	1,670,394	12,805,185	31 8 8	52,505,181	144,605,688
1903	9,403,852	40,827,206	15 10 10	1,689,617	12,712,892	31 1 11	52,540,339	146,135,147
1904	9,673,717	40,612,967	15 6 8	1,704,766	12,560,322	30 13 4	52,280,861	148,339,254
1905	9,963,049	42,300,617	15 5 4	1,731,869	13,218,125	30 8 10	52,723,436	152,111,140
1906	10,332,784	43,980,579	15 1 11	1,760,999	13,408,810	30 2 0	53,009,299	155,996,446
1907	10,692,555	44,217,288	14 14 7	1,782,252	13,116,951	29 5 3	52,513,855	157,590,077
1908	11,028,251	44,770,782	14 11 7	1,788,033	13,294,640	28 18 6	51,715,950	160,648,214

368 Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1909-1910).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1909 (including the increased Duties in the Finance Bill, 1909, collectible on Beer, Spirits and Tobacco, under resolutions passed by the House of Commons).

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty, £ s. d.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty, £ s. d.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty, £ s. d.
Import Duties.		MOTOR SPIRIT....the gallon (Finance Bill, 1909.)	0 0 3	SUGAR—continued.	
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the works thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 225°.....36 gals.	1 13 0	SACCHARIN and Mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use.....oz.	0 0 7	Excdg. 93 & not ex. 94. cwt.	0 1 6 1/2
Exceeding 225°.....36 gals.	1 18 0	SOAP, TRANSPARENT, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used...lb.	0 0 3	" 94 " 95 "	0 1 7 1/2
Beer of any other description where the works thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 205°.....36 gals.	0 8 3	For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:—		" 96 " 97 "	0 1 7 1/2
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.		Enumerated Spirits:—		" 97 " 98 "	0 1 8 1/2
CARDS, PLAYING.....doz. packs	0 3 9	Brandy, Run...proof gal.	* 15 1	" 98 ".....	0 1 10
CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried.....cwt.	0 13 3	Imitation Run, Geneva, proof gal.	* 15 2	BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter...cwt.	0 0 5
Roasted or ground.....lb.	0 0 2	Additional in respect of Sugar used in sweetening any of the above tested for strength, if sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit.....proof gal.	0 0 1	(Together with the duty on any proof spirit contained therein.)	
CHLORAL HYDRATE.....lb.	0 2 9	Unenumerated Spirits:—		<i>Note.</i> —An additional 1/2d. is chargeable in respect of any of the under-mentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of which spirit has been used. Confectionery in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of Spirit has been used than that covered by the Spirit charge of 1/2d. the lb. shall be chargeable with a Spirit duty rate of 1d. the lb., or such Spirit duty rate as analysis may show to be necessary.	
CHLOROFORM.....lb.	0 4 4	Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested).....proof gal.	* 15 3	Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter.....cwt.	0 0 5
Cocoa.....lb.	0 0 2	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested).....proof gal.	* 15 2	CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL.....cwt.	0 0 10
Husks and Shells.....lb.	0 0 2	Upon payment of a difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture.		CARAMEL, Solid.....cwt.	0 1 4
Cocoa or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured.....lb.	0 0 2	* 2s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.		Liquid.....cwt.	0 1 10
Cocoa Butter.....lb.	0 0 1	SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.	0 0 10	CHURNING, Drained, imported in Bulk.....cwt.	0 1 4
Coffee.....cwt.	0 14 0	Excdg. 76 & not ex. 77. cwt.	0 0 10 1/2	CHURNERY.....cwt.	0 1 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground.....lb.	0 0 2	" 77 " 78 "	0 0 10 1/2	COCOANUT, Sugar.....cwt.	0 0 10 1/2
Coffee and Chicory (or other vegetable substances) roasted and ground; mixed.....lb.	0 0 2	" 78 " 79 "	0 0 11 1/2	CONFECTIONERY:—	
COLONIDES.....gal.	1 14 11	" 79 " 80 "	0 0 11 1/2	Containing Chocolate, viz.: When the Chocolate exceeds 50 per cent. of the total net weight.....lb.	0 0 1 1/2
ETHER ACETIC.....gal.	0 2 7	" 80 " 81 "	0 0 11 1/2	When the Chocolate does not exceed 50 per cent. of the total net weight.....lb.	0 0 1 1/2
" BUTYRIC.....gal.	1 10 6	" 81 " 82 "	0 0 10 3/4	Hard, such as: Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, etc. cwt.	0 1 10
" SULPHURIC.....gal.	1 10 6	" 82 " 83 "	0 0 10 3/4	Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar-coating does not exceed 72 per cent. of the total net weight, cwt.	0 1 4
ETHYL BROMIDE.....lb.	0 1 5	" 83 " 84 "	0 0 10 3/4	Soft, viz.: A.B. Gums imported in Bulk in Barrels, or Cases, on the Entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 10d. the cwt., cwt.	0 0 10
" CHLORIDE.....gal.	1 10 0	" 84 " 85 "	0 0 10 3/4	Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c.....cwt.	0 1 4
" IODIDE.....gal.	0 19 0	" 85 " 86 "	0 0 10 3/4	Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavoring.....cwt.	0 1 10
FRUIT, Dried or otherwise Preserved without sugar:		" 86 " 87 "	0 0 10 3/4	Licorice, if used by the Importer not to contain more than 50 per cent. of added Sugar or other sweetening matter, subject to occasional sampling and testing....cwt.	0 0 7
Currants.....cwt.	0 2 0	" 87 " 88 "	0 0 10 3/4	Flowers, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit.....cwt.	0 1 10
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums and Pruneloes, Plums Dried and Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins.....cwt.	0 7 0	" 88 " 89 "	0 0 10 3/4		
Fruit, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar.		" 89 " 90 "	0 0 10 3/4		
GLUCOSE, Solid.....cwt.	0 1 2	" 90 " 91 "	0 0 10 3/4		
Liquid.....cwt.	0 0 10	" 91 " 92 "	0 0 10 3/4		
MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscopes, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged:		" 92 " 93 "	0 0 10 3/4		
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter.....cwt.	0 1 2	" 93 " 94 "	0 0 10 3/4		
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter.....cwt.	0 0 10	" 94 " 95 "	0 0 10 3/4		
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter.....cwt.	0 0 5	" 95 " 96 "	0 0 10 3/4		
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.		" 96 " 97 "	0 0 10 3/4		

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
FRUIT, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thin</i> Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that it does not contain more than 12 per cent. of added sugar, cwt.	0 0 3	under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1909.		SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.	0 0 0
FRUIT, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thick</i> Syrupcwt.	0 0 5	TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz. Cigarslb.	0 0 7	Goods (other than beer) exported or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, in the manufacture or preparation of which in Great Britain or Ireland any duty-paid Sugar, Glucose, Saccharin, or Molasses, has been used, a drawback equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of that article which appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury to have been used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, or, in the case of residual products, to be contained therein.	0 0 0
FRUIT, Crystallized, Glacé, and Melz, except Fruit liable to duty as such, cwt.	0 1 0	Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb.	0 4 8	Tobacco :—	
IMITATION, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar constituents do not exceed 80 per cent. (Subject to sampling for analysis), cwt.	0 1 6	Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz. : Cigarettes, lb.	0 5 8	Tobacco upon which the Duties of Customs on imports have been paid:—	
IMITATION, Crystallized or not, in all other cases, cwt.	0 1 10	Otherlb.	0 4 8	(a) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
FRUIT, In the such, except Currants, preserved in Sugar or otherwise, whether mixed with other Fruit or not . . .cwt.	0 7 0	Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereoflb.	0 4 5	(b) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
FRUIT, Excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thin</i> Syrupcwt.	0 0 5	Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereoflb.	0 5 4	(c) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
Excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thick</i> Syrupcwt.	0 0 10	Tobacco, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof, lb.	0 3 8	(d) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugarcwt.	0 1 4	Tobacco, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereoflb.	0 4 1	(e) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as suchcwt.	0 1 4	Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereoflb.	0 3 8	(f) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
MARZIPANcwt.	0 1 1	WINE: Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spiritgal.	0 1 3	(g) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
MILK :—		Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 40°gal.	0 3 0	(h) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
Condensed, sweetened, wholecwt.	0 0 9	And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, additionalgal.	0 0 3	(i) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
Condensed, sweetened, or skimmed . . .cwt.	0 0 10	Additional—ON STILL WINE imported in Bottles . . .gal.	0 1 0	(j) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
Condensed, slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated, or skimmed, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 28 per cent. of added Sugar, subject to occasional sampling and testingcwt.	0 0 4	ON SPARKLING WINE Imported in Bottles . . .gal.	0 2 6	(k) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
MILK, "Poor," as declared by the Importer not to contain any added SugarFree		All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations, those from Spain being described on the entry as "Red" or "White."		(l) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
If declared by the Importer not to contain more than 36 per cent. of added Sugarcwt.	0 0 8	Customs Drawbacks.		(m) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
In all other instances, and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testingcwt.	0 1 6	BEER, Imported or brought into Great Britain from Ireland and subsequently exported as merchandise, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, on an original gravity of 1.025° for every 36 gallons (And so in proportion for any difference of gravity.)	0 7 9	(n) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
Note.—Importations entered as Free will be delivered on deposit of duty at the 8d. rate, pending declarations entered at the 8d. rate are liable to sampling and testingcwt.	0 0 7	COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, whether mixed with Chicory or any other substance100 lb.	0 14 0	(o) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
NESTLÉ'S MILK FOODcwt.	0 0 7	MOLASSES, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland and imported by him to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits . . .cwt.	0 0 5	(p) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
Other, when containing Molasses or other mattercwt.	0 0 5	Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland has been paid on Importation, if the Molasses is to be used solely for purposes of food for stockcwt.	0 0 5	(q) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
TAMARINDS, preserved in Syrupcwt.	0 0 5	* Such Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non-Duty-paid Sugar in Re-neries placed in Bond under the Sugar Convention Act, 1903.		(r) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	
OTHER Preparations made with or added to sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged	0 0 5			(s) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by ship.	

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K.	2	0	0	*OCCASIONAL LICENCES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day :—				£ s. d.
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10	0	0	Publicans..... 0 2 6	Wine retailers	0	1	0
(May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)				Beer retailers 0 1 0	Tobacco dealers.	0	0	4
BEER—per barrel (36 galls.) of specific gravity of 1055 (55° of gravity)	0	7	9	*PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold	Licence for a Year.....	5	0	0
*BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences :—					1 day.....	1	0	0
Beer-dealers, wholesale, not brewers, United Kingdom	3	6	1	PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K., trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional		5	15	0
Beer-dealers to sell in any quantity, additional, not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland	1	5	0	PEDLARS (Police Licence).....		0	5	0
Brewers brewing beer for sale, U.K.	1	0	0	PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 20z. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article.....		2	6	0
Other brewers, U.K., annual value of house exceeding £8 but not exceeding £10	0	4	0	2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards		5	15	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	0	9	0	Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom		5	15	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made.....	0	4	0	*PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, U.K., for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises.				
†Retailers of beer, cider, and perry:— For consumption on the premises (United Kingdom)	3	10	0	If annual value is under £10		4	10	0
Not to be consumed on premises (England)	1	5	0	Under £15...£6 0 0	Under £200 ..	30	0	0
Retailers of table-beer (off) (U.K.) ...	0	5	0	" 20... 8 0 0	" 300... 35	0	0	0
Retailers of beer (Scotland) (off-licences) rated under £10	2	10	0	" 25... 11 0 0	" 400... 40	0	0	0
Do. at £10 or upward	4	4	0	" 30... 14 0 0	" 500... 45	0	0	0
Retailers of beer and wine:—				" 40... 17 0 0	" 600... 50	0	0	0
†For consumption on the premises (U.K.)	4	0	0	" 50... 20 0 0	" 700... 55	0	0	0
†Not to be consumed on the premises (E. and I.)	3	0	0	" 100... 25 0 0	£700& upwds. 60	0	0	0
†For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.)				*Hotels of the value of £50 and upwards and Theatres pay no higher amount of licence duty than £20, and				
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.) ...	1	0	0	*Restaurant Keepers pay no higher amount than £30 under certain conditions.				
" for every pack	0	0	3	Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above amounts; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above amounts.				
CHICORY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried ...	0	12	1	RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of 1d. a mile):—				
*CIDER AND PERRY (England), annual licence, retailers of. See also PUBLICANS	1	5	0	Urban District traffic.....		2	0	0
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ½ lb. ...	0	0	½	Other traffic		5	0	0
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence; or grant of new licence (<i>Monopoly Value</i>) (4 Edw. 7 c. 23).				REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent		0	10	6
*DISTILLER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10	10	0	" £30 or above		1	1	0
GLUCOSE, Solid, the cwt.	0	1	2	SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz.		0	0	7
Do., Liquid, "	0	0	10	*SPIRITS, home-made, per proof gallon		0	11	0
GLUCOSE or SACHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U.K.)	1	0	0	" imported from Channel Islands, per proof gallon		0	11	4
HAWKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (see Pedlars)	2	0	0	* " Rectifiers and Compounders, Annual Licences, U.K.		10	10	0
HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0	" Dealers not retailers, ditto.....		10	10	0
MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only :—				" " to sell in bottles, add. (E.)		3	3	0
Not exc. 1s. ... 0 1 ½	0	2	0	" " or to sell foreign liquors only in bottles (U.K.)		2	2	0
" 2s. 6d. 0 3	0	3	0	" (Methylated), makers of (U.K.)		10	10	0
" 4s. ... 0 6	0	10	0	" retailers of (U.K.)		0	10	0
" 10s. ... 1 0	1	0	0	* " Retailers of, annual (U.K.), see PUBLICANS.				
MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0	5	0					

* See Note as to Finance Bill, at end of this Table.

*SPIRITS, SCOTLAND, Grocers (including sale of beer), not to be consumed on premises:—	£ s. d.
Premises under value of £10	4 4 0
Of value of £10 and under £20	5 5 0
" 20 " 25	9 9 0
" 25 " 30	10 10 0
" 30 " 40	11 11 0
" 40 " 50	12 12 0
" 50 and upwards	13 13 0

*SPIRITS, IRELAND, Grocers, selling spirits not to be consumed on premises:—	
If rated under £25	9 18 5
If rated at £25 and under £30	11 0 6
" 30 " 40	12 2 6
" 40 " 50	13 4 7
" 50 and upwards	14 6 7

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).

STILLS or RETORTS, annual, U.K.—Chemists and others, keeping or using	0 10 0
*SWEETS, dealers in, annual licence, U.K.	5 5 0
" Retailers of, annual, U.K.	1 5 0

*TOBACCO, grown in Ireland, Excise duties from 1 Jan., 1909:—	
Manufactured (in bond), the lb.	0 3 10
Unmanufactured, if containing 10 per cent. moisture, the lb.	0 2 10
Less than 10 per cent. moisture, the lb.	0 3 2

(Finance Act, 1908, s. 3.)	
TOBACCO and Snuff, U.K., annual:—	
Dealers in	0 5 3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5 5 0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000 ...	10 10 0
40,000 " " 60,000 ...	15 15 0
60,000 " " 80,000 ...	21 0 0
80,000 " " 100,000 ...	26 5 0
100,000 " "	31 10 0

Beginners to pay £5 5s. and a surcharge on renewal.	
VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual, U.K.	1 0 0
*WINE, annual licences, U.K.:—	
Dealers (wine only)	10 10 0
Retailers, selling for consumption on. (See also PUBLICANS)	3 10 0
*Wine retailers (or grocers), England and Ireland, selling wine (off)	2 20 0
*Do., grocers, Scotland (off)	2 4 1
*WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of (6 Edw. VII. c. 20, s. 7), U.K.	1 0 0

* NOTE.—FINANCE BILL, 1909.

The following provisions affecting Excise Duties and Licences are embodied in the Finance Bill, 1909, which at the time of going to press had not reached its final stage:—

Liquor Manufacturers' Licences:—

Brewer of Beer for sale: according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 6d. for every further 50.

Distiller of Spirits: not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.	£ s. d.
Rectifier of Spirits	15 15 0
Sweets (including Brit. Wine), Maker of	5 5 0

Liquor Dealers' (Wholesale) Licences:—

	£ s. d.
Beer	10 10 0
Spirits	15 15 0
Sweets	5 5 0
Wine	10 10 0

Liquor Retailers' On-Licences:—

Beer (Beer-house Licence): a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.

Cider: from £2 5s. 0d. where ann. val. is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.

Spirits (Publican's Licence): a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels.

(Hotels and Restaurants): duty to be charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge.

(Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6d. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty.

(Theatres, Music Halls and Refreshment Rooms). The Bill has special provisions.

Sweets: the same scale as for Cider.

Wine: from £4 10s. 0d. where ann. val. is under £30, up to £12 where it is £100 or over.

Liquor Retailers' Off-Licences:—

Beer: from £1 10s. 0d. where ann. val. does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.

Cider

Spirits: from £20 (ann. val. not exceeding £10) up to £50 (ann. val. exceeding £500).

Sweets

Wine: from £2 10s. 0d. (ann. val. not exceeding £20) up to £10 (ann. val. exceeding £500).

Other Liquor Licences:—

Passenger Vessel: £10 (annual); £2 (one day).

Railway Restaurant Car

Occasional Licences: 10s. per day (5s. if for beer and wine only).

Motor Spirit, manufactured in U.K.

the gallon £0 0 3

Duty repayable to persons using otherwise than for motive power for motor cars, and half duty repayable when used for trade cars or hackney carriages, or by a medical man for professional purposes.

Motor Spirit Manufacturer, ann. licence £1 0 0

 " Dealer, " 0 5 0

(One pint at a time may be sold without licence.)

Spirits, made in U.K.: 3s. 6d. additional,

making total duty ... per proof gallon £0 14 9

Tobacco, grown in Ireland (from April 30, 1909),

or grown in England or Scotland (from Jan. 1,

1910):

Manufactured in bond

Unmanufactured, if containing

10 per cent. moisture

Less than 10 per cent. moisture

Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers,

England and Scotland, annual licence

Local Taxation Licences.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, £ s. d.	
Great Britain	1 1 0
If used on any carriage, do.....	2 2 0
CARRIAGES AND MOTORS—	
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules:—	
(i.) With four or more wheels—	
(x) To be drawn by two or more horses	2 2 0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1 1 0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0 15 0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0 15 0
Motors, or Vehicles drawn by Motors (but see Note in next column as to the new Scale of Duties which the Finance Bill, 1909, proposes to bring into force on Jan. 1, 1910):—	

	Weight, unladen.		
	Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 5 tons.	Exc. 1 ton but not exc. 2 tons.	Not exc. 1 ton; or, exc. 5 tons.
(i.) With four or more wheels	£ s. d. 5 5 0	£ s. d. 4 4 0	£ s. d. 2 2 0
(ii.) With less than four wheels (incl. Motor Bicycles and Tricycles) ...	3 18 0	2 17 0	0 15 0
(iii.) Hackney Motors	3 18 0	2 17 0	0 15 0

* Including Light Locomotive Duty.
Half the Carriage Licence Duty only charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December. No reduction on the Light Locomotive Duty. £ s. d.

N.B.—In calculating weight of a vehicle unladen, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included.
Dogs of any kind (annually), (Great Britain) 0 7 6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.

GAME LICENCES, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3 0 0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2 0 0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2 0 0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1 0 0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2 0 0
Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences.	
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2 0 0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	0 10 0
Payment is not rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July.	

MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—
Great Britain. Every male servant 0 15 0

NOTE, as to Motors.

The Finance Bill, 1909, proposes the following Scale in respect of Motor Cars which are carriages. (The Bill had not reached its final stage at the time of this volume being sent to press):—

Motor Cars:—	£ s. d.
Motor Bicycles or Tricycles	1 0 0
Not exceeding 6½ h.p.	2 2 0
" " 12 "	3 3 0
" " 16 "	4 4 0
" " 26 "	6 6 0
" " 33 "	8 8 0
" " 40 "	10 10 0
" " 60 "	21 0 0
Exceeding 60 "	42 0 0

Hackney Motors are not affected by the Bill.
Medical men are to be allowed half the duty if the car is kept for professional purposes.

Stamps, Taxes, and Death Duties.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand.—s. 24 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties.—s. 49, 50. Contract-notes where the value is less than £100.—s. 52. Lease or tenancy of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum; or, of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term exceeds £25. Letter of renunciation.—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vic. c. 9, s. 9 (2). Notarial Acts.—s. 90. Policies of Insurance but life or marine.—s. 99. Protocols of bills of exchange and promissory notes.—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1d.—s. 80. Receipts.—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Joint-stock companies.—s. 102. Voting papers.—s. 80. Warrants for goods.—s. 111 (2).

ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	£ s. d. 50 0 0	AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration ...	£ s. d. 0 2 6
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25 0 0	AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0 0 6
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25 0 0	AGREEMENT for Lease, see LEASES.	
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25 0 0	Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0 2 6
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland ...	1 0 0	Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).	
Ditto, on any other ground	3 0 0	ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	5 0 0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30 0 0		
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	20 0 0		
As a Burgess in Scotland	0 5 0		

ALLOTMENT, <i>see</i> LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.	£ s. d.	For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed.....	£ s. d.
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (a Edw. VII. c. 7)	0 10 0	On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)...	0 5 0
APPRAISEMENT or VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisal shall not exceed £5 ...	0 0 3	Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0 10 0
Not exc. £100... 0 0 6 Not exc. £50... 0 2 6		CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital ...	0 5 0
" 20... 0 1 0 " 100... 0 5 0		Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 5).	
" 30... 0 1 6 " 200... 0 10 0		CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8) 2s. in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).	0 2 6
" 40... 0 2 0 " 500... 0 15 0		CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9 0 0
Exceeding £500.....	1 0 0	If practising elsewhere	6 0 0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.....	0 2 6	(During first three years one half only.)	
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10 0 0	CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0 0 1
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80 0 0	CHARTER-PARTY	0 0 6
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60 0 0	CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0 0 1
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0 2 6	COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100 maximum duty	0 10 0
AWARD	0 10 0	COMMISSION of Lunacy	0 5 0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:		CONTRACT, <i>see</i> AGREEMENT.	
Not exceedg. £1... 5d. | Not exceedg. £20... 2s.		*CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 and under £100	0 0 1
" £2... 10d. " £30... 3s.		Of the value of £100 or upwards (special adhesive stamp)	0 1 0
" £5... 18 3d. " £50... 5s.		Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity; for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0 0 6
" £10... 18 3d. " £100 8s. 6d.		CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER.—Of Bank of England Stock.....	0 7 9
BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	30 0 0	Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0 2 6
Bankers' Cheques	0 0 1	Or may be compounded for. <i>See</i> Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.	
BILLS of EXCHANGE, <i>Inland</i> or <i>Foreign</i> , payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0 0 1	*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property except such Stock as aforesaid:—where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0 0 6
Bills of Exchange, <i>Inland</i> , not payable on demand or within 3 days; also PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exceeding £5	0 0 1	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10... ..	0 1 0
Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0 0 2	" 10 " " 15... ..	0 1 6
" 10 " " 25	0 0 3	" 15 " " 20... ..	0 2 0
" 25 " " 50	0 0 6	" 20 " " 25... ..	0 2 6
" 50 " " 75	0 0 9	For every additional £25 up to £300... ..	0 2 6
" 75 " " 100	0 1 0	If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0 5 0
Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount.....	0 1 0		
Bills of Exchange, <i>Foreign</i> (i.e., drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K.: Not exceeding £5	0 0 1		
Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0 0 2		
" 10 " " 25	0 0 3		
" 25 " " 100	0 0 6		
Every £100 or fractional part	0 0 6		
[Special Adhesive Stamps are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these ad val. duties.]			
BILL of LADING	0 0 6		
BILL of SALE, Absolute, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity:—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0 2 6		
If as collateral security	0 0 6		

* See Note as to Finance Bill, at end of this Table.

	£	s.	d.	
Of any kind not otherwise charged ...	0	10	0	
<i>Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, and 57 and 58 Vict. c. 39.</i>				
COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0	
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—				
If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the <i>ad valorem</i> duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court.....				
	0	10	0	
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the <i>net</i> annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent.				
	5	0	0	
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)				
COVENANT—For repayment of money, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE.				
For original creation and sale of any annuity, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE.				
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, <i>see</i> BOND.				
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with <i>ad val.</i> duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed				
	0	10	0	
DECLARATION, <i>see</i> AFFIDAVIT.				
DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement				
	0	10	0	
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head				
	0	10	0	
DEMISE, <i>see</i> LEASE.				
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper				
	0	10	0	
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART:—				
Same duty as original, but not to exceed				
	0	5	0	
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—				
To hold the office of lecturer, &c.....				
	0	10	0	
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages				
	0	10	0	
Licence not otherwise charged				
	2	0	0	
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only.				
For every £100 or part thereof				
	0	1	0	
*ESTATE DUTY:—				
In the case of every person dying after 1st August, 1894 (prior to which date Probate, Affidavit, or Inventory Duty is payable), where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person, per cent.				
exceeds:	£	s.		
£100 and does not exceed	£500...	1	0	
500	"	1,000...	2	0
1,000	"	10,000...	3	0
10,000	"	25,000...	4	0
25,000	"	50,000...	4	10
50,000	"	75,000...	5	0
75,000	"	100,000...	5	10
100,000	"	150,000...	6	0
150,000	"	250,000...	7	0
250,000	"	500,000...	8	0

* See Note as to Finance Bill, at end of this Table.

exceeds:		£	s.
500,000 and does not exceed	£750,000...	9	0
750,000	"	1,000,000...	10 0
*1,000,000	"	— ...	10 0

In calculating duty the net value of an estate where the death occurred between 2nd August, 1894, and 30th June, 1895, is raised to the next complete £10; on deaths after that date until the 8th April, 1900, any fraction of £100 is ignored, such adjusted value determining both the rate and amount of duty. On deaths on and after 9th of April, 1900, the rate and amount of duty is calculated on the exact net value.

Gifts made by the deceased within a twelvemonth of death are subject to aggregation with the rest of the estate.

In addition to the above, where property liable to Estate Duty is settled by the will of the deceased, or having been settled by some other disposition which took effect since 1 Aug., 1894, passes under that disposition on the death of the deceased to some person not competent to dispose thereof, a further duty (*Settlement Estate Duty*) is payable at the rate of £1 per cent. on the Settled property (except when the only life interest is taken by the husband or wife of the deceased), but from that payment the *ad valorem* stamp duty charged on the settlement may be deducted.

But where the net value of the property, real and personal, does not exceed £1,000, Estate Duty only is payable, and the property is exempt from Settlement Estate Duty, and from Legacy or Succession Duties.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

Where the net value exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200, the *ad valorem* duty amounts to £1; provided that the death occurred on or after 1st July, 1895, and before 9th April, 1900.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personality from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

* Estates exceeding £1,000,000 pay 10 per cent. on first million, whilst the remainder, if not exceeding half a million, is charged 11 per cent. if not exceeding a million 12 per cent., and so on to a maximum of 25 per cent.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION.	£	s.	d.
In England, in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases			
£20, in others	25	0	0
FEES are taken in all Public Depart- ments by means of Stamps: such pay- ments are accounted for to the Ex- chequer under the heading of Miscel- laneous Revenue.			
GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appoint- ment of	0	10	0
HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0
(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)			
HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, oc- cupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40	£	0	2
Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60	0	0	2
Exceeding £60	0	0	6
Other houses of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40	£	0	0
Exceeding £40, and not exc. £60	0	0	3
Exceeding £60	0	0	9
On Houses let in tenements or flats, see 3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 11.			
INCOME TAX.—See Property and Income Tax.			
INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences	5	0	0
(10s. additional is payable for every patient over 12 in number.)			
INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:			
For any sum not exceeding £20	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
POLICIES of INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensa- tion Act, 1897:			
Annual Premium not exceeding £2	0	0	1
Ditto exceeding £2 under hand	0	0	6
Ditto Ditto under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	1
Proviso for Composition, for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).			
INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:			
Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent.	0	0	1
Where the premium exceeds 2s. 6d. per cent.:			
For any Voyage, for every £100 or fractional part (s. 5 Finance Act, 1908)	0	0	1
For Time, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3d.; not exc. 12 months	0	0	6
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of	0	0	6
(1 Edw. 7 c. 7, s. 12.)			
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	100	0	0
INVENTORY DUTY, see ESTATE DUTY.			
LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less			

the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1s. in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

*LAND VALUES DUTIES.

*LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, 1d.; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 2s. 6d.; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Excd.	Not Excd.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
£5	10	...	0	6
10	15	...	0	6
15	20	...	0	12
20	25	...	0	18
25	50	...	0	10
50	75	...	0	10
75	100	...	0	6
100, for £50, or fractional				
part of £50...	0	5	...	0
Lease of any kind not specially charged	0	10	...	0
Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.				

*LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—Also see "Estate Duty."

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £10, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, see note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues (£1 per cent. Legacy Duty practically abolished since 1881), and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable (in which latter case the 1 per cent duty is also practically abolished).

To Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see above)	£1 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£3 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£5 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£6 per cent.
To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased	£10 per cent.
Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.	

* See Note as to Finance Bill, at end of this Table.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty, but not Legacy or Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION.

Less than £5, *id.*; £5 and upwards, 6*d.*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'honneur* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £20; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House 10*s.*

LUNATIC—Grant of custody of person or estate £ *s.* *d.*

***MARKETABLE SECURITIES** transferable by delivery:—

(x) (a) Colonial Government Securities; (b) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug. 1885 (except Foreign or Colonial Securities dated or signed before 4th June, 1862), same duty as on Mortgage Bond, &c. (*q.v.*).

(a) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10..... 0 1 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES not transferable by delivery, same duty as on Mortgage Bond, &c. (*q.v.*).

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland 5 0 0

Not special (*see* page 377) 0 10 0

MONEY LENDERS' Registration Fees ... 1 0 0

Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 63 and 64 Vict. c. 51.

MORTGAGE BOND, &c., not exceeding £10 0 0 3

Not exc. £25... 0 8 Not exc. £200 0 5 0

" 50... 0 1 3 " 250 0 6 3

" 100... 0 2 6 " £300 0 7 6

" 150... 0 3 9

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100..... 0 2 6

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100..... 0 0 6

Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100..... 0 0 6

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped: for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6*d.*, up to a maximum of 0 10 0

NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) 0 1 0

PASSPORT 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—

On application for provisional protection 1 0 0

On filing complete specification 3 0 0

On notice of desire to have patent sealed 1 0 0

* See Note as to Finance Bill, at end of this Table.

Application for certificate of payment £ *s.* *d.* of renewal:—

Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—

5th year.....	5 0 0	10th year.....	10 0 0
6th „	6 0 0	11th „	11 0 0
7th „	7 0 0	12th „	12 0 0
8th „	8 0 0	13th „	13 0 0
9th „	9 0 0	14th „	14 0 0

Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages..... 0 1 0

For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually 0 5 0

For sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100 (nominal amount)..... 0 2 6

Ditto, in any other case 0 10 0

For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only Ditto in any other case 0 1 0

Proxy to vote at a meeting 0 5 0

Power of attorney of any other kind... 0 0 1

PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of 0 10 0

PROMISSORY NOTE, see BILL OF EXCHANGE.

***PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.** In the £

Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c. ... 0 1 0

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the assessment (57 & 58 Vict. c. 35).

Schedule B: Nurseries & Markt. Gardens } 0 1 0
In respect of the Occupation of } or
Farms, &c., on $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of full Annual } 0 7 6
Value (59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 26);
or (by special request, if made at
beginning of year) on profits of
husbandry, as in case of Trades,
under Schedule D.

Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.) 0 1 0

Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c. } 0 1 0
or } 0 7 6

Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c. } 0 1 0
or } 0 7 6

* See Note as to Finance Bill, at end of this Table.

† Relief for "Earned" Incomes.—An individual whose total income (from all sources) does not exceed £2,000 may claim to be charged at the lower rate of duty upon any portion of such income which is immediately derived by him from the exercise of a trade or profession, or from an office or employment of profit held by him, or from a pension for past services in an office or employment of profit, provided that the claim is made before September 30 in the year (ending the following April 5) for which the tax is charged. (*See* Finance Act, 1907, s. 29.)

Exemption and Abatements.			
Income not exceeding £160 Exempt.			
Excd.	Not Excd.		
£160	... £400	Abatement of £160	
400	... 500	"	150
500	... 600	"	120
600	... 700	"	70

When the total joint income of a husband and wife does not exceed £500, a wife can separate her claim for exemption or abatement from that of her husband on account of profits derived from any business carried on by means of her own personal labour (60 & 61 Vict. c. 24, s. 5), provided the husband is assessable under Sch. D, and that his income is unconnected with the business of the wife. Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income.

A Clergyman or Minister paying rent for dwelling house and using part of the house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent. (Finance Act, 1907, s. 28.)

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—

Where the duty on the Bill or Note £ s. d.
does not exceed 2s., the same duty
as the Bill or Note.

In any other case..... 0 1 0

RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards 0 0 1

Penalty for not stamping..... 10 0 0

REVOCATION of any Trust of Property,
not being a Will 0 10 0

SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP 0 0 1

SETTLEMENT ESTATE DUTY, *see*
ESTATE DUTY.

SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any
definite sum, or stock, or security, is
settled or agreed to be settled in any
manner: for every £100 or part of £100 0 5 0

SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer
[secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899],
on first negotiation in U.K., for every
£25, or fraction of £25..... 0 0 3

SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate
to Bearer:—

1. Of any Company, Corporation, or
body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*,
per cent. on nominal value 1 10 0

*2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company
on first negotiation in U.K., for
every £10 or fractional part of £10 0 1 0

STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see*
SHARE WARRANT.

SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.

TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.

Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines... 0 0 6

VALUATION, *see* APPRAISEMENT.

VOTING PAPER or Proxy 0 0 1

WARRANT FOR GOODS 0 0 3

Spoiled Stamps.

ALL applications for allowance must be made
within two years from the time of spoilage of
unexecuted instruments, or within two years of
the date or of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of
spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to
3, Saturday, 10 to 1. At Telegraph Street, E.C.
(sea policy and general spoiled stamps), from
11 to 3 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

* See Note as to Finance Bill, at end of this Table.

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners
as a general rule allow deeds and other instru-
ments to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:
Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty
of 6d. — Agreements for letting furnished
houses for less than a year, if in the form of
letters and correspondence only.—Appraise-
ments.—Attested copies,—within 14 days of
first execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival
in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted,
within 30 days of first execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been
wholly executed *abroad*, the period within
which it may be stamped begins to reckon
from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient
amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits
of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes.

Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip
certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Policies of insurance, other than Marine
policies.

**INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE
STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—**

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned).
—Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United King-
dom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except
those first executed abroad, which may now
be stamped within 30 days after first receipt
in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:—

Agreements under hand only. At-
tested copies or extracts: after 14 £ s. d.
days from their first execution 10 0 0

Charter-parties, within 7 days from
their first execution 0 4 6

Charter-parties after the expiration of
7 days, but within one month..... 10 0 0

Receipts, within 14 days after they
have been given 5 0 0

Receipts, after 14 days, but within one
month 10 0 0

Other Instruments presented after
the proper time (subject to special
provisions in some cases)..... 10 0 0

NOTE.—FINANCE BILL, 1909.

The following are the principal provisions,
affecting Stamps, Taxes, and Death Duties, em-
bodied in the Finance Bill, 1909, which, however,
at the time of this volume being sent to press
had not reached its final stage:—

CONTRACT NOTES, for the sale or purchase of
stocks and marketable securities. New Scale
of Stamp Duties, according to value of the stock,
&c.: £5 to £100, 6d.; exceeding £100, up to
£500, 1s. 6d.; exceeding £500, up to £1,000,
2s. 6d.; exceeding £1,000, up to £1,500, 3s. 6d.;
exceeding £1,500, up to £2,500, 4s. 6d.; ex-
ceeding £2,500, up to £5,000, 6s. 6d.;—and so
on (2s. 6d. extra for each additional £2,500) up
to a maximum of £1 0s. 6d. where the value
exceeds £20,000.

Continuation Notes to be chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.

Option Contract Notes to be chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note to be relieved from half the duty.

CONVEYANCES or TRANSFERS on sale of any property: existing duties (*vide* scale in Table above) to be doubled, except conveyances or transfers of stocks or marketable securities; except also those in which the consideration does not exceed £500.

Conveyances by way of gift *inter vivos* to be charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.

ESTATE DUTY: *Increased rates*, in the case of persons dying on or after April 30, 1909:—

Principal value of Estate exceeding	Rate per cent.	Principal value of Estate exceeding	Rate per cent.
£100	1	£100,000	10
500	2	150,000	11
1,000	3	200,000	12
5,000	4	400,000	13
10,000	5	600,000	14
20,000	6	800,000	15
40,000	7	1,000,000	15
70,000	8		

Settlement Estate Duty, to be increased from £1 to £2 per cent.

Gifts made by deceased during his life to be charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made for public or charitable purposes, or in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts of less than £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

INCOME TAX: *Rate* raised to *rs. 2d.* in the £. But a person whose total income from all sources, while exceeding £2,000 does not exceed £3,000, can claim to be charged at rate of *rs. 1d.* upon *earned* income. Those whose total incomes do not exceed £2,000 can still claim to be charged at *gd.* upon *earned* income. Claims to these lower rates of *rs. 1d.* and *gd.* are to be made annually before September 30 (extended to November 30 in case of the new *rs. 1d.* rate, for year 1909 only).

Super Tax, *6d.* in the £, imposed on persons whose total incomes exceed £5,000, but the first £3,000 income not to be charged.

Allowance for Children may be claimed by persons whose total incomes do not exceed £500. £10 to be free of tax in respect of each child under 16 years old.

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition to the present fixed allowance, subject to a limit of one-eighth of the annual value in case of land and one-twelfth in the case of houses. This special allowance does not apply to houses of annual value exceeding £8. Five years' average to be taken.

Residents abroad.—No exemption or other relief dependent on total income is to be given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom.

Exceptions: present or former servants of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons residing abroad for their health.

LAND VALUES DUTIES:—

(I.) INCREMENT VALUE DUTY: payable on the occasion (a) of any transfer or sale of land or any interest therein, (b) of any lease for more than 14 years, (c) of the land, or interest in it, passing on death. (d) In the case of Corporations, in addition to (a) and (b), and in place of (c), the duty is payable in 1914 and every 15 years thereafter.

Rate of duty [payable as a stamp duty by (a) the seller, (b) the lessor, (c) the deceased's estate, or (d) the Corporation]: £1 for every £5 of "increment value," i.e., the increase in the value of the site—apart from the value of buildings, &c., thereon—since April 30, 1909, or since the last payment of duty.

Exemptions, &c.—Agricultural land, while it has no higher value than for agricultural purposes only.—Small residences occupied by the owner, or holder of lease of 50 years, where annual value does not exceed £40 in London, £26 in towns of 50,000 population, and £16 elsewhere.—Small agricultural holdings, where land and dwelling do not exceed £30 annual value, occupied and cultivated by the owner, and not exceeding 55 acres (of average value not exceeding £75 an acre).—Recreation grounds owned by corporate and other bodies, without view of profit, not to be liable to the periodical charge (d).—Flats (transfer, lease, &c., of separate dwelling).—Ten per cent. of increment allowed free on first and on any subsequent occasion, but such allowances not to amount to more than 25 per cent. in any period of five years.—Allowance is to be made where Reversion Duty has been paid for the same benefit or increment.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 30, 1909.—Minerals not so exempt are subject to a special basis of charge to Increment Value Duty, as an annual duty.

(II.) REVERSION DUTY: payable by the lessor on the determination of a lease.

Rate of Duty: £1 for every £50 of the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor.

Exemptions, &c.—Reversions purchased before April 30, 1909, under leases which determine within 40 years of purchase.—Leases of agricultural land.—Leases the original term of which did not exceed 21 years.—Allowance to be made where fresh lease is granted before expiration of original lease, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of duty for each unexpired year, up to 50 per cent. of whole duty.—Allowance is to be made where Increment Value Duty has been paid for the same benefit or increment.—Mining leases not to be charged.

(III.) UNDEVELOPED LAND DUTY: payable by the owner (including a lessee for a term of 50 years or more) of any land which has not been developed by the erection of dwelling-houses or buildings for the purpose of any trade, &c., other than agriculture (but including glass-houses or greenhouses as trade buildings), or is not otherwise used *bona-fide* for any trade, &c., other than agriculture.

Rate of Duty: One halfpenny annually for every £1 of the "site value," i.e., the

market value of the fee simple of the land if divested of buildings, timber, &c., and less the value of any minerals.

Exemptions, &c.—Land the site value of which does not exceed £50 an acre.—Agricultural land, except on such part of the site value as exceeds its agricultural value.—Parks and spaces open to the public as of right, or to which the public are allowed reasonable access.—Recreation grounds, used as such under agreements for not less than 5 years.—Land not exceeding 1 acre occupied with a dwelling-house.—Garden (with a dwelling-house) up to 5 acres, when site value of the whole does not exceed 20 times its annual value.—Agricultural land held under an existing agreement, not chargeable until agreement terminates.—Agricultural land occupied and cultivated by the owner, if all land owned by him does not exceed £500 in value.—Allowance is to be made where Increment Value Duty has been paid in respect of undeveloped land.

(IV.) MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1s. 6d. annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel not to be charged.—*Reversion Duty* is not to be charged on the determination, nor *Increment Duty* on the grant, of a mining lease.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 30, 1909, are exempt from *Increment Value Duty*, and minerals not

so exempt are to be charged to that *Duty* on a special basis in the form of an annual duty.

LEASES: the existing Stamp Duties (*viz.* scale in Table) to be doubled, except those which are charged with the fixed duty of 2d.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES: the existing duties (*viz.* Table) are thus affected:—

The 1 per cent. duty, which was abolished in most cases, is to be reimposed and extended to husbands and wives, as well as descendants and ancestors. *Exceptions*.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

The 3 per cent. duty (brothers and sisters and their descendants) raised to 5 per cent.

The 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. duties (more distant relatives) to 10 per cent.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES, transferable by delivery: Stamp Duties to be doubled, except as regards Colonial Government and certain Colonial Municipal Securities.

The classes affected are:—(1) Bearer Securities dated or signed on or before August 6, 1885, will be charged double the duty on a mortgage.—(2) Bearer Securities dated, signed, or offered for subscription after August 6, 1885, 2s. 6d. for every £10 or fraction.—(3) Bearer Securities given in substitution for like securities duly stamped, 1s. 6d. for every £20 or fraction.—(4) Foreign or Colonial (except Colonial Government) Bearer Securities, on negotiation in the U.K., 2s. 6d. for every £20 or fraction.

SHARE WARRANT AND STOCK CERTIFICATE TO BEARER of any Foreign or Colonial Company to be charged 2s. 6d. for every £20 or fraction.

Exchequer Windfalls in 1909.

The following table shows the estates exceeding half a million pounds sterling proved during the 12 months ending Oct. 31, 1909.

£6,666,666 (as far as can be ascertained) Charles MORRISON, owner of considerable City property, aged 51, May 25.

£2,018,114 gross (£2,018,649 net) Sir Frederick WILLS, Bart., aged 70, Feb. 18.

£2,500,000 (at least) Henry Isaacs BARNARD, aged 53, Nov. 30, 1908.

£2,377,052 gross (£2,305,852 net) Sir DONALD CURRIE, G.C.M.G., aged 83, April 13.

£2,153,202 (resworn) Sir John Blundell MAPLE, Bart., aged 58, Nov. 24, 1903.

£1,300,000 Alexander FLEMING, aged 84, Oct. 16.

£1,250,698 Duc DE DOUDEAUVILLE, Aug. 28, 1908.

£1,043,734 gross (£1,034,850 net) James MARKE WOOD, aged 67, Dec. 27, 1908.

£1,000,000 (as far as can be ascertained) Lord BURTON, aged 72, Feb. 1.

£1,000,000 (apparently exceeds this sum) Morris Ketchum JESSUP, Dec. 17, 1908.

£879,594 gross (£427,645 net) Earl of LEICESTER, K.G., aged 86, Jan. 24.

£776,271 Lord BLYTHWOOD, aged 70, July 8, 1908.

£774,597 gross (£705,259 net) Mrs. Martha Maria Frazer MACEWAN, aged 78, March 25.

£701,117 gross (£696,848 net) Julius Caesar CZARNIKOW, aged 72, April 17.

£667,629 gross (£606,326 net) Selwood Cooke KIDDLE, aged 71, Dec. 20, 1908.

£617,627 gross (£614,999 net) Frederick GORRINGE, aged 77, April 10.

£587,870 gross (£565,200 net) Matthew George MEGAW, aged 61, Oct. 29, 1908.

£544,779 gross (£512,478 net) Maj.-Gen. James GUNTER, aged 74, Aug. 29, 1908.

£540,409 gross (£486,675 net) Sir Joseph Joel DUVEEN, aged 64, Nov. 9, 1908.

£537,923 gross (£502,361 net) Sir Cory Francis CORY-WRIGHT, Bart., aged 69, May 30.

£533,699 gross (£527,915 net) William PEECH, aged 75, July 1.

£508,959 gross (£508,623 net) Ellis Abraham FRANKLIN, aged 86, May 11.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, WILLS, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

BIRTHS.

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration thereof rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in Scotland the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same (Registrar's) sub-district. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accom-

panied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. The penalty for not delivering this certificate is forty shillings. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees.

CORONERS' INQUESTS are held in all cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry. Still, it often occurs that a medical man quite familiar with the case will give his certificate that the death arose naturally, from heart disease, apoplexy, &c., and in such case a coroner's inquest is dispensed with. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a witness is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5. In the case of sudden or suspicious death in Scotland, the Lord Advocate may order a

public inquiry to be held in the manner prescribed by the Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act, 1895, as altered by an amending Act passed in 1906.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

MARRIAGE BY Banns OR LICENCE.

Banns of Marriage.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. Formerly banns might be proclaimed on Church holidays, but the Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony. If there is morning service the right time for banns is after the Nicene Creed; and if there be afternoon or evening, and no morning service, then the right time is after the 2nd lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the Established

church of the parish. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, even where the parties are married in the Anglican or Episcopal church. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage. The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage will be null and void (*Midgeley v. Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may licence a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 382). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two witnesses present, and that these witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may under Section 56 of this Act refuse to marry a divorced person, whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service. A person whose marriage has been dissolved for the adultery of the other party is entitled to be married in church by the incumbent, or his curate or substitute.

Although the presumption of law is in favour of the validity of a marriage, great care should be taken to comply with the directions of the several statutes in every particular. Where it is impossible to comply literally, the parties must do all they can to comply with the law.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2s. 6d., and a stamp duty of 2d. Searches on the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1s. for a single year, and 6d. additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certifi-

cate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and *gs.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knight Rider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., or at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 2), are available for London and all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10s. 6d. *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15s. to £2 12s. 6d. By the 4th George IV. c. 75, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and collusion in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury through the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must be such as to meet with his Grace's approval. Fees for licence stamp, &c., average £20 5s. 6d.

PROCEEDINGS AS TO A MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR.

NOTICE AND DECLARATION.—In case of an intended marriage *by Certificate* at a register office (i.e., the superintendent registrar's office), or a certified building (i.e., usually a Roman Catholic or Nonconformist church or chapel), it is necessary for one of the parties to give notice under his or her hand (in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule A) to the superintendent registrar of the district within which the parties shall

have dwelt for the space of seven days then next immediately preceding; or if the parties dwell in different superintendent registrars' districts, a like notice must be given to the superintendent registrar of each district; every form of notice contains solemn declarations that there is no lawful hindrance to such marriage, as to the necessary residence, the ages of the parties, and consent of parent in case of a minor; such notice and declarations must be signed before a registration officer of the district, namely, a superintendent registrar, or registrar of births and deaths or marriages or the deputy of some such registrar. If the marriage is intended to be had *by licence*, it is necessary for only one of the parties to give notice to the superintendent registrar, in manner before mentioned, in whose district he or she has resided for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding, and if the other party reside in a different superintendent registrar's district, it is not requisite that notice should be given to such last-mentioned superintendent registrar; but one of the parties must, for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of the notice, have had his or her usual place of residence within the district of the superintendent registrar to whom such notice is to be given. In case a minister did not happen to attend and the parties wished, they might be married before the registrar without any religious ceremony.

CERTIFICATE.—After the expiration of twenty-one days next after the day of the entry of notice of marriage which is to be had without licence, the superintendent registrar is required, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue, upon the request of the party giving the notice, a certificate in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule B. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the certificate.

LICENCE.—In the case of marriage by licence the superintendent registrar is required, after the expiration of one day next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue his certificate and also a licence to marry. At any time within three months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the licence.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—After the expiration of twenty-one days after the entry of the notice if the marriage is to be had without licence, or of one whole day if by licence, the marriage may be contracted at the register office and in the presence of the superintendent registrar and some registrar of the district, and in the presence of two witnesses, between the hours of eight a.m. and three in the afternoon, with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.;" and each of the parties shall say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." A wedding-ring is usually required. The fact that the surname of one of the parties, and her condition, was untrue stated, was held not to render such a marriage invalid (*Donaldson v. Rutter*, 1907, 24 T.L.R. 12). In case a minister is not present, and the parties wish it, they may be married in any chapel or building certified for marriages, the registrar only being present with the two

witnesses. "Gretna Green weddings" are obsolete, a period of residence being now required by law. Provision is made in the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837, sect. 23, for the declaration and form of words to be used in Welsh in Wales and in places where the Welsh tongue is used. If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to the registration officer in manner before mentioned, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house, and at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the husband's synagogue. If both parties are members of the Society of Friends, or, if not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to the registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house, and the marriage must be registered as soon as conveniently may be after its solemnization by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a registrar of marriages is not requisite at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends. The provisions as to Notices and Licences given above do not apply to Ireland. [Marriages before a Registrar in that country are regulated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 81, and 26 & 27 Vict. c. 27; the Act regulating marriages in that country in places of Worship is 33 & 34 Vict. c. 110.]

Under the Marriage Act, 1898 (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland or to marriages according to the usages of the Society of Friends or of Jews), marriages may be solemnized in Nonconformist places of worship, provided they are duly registered for the solemnization of marriages without the presence of a Registrar, provided "the authorised person" (which means a person certified as having been duly authorised for the purpose by the trustees or other governing body of the building) is present and no notice has been given to the Superintendent Registrar that the parties to the marriage require the presence of a Registrar.

Where a marriage is solemnized under this Act each of the contracting parties shall in some part of the ceremony make the following Declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D."

And each of the parties shall say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband];"

or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

The Act provides for the registration after marriage by "the authorised person." The Act provides for the payment to the Superintendent-Registrar of the district in which the registered building selected for the marriage is situated, of an additional fee of 6s. 6d. if the marriage is by licence, and otherwise a fee of 4s., but this provision for additional fees is only to remain in force for 10 years from the passing of the Act.

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH, DEATH, OR MARRIAGE.

—On giving the name and date this can be obtained at Somerset House on payment of 3s. 7d. made up as follows: 2s. 6d. for certificate, 1s. for search, and 7d. for stamp. Enquiries by post from residents in the Metropolis will not be considered; attendance in person or by agent is necessary. Cer-

tificates are also obtainable at the above rate from the superintendent registrar of the district in which the birth, death, or marriage occurred.

FEES FOR MARRIAGE AT REGISTRY OFFICE.

For entering notice of a marriage without licence into the marriage notice-book: In London, 2s.; elsewhere	1 0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence into the marriage notice-book, 2s.; stamp duty, 2s. 6d.	3 6
For every certificate of notice of a marriage without licence	1 0
For every certificate of notice of a marriage by licence	1 0
For every licence for marriage	30 0
Stamp duty on licence for marriage	10 0
For every marriage solemnized in the presence of the Registrar without licence ..	5 0
Ditto, by licence	10 0
For every certificate of marriage	2 6
Stamp duty on ditto	0 1

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed 27th June, 1892; came into force 1st Jan., 1893. Order in Council passed 28th Oct., 1892, laying down Regulations for Marriages under the Act.

British subjects desirous of being married at an embassy, legation, or consulate, must give seven days' notice of the intended marriage, but one of the parties at least must have resided for that time in the district immediately preceding the giving of such notice. After the suspension of such notice for fourteen days the marriage may take place, provided one or both parties have resided for three weeks immediately preceding within the consular district. In cases where one of the parties only has dwelt within the district of the officer by whom the marriage is to be solemnized, the non-resident party, if resident abroad, must give notice to the Consular Officer for the district in which he or she resides; or, if resident in a place in the United Kingdom, the same notice must be given as if that party were about to be married at that place, and in England or Ireland shall be given to the superintendent registrar, or registrar, and in Scotland shall be given by proclamation of banns. In either case it is necessary that the non-resident party shall have had his or her abode in the marriage district (whether in the United Kingdom or abroad) for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding the date of the declaration required before the marriage can take place, and notice of the intended marriage must be given during those weeks. A Consular Officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. He cannot solemnize a marriage at the office of any subordinate consular officer, or elsewhere. No marriages performed at any other place are valid under the Foreign Marriage Act. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present; and an oath, declaration, or affirmation must be made by both parties with reference to their age, and parents' consent, if minors.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of 18th August, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Govt.:—

For receiving notice of an intended marriage.....	£ s. d.
For receiving notice of a caveat.....	0 10 0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	1 0 0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place.....	0 5 0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1 0 0
Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.	

The ceremony, if a marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act, may be performed by, or in the presence of, any Ambassador, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, or any of the Secretaries authorised for that purpose, or by any Consul-general, Consul, Vice-consul, Consular agent (or any person duly authorised to discharge their duties), or Pro-consul, provided that such consular officer is furnished with a warrant signed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church. If the service be not that of the Church of England, the contracting parties must make a declaration before the Marriage Officer to the effect that they know not of any lawful impediment why they may not be joined in matrimony, and that they call upon the persons present to witness that they take each other respectively to be lawful wedded husband and wife. In the absence of any religious ceremony, such declaration is sufficient.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid v. Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriage Act, 1892," before any governor, etc., and also before the commanding officers of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

Any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, by virtue of the Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green, Noyes v. Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar among those of all nations for the latitude allowed the contracting parties, and, beyond requiring proof of present consent, the utter absence of direction as to celebration. No religious ceremony is obligatory, although the intervention of the Church is recognised and is becoming more usual in practice. That the parties give their free and serious consent is the only requisite. Males over fourteen and females over twelve may contract marriage without consent of their parents or guardians.

Marriages are of two kinds: (1) Those solemnized by a minister after (a) banns, or (b) publication of notice by the Registrar, called Regular Marriages; and (2) those celebrated without the assistance of a clergyman, called Irregular Marriages.

On Banns.—The proclamation of banns in Scotland has been customary authentically since 1242, and is probably of greater antiquity. It is regulated chiefly by the Acts of Assembly of the Church of Scotland. One of the parties (if not already domiciled in Scotland) must have resided in that country for six weeks previous to the proclamation, and in the parish where the banns are to be proclaimed for the space of fifteen clear days immediately preceding. The banns are proclaimed in the parish church (*i.e.*, the church in the parish of the Established Church of Scotland) on two separate Sundays during service, but it is customary to complete the publication by proclamation at two services on the same Sunday. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the proclamation is made in both. There is no provision for cases where one of the parties resides in England, but it is usual to accept an English certificate. Episcopals, unlike other Dissenters in Scotland, have privilege of proclamation also in their chapel. Application for proclamation of banns is made to the session clerk of the parish church. A certificate of residence signed by two householders is usually required to accompany the application. The fee for banns is 2s. 6d.

The certificate of publication of banns is authority to a clergyman of any denomination to celebrate the marriage. After the lapse of three months the banns are useless. The marriage must take place in presence of at least two witnesses capable of giving evidence. It need not be celebrated in a church, but may be in a dwelling-house or elsewhere, and at any hour; the time and place is a matter of absolute indifference to the law. After the marriage a schedule, signed by the parties, the clergyman,

and two witnesses, must be transmitted to the registrar within three days, under penalties. Clergymen do not charge fees.

After Notice by Registrar.—This procedure is regulated by the Marriage Notice (Scotland) Act, 1878. Both parties must have resided in Scotland for at least fifteen days prior to publication of the notice. Application is made to the registrar, who publicly exhibits the notice of the intended marriage for seven days. At the expiry of this period, unless written objections have been filed, the registrar issues a certificate of publication, which is equivalent in effect to banns. The fee is *rs. 6d.* Roman Catholics avail themselves of this method exclusively.

Irregular Marriages.—By declaration or acknowledgment. One of the parties must have resided in Scotland for twenty-one days immediately preceding. The parties, being capable of marriage and without legal impediment, may express either verbally or in writing, in presence of two witnesses (to whom the parties are known) capable of giving evidence, their mutual consent to take each other then and there for husband and wife. This act constitutes marriage. Registration is not essential to the validity of the marriage. If, however, it is desired to register the marriage, application is made to the sheriff of the county where it has been contracted. It is advisable to employ a solicitor to conduct the matter. The fees are *£1 5s.*

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

NATIONALITY.—The following are, by the law of England, deemed to be British subjects:—

1. All persons born in His Majesty's dominions, whether of British or of Foreign parents.
- *2. Children of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
- *3. Grandchildren of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
4. Persons naturalized (a) By Special Act of Parliament, (b) Under the provisions of the "Naturalization Act, 1870."

Natural-born British subjects can only deprive themselves of British nationality, (x) If they happen to be born in the British dominions of foreign parents, in which case they may, if of full age and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage; (z) If they voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign state.

British subjects born in foreign countries sometimes become, by the law of the country of their birth, subjects or citizens of that country. In such case they may, by the law of England, when of full age, and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage, and they then cease to be British subjects. Should they retain their British nationality, and continue to reside in the country of their birth, their British nationality will not avail them if claimed as subjects or citizens of the country in question.

NATURALIZATION.—The ordinary way of becoming a British subject is by fulfilling the requirements of the "Naturalization Act, 1870." The applicant must either have resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or have been in the service of the Crown for a

similar period. He must also furnish evidence of his intention, when naturalized, either of residing in the United Kingdom, or of serving under the Crown. All applications for certificates of naturalization should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Privileges of naturalized British subjects:

"An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall in the United Kingdom be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in the United Kingdom, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect."

With reference to the last paragraph of the foregoing extract, it may be mentioned that the only country with which Great Britain has yet concluded a treaty on the subject of naturalization is the United States of America.

A natural-born British subject, who has become naturalized in a foreign country, may obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality on fulfilling the conditions required in the case of aliens applying for a certificate of naturalization.

The children of naturalized British subjects, if born in the British dominions, are by the law of England deemed to be British subjects. If born abroad, they are only deemed to be naturalized British subjects provided that their father was naturalized under the Naturalization Act, 1870, and that during infancy they became resident with their father, or mother being a widow, in any part of the United Kingdom.

A British colony may legislate on the subject of naturalization within its own limits.

The following fees are leviable under the Naturalization Act, 1870:—

On grant of certificate of naturalization	<i>£ s. d.</i>
For registration of declaration, with or without oath of allegiance.....	5 0 0
For certified copy of any declaration or certificate with or without oath	0 10 0

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de mediata lingua*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien—*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the 1st January, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the

* N.B.—2 refers to father, and 3 to paternal grandfather only; married women are deemed to be the subjects of the State of which their husbands for the time being are subjects.

Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40s. fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets *as. 6/.* for every case in his private practice and *rs.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, röteln or German measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40s.; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907,

the Local Government Board has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairy-men must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

WILLS, TESTATORS AND EXECUTORS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot ex-

plain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforced (i.e., the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, 1890."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a

solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator (or testatrix, as the case may be), in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his (or her) presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and

THOMAS SMITH
[Signature
of
Testator.]

trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. See PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death for second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

WHO CANNOT MAKE A WILL.—A minor cannot make a will. A woman married before the 1st of January, 1883, can make a will with her husband's consent; but without such consent she can only (under the Married Women's Property Act) bequeath property accruing to her after that date except in certain circumstances, respecting which it is advisable to consult a solicitor. But a woman married after that date can dispose by will of all property belonging to her at the time of her marriage, and of all property acquired thereafter, in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may

read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1896, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy on succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before 1st January, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and nimpence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Registries established by the Act of 1857 are the following:—

Registry.	Registrar.	District.
Bangor.....	G. H. Reid (£350)	Carnarvon and Anglesey.
Birmingham	W. G. Middleton (£800)	Warwickshire.
Blandford	H. F. C. de Crespigny (£250)	Dorsetshire
Bodmin ...	W. H. L. Shadwell (£500)	Cornwall.
Bristol.....	John Henry Clark (600)	Bristol & Bath, present County Court Districts.
Bury St. Edmunds	Ronald Southey (£200)	Suffolk, West.
Canterbury	H. Mapleton Chapman (£350)	Kent, East, and Canterbury.
Carlisle ...	W. C. Butler (£700)	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Carmarthen	N. Morgan Griffiths (£400)	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, with the Deaneries of East and West Gower (including the town of Swansea) in the county of Glamorgan.
Chester ...	H. A. Jenner (£800)	Chester.

Registry.	Registrar.	District.
Chichester	W. B. B. Freeland (£200)	Sussex, West.
Derby	C. T. E. Wilde (£600)	Derbyshire.
Durham ...	W. J. Maynard (£500)	Durham.
Exeter	W. H. Bailey (£1,000)	Devonshire.
Gloucester	R. Fuller (£600)	Gloucestershire (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.).
Hereford...	H. C. M. Nolan (£400)	Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock.
Ipswich ...	G. Pritchard, B.A. (£450)	Suffolk, East, & Essex, North.
Lancaster	Baldwin Adams (£700)	Co. of Lancs., except the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the City of Manchester.
Leicester...	H. Pickering Clarke (£500)	Leicester and Rutland.
Lewes	J. W. Heisch (£350)	Sussex, East.
Lichfield...	H. G. Faussett-Osborne (£800)	Staffordshire.
Lincoln ...	G. L. Simpson (£500)	Lincolnshire.
Liverpool	J. C. Bromfield (£750)	W. Derby and Humbershire (except Denham of E. and W. Gower), Monmouth.
Llandaff ...	Charles H. Wilkin-son (£350)	City of Manchester and Hundred of Salford.
Manchester	R. S. O. Mals (£800)	Northumber-land.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	H. E. Edwards (£500)	Northants, S'th, and Beds.
N'th'mpton	C. C. Becke (£250)	Norfolk.
Norwich ...	L. D. Powles (£700)	N'tinghamshire.
Nottingham	Dr. F. Oswald (£400)	Oxon, Berks, and Bucks.
Oxford	T. M. Davenport (£500)	Northants, N'th, Hunts, & Cambs.
Peterboro'	C. S. Magee (£400)	Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth.
St. Asaph	J. P. Lewis (£350)	Wiltshire.
Salisbury...	H. Elliott Fox (£350)	Salop and Montgomery.
Shrewsbury	R. K. A. Green (£500)	Somerset, West.
Taunton ...	E. T. Alms (£350)	Yorks, West.
Wakefield	G. Bridgeman (£1,200)	Riding.
Wells	O. F. Engleheart (£300)	Somerset, East, except Bath & C. District.
Winchester	C. Woodbridge (£500)	Hampshire.
Worcester	G. F. Adams (£500)	Worcestershire.
York	H. A. Hudson (£1,000)	Yorks, N. & E. Riding (including York).

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of living persons at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead-letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10s. for the deposit, of 2s. 6d. for entering a minute thereof, and 2s. for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (See also PUBLIC TRUSTEE, post.)

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

BY RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DATED NOVEMBER, 1882, trustees may invest trust funds in the following securities:—

2½ per Cent. Consols; to be reduced, 5th April, 1903, to 2½ per cent. Consols and Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities. 2½ per Cent. and 2½ per Cent. Annuities. Exchequer Bills. Bank Stock. India 5½ per Cent. and 3 per Cent. Stocks. Indian Guaranteed Railway Securities. Colonial Government Stocks guaranteed by Imperial Government. Mortgage of freehold or copyhold estates in England or Wales. 3 and 3½ per Cent. Metropolitan Consolidated Stock.

Debenture, preference, guaranteed, or rent-charge stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on ordinary stock or shares.

Nominal stocks or nominal debenture stocks issued under the Local Loans Act, 1875, provided in each case that such stocks shall not be liable to be redeemed within a period of fifteen years from the date of investment.

Local Loans Stock under the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887.

THE RULE OF COURT OF NOVEMBER, 1883, will be little referred to now that all the foregoing items in more extensive, and in some cases slightly different, language, are authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893, the more important clauses of which, especially where the Rule of Court is varied, may be summarized as follows:—This Act, which consolidates the enactments relating to trustees, authorizes mortgages on freeholds, or property equivalent to freehold, not only in England and Wales, but also (where not prohibited) in Ireland and Scotland. A very few leaseholds, viz., terms of 200 years, at a nominal rent, are also authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893.

THIS ACT ALSO AUTHORIZES investments by trustees upon any securities guaranteed by Parliament, and these include the following:—Certain Colonial Government stocks, the Turkish Loan of 1855, the Egyptian 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan, and one or two others. In addition to Metropolitan Stock, any stocks of the London County Council are now authorized; also any Corporation or Municipal stocks of the cities or boroughs (about 60 in number) having at the last census a population exceeding 50,000. Also stocks, &c., under certain conditions, of waterworks companies and of water commissioners. Another very important addition to the list of trust securities is this: Preference, debenture, guaranteed, or rent-charge stocks of British railway companies which have paid 3 per cent. on their ordinary stocks for ten years. This includes all the great lines in England, Ireland, and Scotland, except a few, e.g., the Great Eastern, and Chatham and Dover, which have not, for the whole period of ten years, paid regular dividends to their ordinary shareholders.

THE ACT FURTHER AUTHORIZES trust investments in certain Indian Railways guaranteed by the Indian Government, which can be found on reference to the Stock Exchange official lists. But with regard to the entire list, a trustee cannot invest in anything which is (directly or by implication) prohibited by the terms of his trust.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This Government Office, by which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will or as Trustee under Settlements and in other capacities of the like nature, as to which we have given full information in former editions, has proved a complete success. The capital value of the present and future estates, which have been placed in the care of the Public Trustee, amounts to a total of some £26,000,000, and the office is still growing daily.

The public, both rich and poor, in all parts of the country, are availing themselves of the protection and advantages afforded by the office. The methods of the Department dispense with forms as much as possible, and the business is conducted in a prompt and business-like way. The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired the Public Trustee should take office, may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his giving his consent to act, his appointment may be effected in the same simple way as that of a private trustee. Concurrently with his appointment, the trust estate is transferred by the appropriate means of conveyance.

In the case of a Will about to be made, the appointment may be effected with even greater simplicity. All that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will," or the appointment may be a joint one with personal friends or relations of the testator.

The great advantages of the Department are that it supplies a permanent trustee who will never die, and thereby saves the expense of fresh appointments. He will never be ill or unable to attend to business. He will never go abroad nor can he ever abscond with the trust funds, as his integrity is guaranteed by the State.

In addition to these advantages he makes a special feature of investments. The large funds placed in his care, and his official position, give him a special advantage in this respect, and he conceives it to be his duty, not only to see that the trust estate is properly invested, but to maintain it in that condition.

The Public Trustee is not limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, and in practice, wherever possible, he appears to follow the sound policy of spreading his investments as much as possible geographically, so that the risk of any loss of capital or income to a trust estate is greatly diminished and the stability of both capital and income assured. He appears to be very successful in his investments, getting as much as 4 per cent. and over upon funds in his custody.

The Public Trustee also makes a great feature of giving the personal attention of himself and his senior officials to the human and personal details of the trust estates committed to his care; e.g., provision has been made for infirm people, schools chosen for children, careers considered for boys and girls, holidays arranged, and every need of this nature receives careful and prompt attention. The permanent success of the Office is assured, and there is every indication that the forecast of its career is likely to be correct, that it will probably become one of the largest departments of the State.

A special form of trusteeship—that of Custodian Trustee—was also provided by the Act of Parliament, it being intended thereby to set up a trustee who would take care of the capital and income of a trust only and ensure the integrity of

the estate, while leaving the personal management of the trust to personal trustees. The scheme, however, has proved a failure and is not adopted in practice. The public evidently prefer that, given an efficient and businesslike trustee, such as the Public Trustee, he should be a full ordinary trustee and thereby give the full benefit of his skill and experience especially in the direction of investments, rather than a mere silent custodian.

Special provision is also made under the Act of Parliament for the cheap and simple administration of estates having a value of £1,000 and under, called "Small Estates" by the Statute. There is no specially low rate of fee for these small estates, as experience showed that the ordinary fees were extremely small and a further reduction was not warranted. These small estates, however, have the advantage of an economic administration in that the Public Trustee is given direct access to the Court without formality and has all the powers of a Master of the High Court acting in the administration of an estate.

Another very valuable power given to the Public Trustee is that of being able to direct the audit and investigation of the condition and accounts of any trust. This provision is proving a valuable protection to any anxious trustee or beneficiary. The expense of the audit is in the discretion of the Public Trustee, and may fall upon the estate, the applicant, or upon the trustees, if meriting such an award.

The fees are conceived upon a very moderate scale, but in a great number of cases the advantages which the Public Trustee possesses as to investment appear to enable him to obliterate his charges wholly or partly by improving the investments both as to capital and income.

A low rate of fee was moreover determined upon so as to permit the expense of legal and local assistance, by agents in certain cases in the provinces, being incurred without increasing unduly the expense of administration. The Department does not disturb any existing practice in the trust as to the employment of any brokers, bankers, or solicitors.

The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay expenses.

The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee on capital and a fee on income. The fee on capital is taken in two instalments, half at the beginning and half at the end of a trust, such half ranging as follows:—

On the first £1,000, 15s. per cent.

On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, 5s. per cent.

On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2s. 6d. per cent.

On the excess of £50,000, 1s. 3d. per cent.

The fee on income is 1 per cent., if, as is usual, the income be paid direct to the person entitled, otherwise 2 per cent. up to £500 a year, and 1 per cent. on any excess of £500 a year. The fee on investment, if and when incurred, is ½ per cent., which includes the cost of brokerage. There is power to vary these fees to meet the peculiar circumstances of special cases, but, owing to the low range of the fees, the power of reduction is probably but seldom exercised.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with either of his principal clerks can be readily arranged by letter or telephone, and a pamphlet giving full information can be obtained post free on application to 3 & 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., or at any Post Office.

The staff, which at the opening of the Office on the 1st January, 1908, numbered 5 men, now numbers 100. The principal officers are given below:—

The Public Trustee, Charles John Stewart.

Principal Clerks, E. K. Allen; L. J. Fulton.

Principal in Charge of Investment, L. W. Thomas.

General Office, S. A. Poynder; H. M. Wallace; R. S. Shackburgh; J. H. Jacob; H. B. Jackson; A. C. Pearce; A. G. Mears; R. T. Hughes; R. de C. Bower; E. C. Groves; J. F. Gore; C. E. Seton; W. C. McMillan; M. Limb.

Securities Office, H. Chown; A. J. H. Hughes; T. R. Alston.

Accountant, H. J. J. Freeman.

Assistant Accountant, A. F. Day.

Cashier, A. H. Cobbett.

Children's Visitor, Miss Beattie.

Chief Superintendents of Shorthand Typists,

Miss Rees; Miss Winder.

Telephone Nos., 27 Central and 22x8 Central.

Office Hours, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 1.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1899-1908.

YEAR.	BRITISH EMPIRE.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1899	£38,706,000	£5,539,000	£26,360,000	£46,407,000	£65,066,000	£51,946,000
1900	25,302,000	5,522,000	27,319,000	43,687,000	52,621,000	54,212,000
1901	24,981,000	4,785,000	29,447,000	47,198,000	54,428,000	51,983,000
1902	31,654,000	4,244,000	29,606,000	44,506,000	61,260,000	48,750,000
1903	37,803,000	4,139,000	28,092,000	45,533,000	65,895,000	50,672,000
1904	40,386,000	5,540,000	29,432,000	48,646,000	69,818,000	54,186,000
1905	45,097,000	6,094,000	30,830,000	50,243,000	75,927,000	56,437,000
1906	49,664,000	6,015,000	35,648,000	48,396,000	85,242,000	56,021,000
1907	50,630,000	9,327,000	34,319,000	45,193,000	84,949,000	54,520,000
1908	53,554,000	12,055,000	37,946,000	47,599,000	91,550,000	59,624,000
Totals ...	£397,807,000	£63,892,000	£308,999,000	£473,508,000	£706,806,000	£547,400,000

The figures given in the above table are based mainly on Returns prepared by the Director of the United States Mint and on those contained in "The Mineral Industry," published by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Gold has been valued in the table at the legal rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per troy ounce standard, and silver at its *coinage* value in this country, namely 5s. 6d. per troy ounce standard.

PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

TABLE of Succession applicable to England and Scotland, and showing persons entitled to administer.

The persons entitled to administer are shown in brackets.

IN EACH INSTANCE IT IS SUPPOSED THERE ARE NO NEARER RELATIONS THAN THOSE NAMED.

[* Where this is prefixed the Regulation applies to Scotland only.]

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1896, a very important change was made in the law as regards provision for widows of men dying intestate and without issue. Under this Act the widow in such a case is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving

His representatives take in the proportions following:—

Widow only.....	Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.] One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow and child or children	*One-third to widow. One-third to living children in equal shares (but the heir must collate the heritable estate, and those children who have been advanced by intestate during life must collate the advances). One-third amongst living children <i>per capita</i> and issue of deceased children <i>per stirpes</i> . See NOTE A, next page.
Widow and father.....	Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.]
Widow, brothers or sisters	*Half to widow, one-sixth to mother. Two-sixths to Crown. Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One-fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . [Widow.]
Husband, with or without children	*Half to widow. One-sixth to mother, two-sixths to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . All to husband. [Husband.]
Father, brothers, and sisters	*Half to husband. Half to wife's next-of-kin. [Husband.] All to father. [Father.]
Mother, brothers, and sisters	*One-half to father. One-half equally amongst brothers and sisters. All equally. [Mother.]
Mother, but no other kin	*Mother one-third. Brothers and sisters two-thirds equally. All to mother. [Mother.]
Child, children, or grandchildren by deceased child	*One-third to mother. Two-thirds to the Crown. Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and grandfather.....	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather. [Grandfather.]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both. [Either or both.]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother. [Grandmother.]
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	*All to uncles and aunts if paternal. Equally <i>per capita</i> . [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncles and aunts	All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]

Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Aunts, nephew, and niece	*Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle.
Cousins	All equally. [Either not exceeding three.]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister...	*Nephew and niece.
	Equally <i>per capita</i> . [Any number not exceeding three.]
	Equally <i>per capita</i> . [Any number not exceeding three.]
	*All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood. By the Scottish Law, brothers and sisters german (that is, by the same father and mother) and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters consanguinean (that is, by the same father only) and their issue. And brothers and sisters consanguinean and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters uterine (that is, by the same mother only) and their issue.

NOTE C.—Posthumous children take equally with those born in the lifetime of their father.

Intestates' Estates—Real Property.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

TABLE of Descent of Real Property in England on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of Gavelkind (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of Borough English (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The Dower (*viz.*, widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833 is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed that there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die, leaving

Real Property would descend to—

Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor.
Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife for life in any case. Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female. If no son, rest to daughters equally. If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father	One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side.
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking <i>per stirpes</i> .
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son.
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother. Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son, or his issue. (See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Daughters equally.
Husband and child or children ...	Husband for life; afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son. If all daughters, to them equally.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father...	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother.

Mother and sisters.....	All to sisters.
Father, and brothers and sisters.....	All to father.
Child and grandchild by deceased child.....	See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.
Brother and grandfather.....	All to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter.....	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson.
Brother and two aunts.....	All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
Brother and wife.....	Brother, all.
Grandfather (no nearer).....	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
Father's father & mother's mother.....	All to grandfather.
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer).....	All to father's father.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child.....	All to uncle or aunt.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child.....	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother.....	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son.....	Nephew.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.....	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister.....	Nephew by brother.
	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT EMPLOYING A SOLICITOR.

THE entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 37. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present

in force will be found in detail on page 374.

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the District Probate Registries (see Appendix), application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

COMPANIES ACT, 1862.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; £3,000, £3; £4,000, £4; £5,000, £5.
Five shillings extra per £1,000 above £5,000 up to £100,000; 1s. extra per £1,000 above £100,000; but no fee higher than £50.

Deed stamp 10s. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10s. up to £200, £1 above £200.

For ad valorem stamp on capital see p. 373.

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 5. No money received after 4 (Saturdays, 1).

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchequer: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and December 26 or 27 (as the case may be). The Stock Exchange, in addition to the Bank holidays, is also closed on Jan. 1, May 1 and November 1. And special Bank Holiday for Ireland, March 17.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Quarter Term Days (see p. 34), and there are special holidays in Edinburgh (see pp. 30, 50), and Glasgow (see p. 42).

Voters' Qualifications.

I. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

1. PROPERTY.

A. England.

i. Freehold Estate of clear yearly value of forty shillings, if owned in fee simple or fee tail, or in occupation, or acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, devise or promotion to a benefice or office.

ii. Lands of any tenure, of £5 clear yearly value, held for life.

iii. Leasehold

a. of £5 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

b. of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than twenty years.

B. Scotland.

i. Lands and heritages in proprietorship of £5 yearly value as appearing in the valuation roll.

ii. Leasehold.

a. of £10 clear yearly value, original term, being not less than fifty-seven years or for life.

b. of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than nineteen years.

C. Ireland.

i. Freehold of £5 net annual value.

ii. Rent charges or leases for life or lives of £10 clear yearly value.

iii. Leasehold.

a. of £10 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

b. of £20 clear yearly value, original term being not less than fourteen years.

N.B.—*The Property Qualification is confined to Counties and to Boroughs which are Counties Corporate.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgagee. A mortgagor in possession is entitled to vote, but the mortgagee becomes entitled on taking possession.

Trusts. The beneficiary, not the trustee, has the vote.

Joint Owners. Only one may now vote, unless they were all entitled to vote in 1884, or their interests were derived by succession, or they are partners in business on the land owned by them.

Freeholds. Two or more freeholds may be joined to make up the requisite value.

Property in Boroughs. Property situate in a borough, such as would give a vote for the borough, will not give one for the county unless the freeholder be disqualified for the borough vote by non-occupation.

Leaseholds. A lessee who has sublet does not lose his right to vote; but a lessee who has assigned loses the right. To be entitled to a vote, a sub-lessee or assignee of a sublease must be in actual occupation.

2. OCCUPATION

for twelve months, before registration of lands or tenements within a county or borough, entitled the occupier to a vote. This qualification is uniform throughout the United Kingdom.

"Occupier" means one who uses the premises either as a dwelling house or place of business. Continuous occupation is unnecessary, provided the occupier has the exclusive right to occupy. He or some other person must have been during twelve months rated to the poor in respect of the premises, and all poor rates made and allowed during the twelve months preceding January 5th paid on or before July 20th.

Residence required. In English and Scotch counties, and in Ireland, none, but in English boroughs there must be residence during six months of the qualifying year (four months being allowed for absence on duty or employment); in Scotch Boroughs during the whole year in or within seven miles of the borough.

£50 Rental Franchise. This qualification, resting on the occupation of land in counties at a yearly rent of not less than £50, is now virtually obsolete, but persons registered in 1884 with this qualification are entitled to be re-registered from time to time, so long as they retain it.

Service Franchise. Lodgers, licensees and servants do not enjoy the occupation Franchise, as they are neither owners nor tenants, but a servant if allowed to occupy land (only in counties) as a reward for service may be a tenant and therefore entitled.

N.B.—*Occupation Qualification extends to any part of a house separately occupied.*

3. RESIDENCE.

This Household Qualification is given to the "inhabitant occupier" throughout the United Kingdom (whether he occupies as owner, as tenant, or in virtue of any office, &c.) of a dwelling house (including flats and residential chambers), or any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, which has been rated, and for which rates have been paid by a certain date. There need not be actual inhabitation, but there must be an intention of returning after a temporary absence, and a power of doing so without a breach of a legal obligation. So an undergraduate occupying college rooms from which he is excluded during vacation is not entitled to vote, nor a soldier occupying rooms from which he is required to be absent from time to time on duty.

In calculating the twelve months, a period not exceeding four months may be counted during which the house has been occupied and furnished by some one else, or during which the inhabitant occupier has been absent on duty in connection with any office, employment, etc.

Occupation in immediate succession of different premises in the same parliamentary county or borough is equivalent to continued occupation of the same premises during the qualifying period.

N.B.—*This rule applies both to occupation and Residence.*

4. LODGERS.

This qualification belongs to anyone in the United Kingdom who has resided in the same lodgings for twelve months next preceding July 15th, such lodgings being of the clear yearly value, unfurnished, of £10. The Lodger is not disqualified because he has occupied different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house, nor because he occupies them jointly with another lodger, if the aggregate value is sufficient.

5 FREEMEN.

Reform Act, 1832, left the franchise to freemen of towns in which, prior to 1832, such qualification gave a right to vote, but only to those who have acquired freedom by birth or servitude, and who, during the year preceding claim, have resided in or within seven miles of the town.

In the City of London a freeman, to obtain a vote, must also be a Liveryman of one of the City Companies. He may also acquire freedom by purchase. He must reside within 25 miles of the place of poll.

6. THE UNIVERSITIES.

Graduates on electoral roll of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and London, the Chancellor, the Professors, the members of the University Court and General Council of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen, are qualified to vote for their respective Universities.

Registration.

i. Property Voter must claim in order to get on to the Register, but once there he need not make a fresh claim. He must have been in possession, or receipt of rents, in case of freeholds for six, leaseholds for twelve calendar months prior to July 15th in the year in which they claim to be registered. This is not necessary where the qualifying property is freehold, and has been acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, etc.

ii. Occupiers need not claim at all, unless omitted by the Overseers, whose duty it is to register their names.

iii. The Lodger Voter has to claim afresh every year.

Claims for the Old Lodgers' List must be sent in by July 25th, all other new claims by August 20th. The Register, when made up, comes into force on the ensuing January 1st, unless accelerated by special legislation.

Disqualifications.

Aliens, idiots, lunatics (except during lucid interval), infants, peers (except Irish actually elected and serving in the House of Commons), convicted felons (until freed by pardon or otherwise), persons convicted of corrupt practices, either at Parliamentary or Municipal Elections (seven years from date of conviction), and School Board Elections (six years from date of election), persons convicted of illegal practices at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections (five years from date of conviction), persons employed at elections, or within six months before, for pay or reward, bankrupts, persons in receipt of parochial or other relief, persons with fictitious or collusive qualifications (*e.g.*, *fagot voters*), corporations, returning officers (unless the votes are equal), corporations, and women.

II. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A. CITY OF LONDON.

1. Election of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain.

The Electors are Liverymen.

2. Election of Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Ward Officers.

The Electors are (a) Freemen occupying

premises in the city, and rated in that respect at not less than £10 per annum. (b) Male persons who have occupied for twelve months premises in the city, and are similarly rated. (c) Persons registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city by virtue of the borough occupation Franchise. (d) Persons otherwise entitled to be registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city, but disqualified by non-residence.

B. OTHER BOROUGHES AND COUNTIES.

1. Election of Mayor or Chairman.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

2. Election of Aldermen or County Aldermen.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

3. Election of Elective Auditors.

The Electors are the Burgesses. This, however, does not apply to County Councils, whose accounts are audited by district auditors appointed by the Local Government Board.

4. Election of Councillors or County Councillors.

The County Electors, together with the burgesses of every borough within the county, form the Electorate for the County Council. A qualification which in a Municipal Borough would entitle a person to be a Burgess will, if held in a county, entitle him to be a County Elector.

The Municipal Franchise differs from the Parliamentary Borough Franchise in two important particulars—

a. The Franchise is, except in case of land, irrespective of the value of premises occupied.

b. Women may vote.

The qualifications are—

i. Occupation in the borough of a building of any value, or of land of the clear yearly value of £10.

ii. Residence in or within seven miles of the borough.

iii. Being rated and paying rates.

There are two additional qualifications for the County Franchise—

i. Being a peer owning property in the county.

ii. Being registered as an ownership voter for Parliament in a county.

Disqualifications.—These are the same as in the case of Parliamentary Electors, except that peers, women, bankrupts, and persons with fictitious qualifications are not disentitled. Women may not vote in the City of London.

III. PARISH COUNCILS ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors," *i.e.*, those persons registered in such portion, either of the Local Government Register (*see* II.), or the Parliamentary Register (*see* I.) of Electors, as relates to the parish.

N.B.—A woman is not disqualified by marriage from being on any Local Government Register of Electors, but husband and wife cannot both be qualified in respect of the same property.

IV. DISTRICT COUNTY ELECTIONS.

URBAN AND RURAL (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors" of the parishes in the district.

V. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The Mayor is elected by the Council, the Aldermen by the Councillors, and the Councillors by the "Parochial Electors."

CANDIDATES' QUALIFICATIONS.

I. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The following are not eligible: Aliens, women, minors, lunatics, English and Scotch peers, Irish representative peers, judges, the holders of various offices, clergy of the Established Church, and of the Roman Catholic Church, and ministers of the Church of Scotland, Government contractors, persons holding pensions of the Crown (other than diplomatic and civil service), convicted felons, and bankrupts.

II. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

1. Mayor or Chairman must be chosen from the Aldermen or Councillors, or persons qualified to be such.

2. Aldermen must be Councillors or persons qualified to be such.

3. Elective Auditors must be qualified to be Councillors, but not members of the Council, town clerk, or treasurer.

3. Councillors must be, and entitled to be, burgesses, resident within seven miles of the borough, or within fifteen miles, if they possess a property qualification of £1,000, or the persons qualified to elect to the office of Councillor.

Disqualifications.—Officers on the active list, bankrupts, and persons convicted of crime or corrupt or illegal practices are disqualified. A person is disqualified if and while he is an elective auditor, or revising assessor, or holds any office of profit other than that of Mayor or Sheriff, or is interested in any contract or employment with or on behalf of the Council. A woman is not disqualified by sex or marriage from being elected a Councillor or Alderman of any County or Borough Council.

N.B.—Clerks in holy orders, and other ministers of religion, are qualified for election as County but not Borough (except London Borough) Councillors or Aldermen.

III. PARISH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Persons eligible are: "Parochial electors," or persons who have resided during the whole twelve months preceding the election in or within three miles of the parish. Persons may be disqualified by receipt of parochial relief, bankruptcy, crime, tenure of a paid office under the Council, or pecuniary interest. Women, married and unmarried, are eligible.

IV. DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS. (URBAN AND RURAL.)

1. *Urban.*—In urban districts, which are boroughs, the Municipal Council is the District Council. Elsewhere, the Urban District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish within the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the district.

2. *Rural.*—The District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish with a union, comprising the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the union, or, if the parish be wholly or partly situate within the area of a county borough or other borough, is qualified to be elected as a Councillor for that borough.

Disqualifications are the same as in III.

V. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

A person is not qualified to be elected a Borough Councillor unless he—

1. Is a Borough Elector of the borough;

2. has, during the whole twelve calendar months preceding the elections, resided in the borough.

The qualifications for Mayor and Borough Alderman are the same as those given in II., 1 and 2.

Women are not disqualified by sex or marriage.

Otherwise the disqualifications are the same as in III.

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 4	0 0 4	8 0 0	8 13 4	3 1 0	0 5 1/2	18 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11 3/4
1 0 0	1 8 0	0 4 2	0 0 9	8 8 0	8 14 0	3 2 3/4	0 5 1/2	18 18 0	1 11 6	0 7 3 1/2	0 1 0 1/2
1 10 0	2 6 0	0 7 0	0 1 1	8 10 0	8 14 2	3 3 3/4	0 5 1/2	19 0 0	1 11 8	0 7 3 3/4	0 1 0 1/2
2 0 0	3 4 0	0 9 0	0 1 3	9 0 0	9 15 0	3 5 1/2	0 6 1/2	20 0 0	1 13 4	0 7 8 1/2	0 1 1 1/2
2 2 0	3 6 0	0 9 1/2	0 1 3 1/2	9 9 0	9 15 9	3 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	30 0 0	2 10 0	0 11 6 1/2	0 1 7 1/2
2 10 4	4 2 0	0 11 1/2	0 1 3 1/2	10 0 0	10 16 8	3 10 1/2	0 6 1/2	40 0 0	3 6 8	0 15 4 1/2	0 2 2 1/2
3 0 0	5 0 0	1 1 1/2	0 2 0	10 10 0	10 17 6	4 0 1/2	0 7 1/2	50 0 0	4 3 4	0 19 2 1/2	0 2 9 1/2
3 3 0	5 3 0	1 2 1/2	0 2 2	11 0 0	11 18 4	4 2 1/2	0 7 1/2	60 0 0	5 0 0	0 1 3 3 1/2	0 3 10 1/2
3 10 0	5 10 0	1 4 1/2	0 2 4	11 11 0	11 19 3	4 5 1/2	0 7 1/2	70 0 0	5 16 8	0 1 6 11	0 3 10 1/2
4 0 0	6 8 0	1 6 1/2	0 2 6	12 0 0	12 0 0	4 7 1/2	0 8 1/2	80 0 0	6 13 4	0 10 9 1/2	0 4 4 1/2
4 4 0	7 0 0	1 7 1/2	0 2 8	12 12 0	12 1 0	4 10 1/2	0 8 1/2	90 0 0	7 10 0	0 14 7 1/2	0 4 11 1/2
4 10 0	7 6 0	1 8 1/2	0 3 0	13 0 0	13 1 8	5 0 0	0 8 1/2	100 0 0	8 6 8	0 18 5 1/2	0 5 5 1/2
5 0 0	8 4 0	1 11 1/2	0 3 3 1/2	13 13 0	13 2 9	5 3 1/2	0 9 1/2	200 0 0	16 13 4	0 3 16 11	0 10 11 1/2
5 5 0	8 9 0	1 12 1/2	0 3 3 1/2	14 0 0	14 3 4	5 4 1/2	0 9 1/2	300 0 0	25 0 0	0 5 15 4 1/2	0 16 5 1/2
5 10 0	9 2 0	1 14 1/2	0 3 3 1/2	14 14 0	14 4 6	5 7 1/2	0 9 1/2	400 0 0	33 6 8	0 7 13 10 1/2	0 1 11 1/2
6 0 0	10 0 0	1 3 0	0 4 0	15 0 0	15 5 0	5 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	500 0 0	41 13 4	0 9 12 3 1/2	0 1 7 4 1/2
6 6 0	10 6 0	1 5 0	0 4 1/2	15 15 0	15 6 3	6 0 1/2	0 10 1/2	600 0 0	50 0 0	0 11 10 9 1/2	0 1 12 10 1/2
6 10 0	10 10 0	1 6 0	0 4 1/2	16 0 0	16 6 6	6 1 1/2	0 10 1/2	700 0 0	58 6 8	0 13 9 2 1/2	0 1 18 4 1/2
7 0 0	11 8 0	1 8 1/2	0 4 3 1/2	16 16 0	16 8 0	6 5 1/2	0 11 1/2	800 0 0	66 13 4	0 15 7 8 1/2	0 2 3 10 1/2
7 7 0	12 3 0	1 10 0	0 4 3 1/2	17 0 0	17 8 4	6 6 1/2	0 11 1/2	900 0 0	75 0 0	0 17 6 13 1/2	0 2 9 3 1/2
7 10 0	12 6 0	1 10 1/2	0 5 0	17 17 0	17 9 9	6 10 1/2	0 12 1/2	1000 0 0	83 6 8	0 19 4 7 1/2	0 2 14 9 1/2

Regulations respecting Passports.

1. APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and inclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W." They must reach the Foreign Office before 5 p.m. on the day prior to that on which the Passport is to be issued.

2. The charge for a Passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 2s. Passports are issued at the Foreign Office, between the hours of 11 and 4 on the day following that on which the application for the Passport has been received, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed. If the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 2s. should in that case accompany the application. *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.*

3. Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects, *viz.*, persons born within His Majesty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II., cap. 21, and 13 George III., cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or recommended to him by some person who is known to him, or (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of these Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary*, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth may also be required in certain cases; (2) in the case of children under the age of 14 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons

naturalised in any of the British Colonies, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office.

5. If the applicant for a Passport be a Naturalised British Subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply *personally* for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalisation returned, to the person who may have verified the declaration, for delivery to the applicant. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond five years from the date of issue. Fresh Passports must then be obtained.

7. A Passport cannot be issued by the Foreign Office, or by an Agent at an outpost, on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

8. Travellers who intend to visit the Russian Empire, the Turkish Dominions, the Kingdom of Roumania, Persia, Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Eritrea, in the course of their travels, must not leave the United Kingdom without having had their Passports *visés* either at the Russian Consulate-General, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 140 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; the Roumanian Consulate-General, 49 Parliament Street, S.W.; the Persian Consulate-General, 122 Victoria Street, S.W.; the Colombian Consulate-General, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; the Venezuelan Consulate, Finsbury Pavement House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; the Haytian Consulate, 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; or the Italian Consulate-General (for Eritrea), 44 Finsbury Square, E.C., respectively, or at one of the other Consulates of those States in the United Kingdom. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country.

N.B.—A statement of the requirements of Foreign Countries with regard to Passports may be obtained upon application to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W."



THE NEW ZEALAND CROSS. N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869.

Adamson, Thomas	... 7 May, 1869	Lingard, William	... 10 March, 1869	Roberts, J. Mackintosh	10 March, 1869
Biddle, Benjamin	... 10 March, 1869	Mace, Francis Joseph	10 March, 1869	Shepherd, Richard	13 March, 1869
Black, Solomon	... 10 March, 1869	Mair, Gilbert	... 7 February, 1870	Wright, Harry	29 June, 1869
Hill, George	... 10 April, 1869	Proctor, George	... 10 March, 1869		



HORSE VEHICLES.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles *s. d.*

The driver may notify, by means approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6d. for any journey not exceeding a mile. *s. d.*

For every additional mile or part of a mile

If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile *s. d.*

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, *1s.*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6d.; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside *s. d.*

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, *2s.*; two-wheeled Cabs. *s. d.*

If above one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-wheeled Cab, 6d.; if a two-wheeled Cab ... *s. d.*

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less *s. d.*

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour or part of quarter of the whole time. *s. d.*

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same. *s. d.*

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE or BY TIME. *s. d.*

LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d.; for each package carried outside the carriage *s. d.*

EXTRA PERSONS: For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person). *s. d.*

WAITING:—By distance; for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6d.; 2 wheels ... *s. d.*

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ... *s. d.*

MOTOR CABS.

The fare payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter* shall be according to the following scale:—

(a) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time, or a journey not exceeding ten minutes *s. d.*

(b) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes:—

(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time, or a journey, not exceeding two and a half minutes ... *s. d.*

(2) For any less period or distance. *s. d.*

In addition to the above the driver may be entitled to charge the following extra payments:—

(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d.; for each package carried outside *s. d.*

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

(2) Extra persons:—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, *s. d.*

the whole journey. *s. d.*

Provided that two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40s.

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40s., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40s.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1908 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 4,826; clarences—animal power 3,649, mechanical power 2,805; omnibuses—animal power 2,155, mechanical power 1,133; tramway cars—mechanical power 2,003, animal power 323; total, 16,894. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal power 10,357, mechanical power 2,049; stage drivers—animal power 3,308, mechanical power 5,314; conductors, 9,752; total, 30,780.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney

carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1908, of 3,142 men examined, 771 were successful. The annual average number of applicants who passed the examination during the past five years was 513. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is 10.99 drivers to 10 carriages; 146 of the drivers are over 70 years of age.

Of lost property, 60,407 articles were deposited, of which 26,571 were claimed by the owners, and £3,719 4s. 9d. awarded to the drivers and conductors.

Tithe Commutation.

THE tithe of produce, the ancient provision for the maintenance of the clergy, was, after various attempts at modification and composition, commuted in 1836 by Act of Parliament to a payment in money. The land was valued, and a modus fixed, based upon the average value of corn for the preceding seven years, and payments, collected half-yearly by the clergy or lay-owners, have since been made on a septennial average. The value fixed amounted in some cases to as much as ten shillings per acre. The better the land for corn-growing, the larger was the sum to be paid, as it was a direct charge upon the corn grown, the prices upon which the Act was based being per quarter—wheat at 56s. 2d.; barley, 31s. 8d.; and oats, 22s. Consequently much land, not being worth the tithe, is now out of cultivation, or let at a price which just covers the charge. An Act passed in 1801 makes it compulsory for the owners of the land, instead of the occupiers, to pay the tithe, which amounts in the aggregate to about four millions annually, of which sum £766,334 is paid to 2,066 lay-owners or impropiators. Extraordinary tithes were an additional charge made, when the Commutation Act was passed, upon hop, fruit, and market-garden grounds. These special industries were so affected by the tax, which in some cases amounted to thirty shillings an acre, that serious resistance against the payment ensued, and an Act was passed in 1886 providing that it should not be levied on land brought under such cultivation after the passing of the Act, but land under these crops at the time was permanently burdened with the impost. The tithe map and apportionment for each parish is deposited with the incumbent and churchwarden. Any one interested therein may have access to the same and obtain extracts by paying 2s. 6d. for inspection, and 3d. for every 72 words contained in the extract. Tithe may, upon the joint application of the land-owner and tithe-owner to the Board of Agriculture, be redeemed for a sum not less than 25 times its amount. This is dependent upon the consent of the Board, and sometimes on that of the Bishop and patron. Town property and building land is often redeemed, agricultural land rarely, the cost being too great.

The average Tithe Rent Charge for the first fifty years from 1836 was £102 9s. 9d., and for the past 73 years (1837-1909) £93 2s. 10½d.

Years.	Wheat. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Tithe Rent-charge.
1836 ...	56 2	31 8	22 0	100 0
1860 ...	53 3	35 7	24 5	110 17 1½
1861 ...	55 4	36 1	23 9	112 3 4½
1862 ...	55 5	35 1	22 7	109 13 6
1863 ...	44 9	33 9	21 2	107 5 2
1864 ...	40 2	29 11	20 1	103 3 10½
1865 ...	41 0	29 9	21 10	98 15 10½
1866 ...	49 11	37 5	24 7	97 7 9½
1867 ...	64 5	39 11	26 0	98 13 3
1868 ...	63 9	43 0	28 1	100 13 8
1869 ...	48 2	39 5	26 0	103 5 8½
1870 ...	46 11	34 7	22 10	104 1 0½
1871 ...	56 8	36 2	25 2	104 15 1
1872 ...	57 0	37 3	23 2	108 4 0½
1873 ...	58 8	40 5	25 5	110 15 10½
1874 ...	55 9	44 11	28 10	112 7 3
1875 ...	45 1	38 5	28 8	112 15 6½
1876 ...	46 2	35 2	26 3	110 14 11
1877 ...	56 9	39 8	25 11	109 16 11½
1878 ...	46 5	40 2	24 4	112 7 5½
1879 ...	43 10	34 0	21 9	111 15 1½
1880 ...	44 4	33 1	23 1	109 17 9½
1881 ...	45 4	31 11	21 9	107 2 10½
1882 ...	45 1	31 2	21 10	102 16 2
1883 ...	41 7	31 2	21 5	100 4 9½
1884 ...	35 8	30 8	20 3	98 6 2½
1885 ...	32 10	30 1	20 7	93 17 3
1886 ...	31 0	26 7	19 0	90 10 3½
1887 ...	32 6	25 4	16 3	87 8 10
1888 ...	31 10	27 10	16 9	84 2 8¾
1889 ...	29 9	25 10	17 9	80 19 8½
1890 ...	31 11	28 8	18 7	78 1 3½
1891 ...	37 0	28 2	20 0	76 3 3¾
1892 ...	30 3	26 2	19 10	75 18 3½
1893 ...	26 4	25 7	18 9	74 15 2½
1894 ...	22 10	24 6	17 1	74 3 9½
1895 ...	23 1	21 11	14 6	73 13 0½
1896 ...	26 2	22 11	14 9	71 9 6¾
1897 ...	30 2	23 6	16 11	69 17 11½
1898 ...	34 0	27 2	18 5	68 14 11
1899 ...	25 8	25 7	17 0	68 2 4¾
1900 ...	26 11	24 11	17 7	66 15 9¾
1901 ...	26 9	25 2	18 5	66 10 9¾
1902 ...	28 1	25 8	20 2	67 3 8¾
1903 ...	26 9	22 8	17 2	67 7 5
1904 ...	28 4	22 4	16 4	69 19 0
1905 ...	29 8	24 4	17 4	69 12 0½
1906 ...	28 3	24 2	18 4	68 12 0½
1907 ...	30 7	25 1	18 10	68 19 6½
1908 ...	32 0	25 10	17 10	69 10 6½
1909 ...	...	...	...	69 18 5½

Architects' Fees.

THE custom is to charge 5 per cent. on the cost of new work, if exceeding £1,000. Below that sum, an increased scale is usual. An increased charge is also made for alterations to existing buildings, and for designs for decorations, fittings, and furniture. If PLANS, &c., are prepared for works which are never carried out, the charge is one-half the above, with a further half per cent. if tenders have been invited and received. These charges do not include negotiations for purchase of site, &c., nor settlement of difficulties with adjacent owners and public authorities, nor taking out quantities. For repetitions a modified charge is usually arranged. The minimum charge per day is three guineas. In all cases, travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the employer in addition to the fees. For furnishing or checking a Schedule of Dilapidations and Estimate the usual charge is 5 per cent. on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Lands Clauses and similar Acts the charge is on Ryde's Scale.

Surveyors' Fees.

SURVEY with plain plan—100 acres and under—by arrangement, according to work required. Over 100 acres, 2s. per acre and expenses; if with finished map, according to amount of embellishment.

VALUATION to fix rent—5 per cent. on first £200, and 2½ on remainder of one year's rental value, and expenses.

TIMBER valuation—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

CROPPING—5 per cent. up to £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

VALUATION for probate—2 per cent. on first £500, and 1¼ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses. But it is now usual to make a bargain for a fixed and moderate sum.

VALUATION of land—6d. per acre, and out-of-pocket expenses. No fee less than 5 guineas.

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Fees.

FOR THE SALE OF FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD ESTATES AND HOUSES AND GROUND LEASES, BY AUCTION OR BY PRIVATE TREATY.—£5 per cent. on the first £100; £2½ per cent. up to £5,000; and on the residue above that sum £1½ per cent.; and the usual commission of £5 per cent. in addition on the amount paid for fixtures, furniture, and effects, and in addition for any disbursements.

FOR LETTING UNFURNISHED HOUSES, OR DISPOSING OF LEASES OTHER THAN GROUND LEASES BY ASSIGNMENT OR OTHERWISE.—Where the term is for three years or less, £5 per cent. on one year's rent; where for more than three years, £7½ per cent. on one year's rent, and (in either case) upon the premium or consideration, £5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, and the commission of £5 per cent. on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind.

FOR LETTING FURNISHED HOUSES, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.—When let for a year or less period, £5 per cent. on the rental. When let for more than a year, £5 per cent. on first year's rent, and £2½ per cent. on rent for remainder of term. Where a property is let, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling will then become chargeable, less the amount pre-

viously paid for letting furnished or unfurnished.

FOR VALUATIONS OR SALE OF FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND OTHER EFFECTS.—For Sale, £5 per cent.; for Valuation, £5 per cent. up to £500, and £2½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR VALUATION OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS FOR PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION.—£2½ per cent. on the first £100, and £1½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR VALUATION OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE, PURCHASE OR MORTGAGE.—£1 per cent. up to £1,000, 5s. per cent. above, on full amount of valuation. In valuations for Mortgage, if an advance is not made, one-third of the above scale, the minimum fee to be £3 3s.

FOR VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION (UNDER THE FINANCE ACT, 1894) OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.—£2½ per cent. on the first £100, and £1½ per cent. on the residue. OF FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, OR LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES—5s. per cent. on amount of valuation. Minimum fee, £3 3s.

FOR NEGOTIATING THE PURCHASE OF ESTATES, HOUSES, AND GROUND LEASES.—£2½ per cent. up to £500, and £1 per cent. beyond that amount.

FOR NEGOTIATING THE TAKING OF FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Half the scale for letting.

FOR LETTING BUILDING LAND.—Amount of one year's ground rent, or by agreement.

FOR MAKING AND EXAMINING INVENTORIES, and making catalogue for auction sale.—From one guinea, according to length, exclusive of expenses.

MAKING schedule of fixtures to attach to lease.—From 1 to 4 guineas, or about 3 guineas per day.

FOR MAKING schedule of dilapidations, and serving notice to repair.—From 2 to 5s. per day.

FOR SETTLING amount of dilapidations—5 per cent. on amount, and out-of-pocket expenses.

RAILWAY, School Board, Corporation, Board of Works, and other compensations—SCALE:—

If the award be for £1,000 the fee chargeable is 18 gs., and for £1,200 19 gs., and so on, each £200 additional earning a further guinea, but no fee less than 7 guineas; and a fee of 3 guineas per day for London valuers, and 5 guineas per day for valuers outside the London area, for attendance in London before jury or arbitrator.

MANAGEMENT of estates, including collection of rents—Tithes—rent charges, ground rents, &c., from 3 to 5 per cent.; cottage property, from 5 to 10 per cent., according to special agreement.

Allowances under Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

The following charges are to be subject to reduction by agreement with the Official Receiver or the trustee, or to increase with the sanction of the Committee of Inspection and the Receiver:—

Brokers.—For inventory not exceeding 5 folios, 20s. 6d.; additional per folio to 20 folios, 1s. 6d.; each folio after 20, 1s. For inventory and valuation.—On the first £100, £2 10s.; for the next £400, £1 5s.; above £400 up to £10,000, £1; above £10,000, 20s. Travelling expenses in addition.

Auctioneers.—For sales by private contract half the above charges for inventory and valuation; for sales by auction (in addition to certain out-of-pocket expenses) of chattel property, 5 per cent. on first £500, 4 per cent. on next £500, above £1,000 2½ per cent.; and of estates in land, including prior valuations for determining amount of reserve bids, on first £500 5 per cent., on next £1,000 2½, above up to £5,000 1¼, and above £5,000 1 per cent. Cost of surveys, dilapidations and specifications, £3 to £5.

Accountants.—For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, including necessary affidavit, £1 rs. to £5 5s. Chief-clerk's time, rs. 6d. to £1 rs. 6d. Other clerk's time, per day of seven hours, 7s. 6d. to 16s. These charges to include stationery, except forms used.

MEDICAL FEES.

Unlike those in most other businesses or professions, the charges made by medical men are assessed upon a sliding scale. All engaged in the profession are supposed to be equal in point of skill, and therefore entitled to charge alike, the tariff depending chiefly upon the residence of doctor or patient. A medical man living in the eastern suburbs of London will perhaps charge but half a crown or three-and-sixpence if waited upon by a patient; but, when he removes to the neighbourhood of Cavendish Square, the fee charged for the first visit will be two guineas, and one guinea for the second and every subsequent visit.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.	RENTALS.		
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	2s. 6d. to 5s. 3s. 6d. to 7s. 5s. to 10s. 6d.		
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	1s. 6d.	2s.	2s. 6d.
Detention per 3 hour	2s. 6d. to 5s. 3s. 6d. to 7s. 5s. to 10s. 6d.		
Letters of Advice	Same charges as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendants on servants	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Midwifery	20s.	25s. to 63s.	30s. to 105s.
Administering Calomel	10s. 6d.	21s.	42s.
CONSULTANTS.			
Advice or Visit alone	21s.	21s.	21s.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21s.	21s. to 42s.	21s. to 42s.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.

Special visits—i.e., of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 2s.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if he send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or

twice a year, and contain but one amount—"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much. The patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge, although medical men, like all others, are liable to err; they, however, are always willing to show their ledgers when requested.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pall, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

Places of Interest and Amusement in London.

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EXHIBITIONS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATRES, AND OTHER PLACES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and not on Sundays, except where otherwise stated.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

ACADEMY, ROYAL, Burlington House, Piccadilly. —Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to 1st Monday in August, from 8 to 7; admission, 1s.; catalogue, 1s. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; admission, 6d.; catalogue, 6d. Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 6; admission, 1s.; catalogue, 6d. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ROYAL, Upper Street, Islington, N. —Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Dairy Show in Oct.; and the following exhibitions in 1910:—Laundry and Clothing in April; Printing and Stationery in May-June; Confectioners in Sept.; Grocers, Sept.; Brewers, Oct.; Shoe and Leather, Nov.; Cycle (Stanley Show) in Nov.; &c.

ART EXHIBITIONS.—*Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society* (Hon. Sec., E. S. Prior, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.).—*Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours* (1804), 51 Pall Mall East. Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and Nov. *Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, 125 Piccadilly; exhibitions open to all artists; March 21 to May 28, 1s. *Royal Society of British Artists*, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, 1s. Exhibitions limited to members' works, April to July and Oct. to Feb., 10 to 6. *New Gallery*, 121 Regent Street, W., Jan. to March, exhibition of Arts and Crafts Society; April to Aug., Annual summer exhibition of works by living Artists; Sept. to Nov., Royal Photographic Society; Nov. and Dec., Society of Portrait Painters, 10 to 6, 1s. *Doré Gallery*, 35 New Bond Street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s. *French Gallery*, 120 Pall Mall, open all the year except Sund. and Bank Hols.; admission, 1s. *Goupil Gallery*, 5 Regent St., Waterloo Place, 1s.; Those not specially mentioned in the preceding or following lists are open at uncertain seasons. The usual period is between the beginning of May and the end of August. There are also some Winter Exhibitions, in addition to the old masters at Burlington House. *The Royal Institute of Oil Painters*, 125 Piccadilly, open from Oct. 10 to Dec. 11; admission, 1s.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square.—National collection of pictures. Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6d. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6.

TATE GALLERY (National Gallery of British Art), Millbank, S.W.—National collection of modern British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6d.; other days free. For hours and Sundays see National Gallery.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross. Series of 1,550 historical portraits. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; on Sundays, free, from 2.30 to 5.30, or until dusk in winter; on Students' days (Thursday and Friday), from 10 to 4 or 5, an admission fee of 6d. is charged.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, S.E.—Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gardens and park of 200 acres. Exhibitions and shows during 1910:—*Festival of*

Empire (probably May, June, and July; Automobile, Kennel Club, poultry, cage birds, cats, flowers and fruit, co-operative, etc.; oratorio performances by Handel Festival Choir; Saturday classical concerts during winter. Admission (unless otherwise advertised), 1s. Trains now run to the door.

EARL'S COURT, S.W.—Taff Reform Exhibition will open the first week in May to October, 1910.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1s.; children half-price; 6d. to the extra rooms.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W.—Jan. and Feb., Roller Skating; March, Motor Soc. Exhibition; April, Ideal Home Exhibition; May, Royal Naval and Military Tournament; June, International Horse Show; July to Sept., various; Oct., Business; Nov., Motor Society; Dec., Roller Skating. SHEPHERD'S BUSH (site of the Franco-British Exhibition).—A Japan-British Exhibition will open the first week in May, to October, 1910.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. Open free on Mondays from 12 noon (Bank Holidays, 10 a.m.), and Wed., Thurs., and Sat. from 10 a.m.; Sundays, from 2 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays, admission 6d., from 10 a.m. Hours of closing, 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to season. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

GARDENS.

BOTANIC, Regent's Park.—Accessible daily from 9 a.m. to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1s.; other days to season ticket holders, or by orders from Fellows. On Sundays from 10.30 a.m. HOME PARK, HAMPTON COURT.—Open free, to pedestrians only.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Free every day. At the west of Hyde Park.

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, free. Week-days, 12 to sunset (June 1 to Sept. 30, 10 to sunset); Sundays 1 to sunset; Bank Holidays 10 to sunset. (Houses 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day. Curator, W. Watson, 197 Kew Road.

TEMPLE, near Fleet St. & Thames Embankment. ZOOLOGICAL, Regent's Park.—Admission from 9 a.m. till sunset; on Monday, 6d.; the rest of the week, 1s.; to children under twelve, all days, 6d.; on Sunday only to Fellows of the Zoological Society and their friends. Illustrate: Official Guide, at entrance gates only, 6d. (by post, 7½d.)

MUSEUMS.

BETHNAL GREEN.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, food, entomology, boots and shoes. Free daily: on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

BRITISH, Bloomsbury.—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, shells, &c.

Entirely free. Open every week-day throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas, from 10 to 6, but in winter months certain galleries are closed at 4 or 5; also open on Sunday afternoons. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. throughout the year. Lighted after dusk by electric light. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, print room, or sculpture gallery, for purposes of research, reference, or study, are granted to persons not under twenty-one on written application to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position. *Print Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 5. *Sculpture Galleries*, open to students holding tickets (for copying statues, &c.), daily from 9 till hour of closing.

BRITISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington.—Open free daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, at 10; Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2.30 to 7; other months, 2 p.m. to week-day closing time. The hours of closing are:—Jan., Nov., and Dec., 4; Feb., 4.30 and 5; Mar. and Sept., 5.30; April to Aug. (inclusive), 6; Oct., 5; also on Mon. and Sat. only, from May 1 to the middle of July, 8; and onwards to end of Aug., 7. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals and meteorites, with a series of specimens forming an introduction to the study of mineralogy. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to draw from specimens, under regulations to be obtained of the Director.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill.—Open free every day (except Christmas Day). Week days:—11 a.m. to 8 p.m. April to September, and 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. October to March. Sundays throughout the year from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, S. Kensington.—(Under the control of the Colonial Office.) Collections illustrating the resources and industries of India and the Imperial Dominions. Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 to 5 in summer, 10 to 4 in winter, free. *Central Stand* in Exhibition Galleries for answering emigrants and other enquirers. *Reference Library and Reading Rooms* contain the principal newspapers and official publications of India and Imperial Dominions. *Scientific and Technical Department*, with extensive laboratories and sample rooms. *British Women's Emigration Association*, *Colonial Nursing Association*, and the *African Society* have offices. The *University of London* is now housed in part of the Imperial Institute buildings.

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 50 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 8.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly.—Open every week-day, free, from 10 to 4,

Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months; on Mon. and Sat., from 10 to 10; on Sundays, from 2 till 7 in summer; rest of year from 2 till dusk. *Curator*, J. Allen Howe.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL, 18 Tufston St., Dean's Yard, S.W., 10 to 4. *Secretary*, D. G. Driver.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Flds.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary, 1st four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 23. Closed during September.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 6d., daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. April to Sept., 11 to 6; Oct. to Mar., 11 to 4.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, South Kensington, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road.—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions: (a) Scientific instruments and apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (b) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (c) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (d) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British patent specifications. Admission free, except to the Library. Days, hours and seasons same as Victoria and Albert, *q.v.*

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—An interesting house, containing pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Turner, etc., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. B.C. 1370, and other art and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, W. L. Spiers.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington.—Museum of ornamental and decorative Art, under the Control of the Board of Education. Entrances in Cornwall Road and Exhibition Road. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Metalwork; Woodwork; Textiles; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Paintings; a Library, and the Department of Circulation. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. to all the departments except the Library, for which a ticket is required, which may be obtained at the entrance; admission, 6d. or by ticket on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays (students' days) from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October, and until 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. The Indian Section, containing collections from the countries forming the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road, open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all the Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circu-

lation Department are open from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April and September; and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July and August.

WALLACE COLLECTION. See Exhibitions.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road.—Open daily from 10 to 4, 3d.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; magnificent re-dos. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6d.; golden gallery, 1s.; crypt, 6d.; ball, 1s.; total, 3s. Service on Sundays at 8, 10.30, 2.15, and 7. Week days at 8, 10, 1.15, 4. (*Services are choral.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament.—Open on week-days at 9.30 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6d., except on Mondays and Tuesdays (open free); wax effigies, 6d. (on Mondays and Tuesdays, 3d.). Services on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10. Evening Prayer at 3. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.15; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward's shrine, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner. St. Margaret's Church, close by, is also worth visiting.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrews, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to dusk, free. Sunday services, 8, 10.30, and 11 a.m. (choral), and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral).

TEMPLE, south side of Fleet Street.—The two halls and church very interesting, as also the gardens; these are generally open to the public during the summer months after 6, and are thoroughly appreciated by the wives and children of working men. Church open on week-days, except Saturdays, from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4, and for service on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master*, Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London (1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 11 and 4 (exc. Wed. 8); Sunday 8.15, 11, 11.45, 3.45 (children), and 7; Saints' Days 8.15 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m. Open free daily (Sundays for service only), 9.30 to 4.30.

ST. ALBAN'S, Brooke Street, Holborn (Ritualistic).—*Vicar*, Rev. R. A. J. Suckling. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; sermon at 4.15; evensong and sermon at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Congregational.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A. Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7. Thursdays at 12.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Rev. W. H. Harwood. Sunday morning at 11; evening, 7; Wednesday evening, 8.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, Mr. Spurgeon's.—(Re-opened free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of re-building, £44,576.) Sunday, 11, 3, and 6.30; Monday and Thursday, 7.30.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater.—Rev. Dr. Clifford. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30; Fridays, 8. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. *Minister*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

GREAT QUEEN STREET.—*Closed*. Services at Lyceum Theatre. Sundays at 11; evening, 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster.—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 9.15 (with short Sermon); Caputinal High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 7.7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Caputinal High Mass, 10.30; Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 8, 9; Caputinal High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15.

THE ORATORY, Brompton.—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass and Sermon, 11; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10. Evening Service, except Saturday, 8. *Holidays*: High Mass and Sermon, 11. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30. Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough; of Messrs. Whitbread in Chiswell Street; of Messrs. Hanbury in Spitalfields; of Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Whitechapel Road; and some others.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly.—British Academy; Royal; Antiquarian; Astronomical; Linnean; Chemical; Geological Societies; Royal Academy Exhibition.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Not open to the public. The Mall and Queen Victoria Memorial.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea.—Opened as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1s. (6d. Saturdays). *Sec.*, G. A. Lumsden.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C.—Newly built by Corporation of London. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Gerald Moira in Great Hall. Orders to view when Court is not sitting daily (except Saturdays) from Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded 1682), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Grounds, and exhibition of relics,

&c., in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 580 Pensioners. *Governor, Field-Marshal Sir George Stuart White, F.R.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.*

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge; Long-room, free. View of the river from the terrace.

DOCKS.—*St. Katharine's, London, East and West India, Commercial, Victoria, &c.*—All accessible by tramway or railway at about 4d. All free.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Magnificent *Home, Colonial, Education, Foreign, and India* Offices, *Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury and War Office*, Whitehall, St. James's Park, and Pall Mall, S.W. *Post Office*, at St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

GUILDHALL. King Street, City.—Grand Civic Hall, where Foreign Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Library and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 6 p.m.; Museum, Art Gallery, 10 to 5, March to Sept.; 10 to 4, Oct. to March. Admission free. *Librarian & Curator*, Bernard Kettle.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, unless either House is sitting, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, from 10 to 4. Admission by tickets, obtainable near the Victoria Tower, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall.

INNS OF COURT.—These are the *Inner Temple and Middle Temple*, Fleet Street; *Gray's Inn*, Holborn; and *Lincoln's Inn*. They are governed by Benchers, under whose superintendence lie the admission and education of students for the Bar, the Calling of Barristers, and regulation of the profession. The following are Inns of Chancery, but have no functions:—*Clement's Inn*, Strand; *Clifford's Inn*, 187 Fleet Street; *Staple Inn*, and *Barnard's Inn*, Holborn.

KENSINGTON PALACE.—The birthplace of Queen Victoria. Open to the public every day (except Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day) from 1st April to 30th Sept., 10 to 6. From 1st Oct. to 31st March, 10 to 4, free. Open on Sundays, 2 to 4, from 1st Oct. to 31st March, and from 1st April to 30th Sept., 2 to 6.

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; summer, 10 to 5, and forenoon of Tuesday. Modern works lent under special conditions to clergy and residents in Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed during certain periods of the year.

MANSION HOUSE, City.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billinggate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Covent Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); *Borough and Spitalfields* (Vegetables, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.); and *Fri. for Horses* and *Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford; and *Cumber-*

land Hay Market, Regent's Park; and *Shadwell* (Riverside Fishmarket).

MONUMENTS.—ALBERT, South Kensington, finest in the country. LONDON, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge; fine views of the City; admission, 3d. DUKE OF YORK'S, St. James's Park; BEACONSFIELD'S, Parliament Square, S.W.; GLADSTONE'S, Strand, W.C.; NELSON'S, Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON'S, Hyde Park Corner; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.—8.30 to 5, and 6.30 to 10; Sundays 3.30 to 10.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane.—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1200. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Domesday Book, autograph letters and MSS. of historical interest, open, Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W.—Promenade Concerts by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, from second week in Aug. to end of Oct. Symphony Concerts throughout year. Concerts on Sundays, afternoon and evening.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.—Royal Choral Society, Boosey Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Performances in Theatre. New Symphony Orchestra and vocal and instrumental concert every Sunday at 3.30. *Manager*, Hilton Carter.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of Queen Victoria, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; frescoes by Leighton, Brangwyn and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT.—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze (Imperial and Colonial) are coined. Admission by order, application for which, to the Deputy Master of the Mint, should be made about 3 weeks in advance.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—*Levees* held here during the season. York House, formerly the residence of the Prince of Wales.

TOWER.—Regalia, Armouries, &c. Admission 6d. to see the Armouries and the Beauchamp Tower; or 6d. to the Jewel House and Beauchamp Tower. Mondays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., free by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Other week-days 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Not open on Good Friday or Christmas Day. *Keeper of Regalia*, General Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, G.C.B.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Contains Portrait Statues of kings. One of our largest and oldest buildings.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones, intended for a banqueting-house. King Charles I. was beheaded here. Now occupied by the Royal United Service Institution.

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

BURNHAM BEECHES.—Magnificent sylvan scenery, purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough, and cheap through tickets are issued from London and Suburban Stations by G.W.R.

CHESHUNT.—Temple Bar (at entrance to Theobald's Park), Cheshunt Great House, Cromwellian relics, &c.

DULWICH.—By S.E. and Chatham Railway. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings

at the old College, daily, from 10 to 4.5, or 6, according to season, free. On Sunday afternoon during summer months.

ENFIELD LOCK.—By G. E. Railway. Royal Small Arms Factory. Visiting days, Monday and Thursday, by order.

EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1s. Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, beaneasts, &c.

GRAVESEND.—Access from London during summer by steamboat (25 miles), and throughout year by three lines of railway: fares 1s. to 2s. Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens* open daily, including Sundays, from April to Oct. Opposite are *Tilbury Docks and Fort*.

GREENWICH.—Royal Naval College, commonly known as *Greenwich Hospital*. The Painted Hall, Nelson's Relics, &c., free on week-days from 10 till 4 or 6, according to time of year, and from 2 on Sundays. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* closed on Fridays and Sundays and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays. *Observatory* only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. Blackheath and Shooter's Hill are close by.

HAMPTON COURT.—Built by Cardinal Wolsey; 15 miles from London; railway fare, 1s. 2½d.; 1s. 10d. return. Beautiful view of river. Trains from Shepherd's Bush. Gardens and splendid collection of pictures, daily, except Friday, summer 10 to 6, winter 10 to 4; and every Sunday, summer 2 to 6, winter 2 to 4. Free.

RICHMOND.—The Park, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham. *Pope's Villa*, Sheen, Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton; boating, fishing, &c. By rail or omnibus. Fare, 1s.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lea. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware mentioned in "Twelfth Night". Great resort for Londoners who include feasting and fishing in their day's enjoyment.

ST. ALBANS.—Abbey recently restored. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, and St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey, powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WINDSOR.—22 miles from London; by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. When open, as to which due notice is given in the Press, the Lord Chamberlain's tickets can always be obtained at the Inspector's Office in the Castle Yard. The charges for admission on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are: Adults, 1s.; children, 6d., excepting to charitable societies, when the charge for admission will be one-half in each case, the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. On Wednesdays and on Bank Holidays no charge is made. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the ticket office, price 1d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to Sept. 30, between

11 and 5; during October, between 11 and 4; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 2.30. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 4.

WOOLWICH.—*Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m. *Royal Arsenal*, *Royal Ordnance Factories*, and *Army Ordnance Dept.*, admission on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 11.30 a.m. and 2 to 4.30 p.m., by order obtained at War Office, Whitehall, or from the Chief Supt. of Ordnance Factories, *Royal Arsenal*, *Woolwich*, for British subjects only; foreigners must apply through their respective Embassies. South Eastern Dockyard Station for Barracks, *Rotunda*, &c., and the Arsenal Station for *Royal Arsenal*.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRES.—*Adelphi* (411 Strand), *Aldwych*, *Alexandra* (Stoke Newington), *Apollo* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Borough* (Stratford, E.), *Britannia* (Hoxton), *Brickton*, *Broadway* (New Cross), *Canary* (Panton St., S.W.), *Coronet* (Notting Hill Gate), *Court* (Sloane Sq., S.W.), *Covent Garden* (Bow Street), *Criterion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Crown* (Peckham, S.E.), *Daily's* (Leicester Square), *Drury Lane* (Catherine Street, W.C.), *Duchess* (Ballham, S.W.), *Duke of York's* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Fulham* (Fulham Road, S.W.), *Gaiety* (Strand), *Garwick* (Charing Cross Rd.), *Globe* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Haymarket*, *His Majesty's* (Haymarket, S.W.), *Kennington*, *King's* (Hammersmith), *Kingsway* (St. Queen St.), *Lyric* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Lyric* (Hammersmith), *Marlborough* (Holloway, N.), *Metropole* (Camberwell Green), *New* (St. Martin's Lane), *Playhouse* (Northumberland Avenue), *Prince of Wales's* (Coventry Street, W.), *Princess's* (152 Oxford St.), *Queen's* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Royalty* (Dean Street, Soho), *Sadler's Wells*, *St. James's* (King Street, S.W.), *Savoy* (Victoria Embankment), *Scala* (Fitzroy Square, W.C.), *Shaftesbury* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Shakespeare* (Clapham Junction), *Standard* (Bishopsgate, E.), *Strand* (Aldwych), *Terry's* (105 Strand), *Vanderbilt* (404 Strand), *Wyndham's* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.).

MUSIO HALLS.—*Alhambra* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *Cambridge* (135 Commercial Street, E.), *Camden* (Camden Town), *Canterbury* (43 Westminster Bridge Road), *Coliseum* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Collins's* (Upper Street, Islington), *Empire* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *London Hippodrome* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.), *Lycium* (Wellington St., Strand), *Metropolitan* (Edgware Road, W.), *Oxford* (14 Oxford Street), *Palace* (Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Paragon* (Mile End Road, E.), *Pavilion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Royal* (242 High Holborn, W.C.), *South London* (London Road, S.E.), *Surrey* (Blackfriars Road, S.E.), *Tivoli* (65 Strand, W.C.), *Willesden Green Empire*, N.W.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn. Entr. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Albemarle	1874	37, Dover Street, W.	1,000	10 Gs. 6 Gs.	Miss Sangster	Ladies and gentlemen.
Almack's	1808	20, Berkeley St., W.	400	7 & 50	Sir Hugh H. Stewart, Bt.	Social.
Alpine	1857	23, Savile Row, W.	No limit	4 Gs. 2 Gs.	J. J. Withers (Hon.)	Interstd. in mnntn. explortn.
Army and Navy	1837	36, Pall Mall	2,400	£40 7 & 100	Major D. Mercer	Officers of Army and Navy.
Arthur's	1863	69, St. James's Street	600	30 Gs. 12 & 12	Col. C. Rawnsley, D.S.O.	Social.
Arts	1875	40, Dover St., W.	500	£15 8 Gs.	Duncan Irvine	Art, literature, and science.
Athenæum	1834	107, Pall Mall	1,200	30 Gs.	H. R. Tedder	Literary, scientific, artistic.
Authors	1892	2, Whitehall Court	700	5 & 3	Col. W. P. Beaumont, V.D.	Literary.
Auxiliary Forces.	1902	2, Whitehall Court	1,000	5 Gs. 3 Gs.	Col. W. P. Beaumont, V.D.	Officers, Aux. & Territ. Forces.
Bachelors'	1881	7 & 8, Hamilton Pl., W.	1,080	30 Gs. 10 Gs.	E. A. Smith	Social, Ladies adm. visitors.
Badminton	1876	100, Piccadilly, W.	1,000	10 Gs. 8 Gs.	P. M. Buchanan	Sporting & coaching club.
Baldwin	1837	79A, Pall Mall	225	10 Gs. 5 Gs.	W. S. Fryer (Hon.)	Social, whist and bridge.
Bath	1864	34, Dover Street, W.	2,000	30 Gs. 10 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social, swimming, &c.
Beefsteak	1767	9, Green Street, W.C.	300	15 Gs. 6 Gs.	James Atfield	Social.
Blenheim	1902	25, King Street, S.W.	2,000	7 & 8	Montague Gips	Social, scientific.
Boodle's	1762	28, St. James's Street	700	30 Gs. 12 Gs.	Capt. H. Wombwell	Social.
Brooks's	1765	38, St. James's Street	650	30 Gs. 12 Gs.	Maj. J. F. Wegg-Prosser	Liberal, social.
Burlington	1866	27, Savile Row	500	5 Gs. 5 Gs.	J. Beavan	{ Amateurs, artists, and collectors of art.
Caledonian	1893	{ 30, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.	1,300	10 Gs. 8, 6, & 5	Frank P. Wilcox	Strictly Scottish.
Canada	1708	29, Eldon Road, W.	200	2 & 1	G. G. Colmer (Hon.)	Canadian birth only.
Carlton	1834	34, Pall Mall	1,800	£50 10 & 6	A. N. Streetfield	Conservative.
Cavalry	1890	127, Piccadilly, W.	1,600	30 Gs. 12 Gs.	Maj. H. R. Darley, D.S.O.	Mounted Forces.
City Carlton	1883	24, St. Swinfin's Lane	1,000	30 Gs. 10 & 5	G. Lawrence	Conservative and Unionist.
City Liberal	1874	Walbrook	800	6 Gs. 4 Gs.	Alfred Bass	Liberal.
City of London	1832	29, Old Broad St., E.C.	800	30 Gs. 10 Gs.	E. Luscombe-Browne	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Cobden	1866	{ Caxton House, Westminster	700	None 1 G.	{ J. A. Murray-Macdonald, M.P.	Free trade, peace, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64, St. James's St., S.W.	700	10 Gs. 7 & 6	Walter Keen	Social.
Conservative	1740	74, St. James's Street	1,300	30 Gs. 10 Gs.	Walter John Hughes	Conservative.
Constitutional	1833	Northumberland Ave.	6,500	15 Gs. 7 Gs.	Captain W. Cleather	{ Political, Constitutional.
Devonshire	1755	50, St. James's Street	1,200	15 Gs. 10 Gs.	Capt. Edgar W. Brodie	Liberal.
East India	1840	16, St. James's Square	2,500	£31 10 Gs.	Ernest H. Maude	{ Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ. Serv. and of A. & N.
Eccentric	1890	22, Shaftesbury Ave.	999	10 Gs. 3 Gs.	J. A. Harrison (Hon.)	Social, Drama, arts.
Eldon	1877	3, Curstort St., W.C.	200	£40 10 & 6	James B. Worger	Legal and social.
Farmers'	1884	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,050	1 G. 2 & 3	H. Trustram Eve	Agricultural and social.
Fly Fishers	1884	25, Piccadilly	450	2 Gs. 1 & 3	C. A. M. Skues	Flyfishers only.
Garrick	1831	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	500	20 Gs. 6 Gs.	Charles J. Fitch	Theatrical, literary, &c.
Golfers	1893	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,000	£3 10 & 6	Col. W. F. Branstoun, V.D.	Social, for golfers.
Green Room	1877	46, Leicester Square	500	6 Gs. 5 Gs.	G. Swan	Dramatic, lit., & artistic.
Gresham	1843	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	475	10 Gs. 10 Gs.	H. S. Cole	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Grosvenor	1883	Piccadilly	3,000	None 10 & 8	Kenneth Stewart	Social. Adm. at Henley.
Guards	1813	70, Pall Mall	600	£30 12 & 6	P. C. Evans	{ Officers Past & Present of 4 Regiments of Guards.
Gun Club, The	1860	Wood L., Notting H.	No limit	£15 10 & 6	J. Sultren Willett	Pigeon shooting.
Huntingham	1882	Fulham, W.	1,700	20 & 8	Maj. F. Egerton Green	Polo and social.
Isthmian	1882	105, Piccadilly	1,500	10 Gs. 10 & 4	Capt. Fredk. Campbell	Urs. Pblc. schls. Army, Nvy.
Jnr. Athenæum	1864	116, Piccadilly	1,200	None 10 Gs.	Henry de Carteret	Social and non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	Pall Mall	2,100	37 Gs. 10 Gs.	Charles Martin	Society Conservative.
Jr. Conservative	1839	43, 44, Albemarle St.	3,000	20 & 4	W. T. Weeks	Conservative and social.
Jr. Constitutional	1837	101, Piccadilly	5,000	10 Gs. 3 & 6	Walter Wakefield	Unionist.
Jnr. Nav. & Mil.	1869	66, Piccadilly	2,800	None 10 Gs.	Com. E. Wickham, R.N.	Com. Officers of H.M. Servs.
Jr. Untd. Serv.	1877	Charles St., St. James's	2,000	£40 8 Gs.	H. A. White	Officers of Army & Navy.
Kennel	1876	St. John's Wood Rd.	300	None 5 Gs.	F. W. Jaquet	For improving breed of dogs.
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1797	Savoy Mansions, W.C.	5,500	£5 2 Gs.	F. E. Lacey	Headquarters of Cricket.
Managers'	1869	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	600	30 Gs. 10 Gs.	Montgomery Martin	Theatrical managers.
Marlborough	1867	Coventry St., W.	2,500	10 Gs. 5 Gs.	C. H. Stone, R.N.	Social.
Motor	1892	{ Whitehall Court, S.W.	1,000	None 1 & 2	{ W. W. Hornsby	Social, and motor locomtn.
Municipal & County	1902	{ S.W.	1,000	None 3 Gs.	{ W. W. Hornsby	Social, municipal officers.
National	1845	1, Whitehall Gardens	600	None 4 & 5	{ Lt.-Col. C. Russell	{ Protestant.
National Liberi.	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.	6,000	Susp. 6 & 3	Donald Murray	Liberal.
Natal. Sports	1862	43, King Street, W.C.	900	£50 6 & 3	L. W. Penn	Social and athletic.
Nav. & Military	1864	34, Piccadilly	2,000	40 Gs. 20 Gs.	S. K. Walpole	Army, Navy, and Marines.
New Club	1893	{ 4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.	950	20 Gs. 7 & 6	{ Kyrie G. Wright	Social.
New Ox. & Cam.	1893	68, Pall Mall, S.W.	850	10 Gs. 10 & 6	Albert Villiers	Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
New University	1893	37, St. James's Street	1,150	20 & 10	R. P. P. Rowe	Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
Northern Counties	1891	2, Savile Row, W.	No limit	None 7 & 5	Bircham Parmeter	Social.
O.P.	1905	{ The Criterion, Jermyn St., W.	800	£1 4 G.	{ J. Davis Smith and S. Greig (Jt. Hon.)	Regular theatre-goers and others con. with Drama.
Oriental	1824	18, Hanover Sq., W.	800	£2 9 Gs.	Col. S. G. Bird, D.S.O.	Social.
Oxford	1877	29, King St., St. James's	500	40 Gs. 10 Gs.	Col. Grimshawe	Social, Ladies as guests.
Oxf. & Camb.	1877	71, Pall Mall	1,750	20 Gs. 9 Gs.	W. Woodstock	Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
Musical	1899	47, Leicester Square	No limit	2 Gs. 3 & 1	{ H. M. Abel (Hon.)	{ Cultivation of chamber music; social.
Phyllis Court.	1884	Henley-on-Thames	1,200	10 Gs. 8 Gs.	R. G. Finlay (Hon.)	River headquarters.
Playgoers'	1884	6, Clement's Inn, W.C.	1,500	1 12 & 1	G. James Sharpe	Regular playgoers.
Polyglot	1905	{ 4, Southampton Row, W.C.	240	£2 1 & 1	George Young	Linguistic attainments.
Portland	1816	9, St. James's Sq., S.W.	300	10 Gs. 10 Gs.	Maj. J. H. Montagu	Non-political.
Pratt's	1842	14, Park Place, S.W.	950	5 Gs. 5 Gs.	Capt. Hon. W. Walsh, M.V.O.	Social.

Name of Club.	Estab- lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem- bers.	Subscription. Entr. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Press	1882	6 & 7, Wine Office Ct. EC	520	1 G. 3 Gs.	G. Booth (Hon.)	Strictly journalistic.
Primrose	1886	4 & 5, Park Pl., St. Jas's	3,500	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Conservative.
Prince's Raoc and Tennis	1883	Knightsbridge	1,500	8 Gs. 7 Gs.	J. H. Saunders.	Social and for practice of these games.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington	1,200	5 Gs. 3 Gs.	A. E. Stoddart	Athletics, rackets, tennis.
Raleigh	1885	10, Regent St., S. W.	800	10 Gs. 10 Gs.	M. W. O'Brien	Social. [Lawnt. &c.
Ranelagh	1884	Barnes, S. W.	2,250	30 Gs. 10 Gs.	John H. Neat	Polo, golf, &c.
Reform	1887	104, Pall Mall, S. W.	1,450	2 Gs. 10 Gs.	Lt.-Col. W. Newbigging	Strictly Liberal.
Rochampton	1902	Rochington Lane, S. W.	1,500	5 Gs. 10 Gs.	C. D. Miller	Polo, golf, croquet, tennis.
Royal Automobile mobile	1897	219, Piccadilly	4,800	20 Gs. 10 Gs.	Julian W. Orde	Intstd. in motor locomotn.
Royal Societies	1894	St. James's St., S. W.	2,500	1 G. 8 Gs.	D. Lewis-Poole (Hon.)	Membr. of learned societies.
R. Water Colour	1884	51, Pall Mall East	250	1 G. 1 G.	P. W. Hayward Butt.	Art conversational, &c.
St. James's	1884	106, Piccadilly	800	20 Gs. 12 Gs.	Capt. C. Percy-Smith	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1, Bridge St., West.	1,150	10 Gs. 10 Gs.	Mrs. H. V. Bailey	Conservative.
Savage	1887	Adolph Terrace, W. C.	600	5 Gs. 5 Gs.	E. E. Peacock (Hon.)	Literature, art, music.
Savile	1893	107, Piccadilly, W.	675	10 Gs. 6 Gs.	G. Duckworth (Hon.)	Social. (drama, & science.
Sesame	1895	28, 29, Dover St., W.	1,170	6 Gs. 6 Gs.	Mrs. Plowden	Ladies and gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12, Hanover Square	1,100	None 1 G.	E. J. Powell	Fat cattle, table poultry and implement show.
Sports	1888	St. James's Sq.	4,000	5 Gs. 6 Gs.	Maj. F. A. B. Talbot	Social, sports, & athletics.
Thatched Hse.	1885	86, St. James's Street	800	10 Gs. 10 Gs.	E. S. Bailey	Non-political.
Travellers'	1886	106, Pall Mall	900	30 Gs. 10 Gs.	Major F. J. Canadini	Travellers.
Turf	1884	106, Piccadilly	550	10 Gs. 12 Gs.	Edward Parsey	Social.
Union	1882	Tratragal Square	1,250	21 Gs. 10 Gs.	Arthur Leslie	Social. Non-political.
United Arts	1905	10, St. James's Street	650	None 3 Gs.	Miss A. E. Graves	Arts.
United Empire	1904	177, Piccadilly, W.	1,650	None 3 Gs.	(Capt. G. Skeffington-Smyth	{ Tariff Reform and Impl.
United Service	1875	116 & 117, Pall Mall	1,600	5 Gs. 10 Gs.	R. Bennett	{ Pref.
United Sports	1883	4, Whitehall Ct., S. W.	800	10 Gs. 10 Gs.	Charles Clark	Comb. amateur officers.
Untd. Univsty.	1902	1, Suffolk Street	1,000	40 Gs. 9 Gs.	E. O. Pope	Social and sporting.
Victoria	1887	Wellington St., W. C.	450	20 Gs. 6 Gs.	G. King (Mangr.)	Mbrs. of Ox. & Cam. Univ.
Wellington	1885	1, Grosvenor Place	1,400	20 Gs. 10 Gs.	G. A. Hart-Dyke	Sporting and social.
Westminster	1904	Whitehall Ct., S. W.	No limit	None 5 Gs.	C. E. Kennedy	Social. Ladies as visitors.
Whites'	1897	37, St. James's Street	No limit	25 Gs. 11 Gs.	H. E. Bu C. Norris	Professional classes.
Whitehall	1886	Horse G'ds Ave., S. W.	600	None 10 Gs.	John Hodgkin	Social. Non-political.
Windham	1828	23, St. James's Square	700	31 Gs. 5 Gs.	Lt.-Col. C. Hope Willis	Social.
Yorick	1889	29 & 30, Bedford St., w.c.	300	2 Gs. 2 Gs.	A. C. R. Carter (Hon.)	Literature, drama, arts.

Ladies' Clubs in London.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscrip-tion. Entr. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Albemarle	1874	37, Dover Street, W.	1,000	10 Gs. 6 Gs.	Miss Sangster	Ladies and gentlemen.
Alexandra	1884	1, Grosvenor St., W.	800	2 Gs. 5 Gs.	Miss Boyd	Ladies of position only.
Automobile	1903	Clarendon's Hotel	450	10 Gs. 5 Gs.	Miss d'Esterre Hughes	Social. Motor locomotn.
Bath	1894	26, Berkeley St., W.	500	10 Gs. 7 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social. Swimming.
Empress	1897	26, Dover Street, W.	2,250	5 Gs. 5 Gs.	J. M. Floyd	Ladies of social position.
Ladies A. & N.	1902	Burlington Gdns., W.	3,400	3 Gs. 5 Gs.	Mrs. G. A. Dundas	Ladies, social.
„ Athenaeum	1902	37, Dover St., W.	1,150	3 Gs. 5 Gs.	Mrs. Fitz Clarence	Ladies, social.
„ Empire	1906	1, Grosvenor St., W.	1,150	3 Gs. 5 Gs.	Miss Alice M. Smith	Ladies, social.
„ Imperial	1906	17, Dover St., W.	2,300	5 Gs. 5 Gs.	Mrs. Elderton	Social & Political (C. & U.).
„ Park	1905	33, Parkside, S. W.	2,000	5 Gs. 4 Gs.	Lady Wolseley	Ladies, social.
Lyceum	1904	128, Piccadilly, W.	2,479	2 Gs. 4 Gs.	Miss Constance Smalley	Arts.
„ Hay Hill Berkeley Square, W.	1899		2,000	2 Gs. 1 G.	Mrs. Rice	Social.
New Victorian	1906	30A, Sackville St., W.	400	2 Gs. 2 Gs.	Mrs. Smart	Ladies, social.
Pioneer	1892	5, Grafton St., Pica- cadilly, W.	550	3 Gs. 3 Gs.	Lady Hamilton	{ Temperance. Gentlemen as visitors.
Sesame	1895	28, 29, Dover St., W.	1,170	6 Gs. 6 Gs.	Mrs. Plowden	Ladies and gentlemen.
United Arts	1905	10, St. James's Street	650	None 3 Gs.	Miss A. E. Graves	Arts.
University	1887	4, George Street, } Hanover Sq., W. }	No limit	1 G. 5 Gs.	Miss Brimmell	University and medical.
Writers'	1892	10, Norfolk St., Strand	No limit	1 G. 2 Gs.	Miss L. R. Mitchell	{ Literary, journalistic and social.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, &c., IN U.K.

Year.	Tea.	Coffee.	Cocoa.*	Sugar.	Tobacco.†
	lb.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	lb.
1897	231,328,156	243,724	35,929,725	27,890,045	69,833,702
1898	235,353,767	246,540	38,451,307	29,828,566	73,531,294
1899	242,506,079	259,949	39,377,972	29,879,101	76,693,467
1900	249,751,032	260,425	44,569,740	31,427,156	80,084,923
1901	255,824,617	283,606	49,882,354	33,894,370	78,402,082
1902	254,398,837	255,567	53,688,597	30,735,324	80,682,405
1903	255,327,559	268,820	51,042,005	30,105,729	81,883,527
1904	256,467,452	257,540	55,286,457	31,576,326	83,377,585
1905	258,776,914	257,612	54,872,220	28,567,758	84,824,693
1906	269,503,175	255,679	52,617,249	32,261,231	86,105,272

* Raw and prepared.

† Manufactured and unmanufactured.

Principal Recognised Yacht Clubs of the United Kingdom.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club-House.	Date of Instit.	Date of Admty. Wmtd.	Subscription.		Secretary.
					Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Yacht Socy.	Cowes	Cowes	1812	1839	£205	£20	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O., R.N.
— Albert	Southsea	Southsea	1854	1865	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Capt. P. Gilbert Jones, R.N.
— Alfred	Kingston	(None)	1864	1870	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	J. B. Stephens (Hon.).
— Anglesy	Menai Strs.	Beaumaris	1802	1865	2 Gs.	1 G.	Capt. P. G. Langdon, R.N.
— Canoe Club	Trowlock Is.	Trowlock Island	1866	..	2 Gs.	2 G.	C. E. Browne.
— Channel Islands	Jersey	St. Helier's, Jersey	1853	1857	£2	£2	N. R. Winstanley (Hon.).
— Cinque Ports	Dover	Marine Parade, Dover	1872	1872	None	3 Gs.	Frederick Finnis.
— Clyde	Hunter's Quay	Hunter's Quay	1867	1867	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	Jt. Secs., 180 Hope St., Glas-
— Corinthian	Port Victoria	Port Victoria & Burnham	1872	1884	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	T. G. F. Winsor, 72 Mark Lane.
— Cork	Queenstown	Queenstown	1720	1831	£7	£3.10s.	J. Stratford Cummins.
— Cornwall	Falmouth	Green Bank Ter., Falm.	1872	1872	None	2 Gs.	Robert G. Borne.
— Cruising	London	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.	1880	1902	3 Gs.	1 G.	Donald C. L. Cree (Hon.).
— Dart	Dartmouth	Kingswear	1866	1900	1 G.	2 Gs.	C. A. Robinson.
— Dee	Holyhead	16, Rumbold Pl., Liverpool	1845	1847	..	1 G.	C. A. Robinson.
— Dorset	Weymouth	Weymouth	1875	1875	7 Gs.	4 Gs.	F. E. Simmonds.
— Eastern	Fth. of Forth	22, Queen St., Edinburgh	1836	1836	2 Gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken (Hon.).
— Engineer	Chatham	Chatham	1846	1872	30s.	£4.10s.	(Address: Brompton Barcks.).
— Forth	Grauton	Grauton	1868	1882	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	R. Garrick Angus.
— Harwich	Harwich	Three Cups, Harwich	1845	1845	1 G.	1 G.	John Paterson.
— Highland	Oban	Oban	1881	1881	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
— Irish	Kingstown	Kingstown, Co. Dublin	1846	1846	£10	5 Gs.	Herbert Dudgeon (Hon.).
— Large	Clyde	23, Bath Street, Largs	1882	..	..	1 G.	Peter Morris.
— Mersey	Liverpool	8, Bedford Rd., Rock Ferry	1844	1844	2 Gs.	2 G.	W. P. Davidson (Hon.).
— Munster	Monkstown, Co. Cork	(None)	1872	1892	1 G.	1 G.	H. H. Hayes.
— Norfolk & Suffolk	Lowestoft	Lowestoft	1850	1868	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	A. Townley Clarkson.
— North of Ireland	Belfast Lgh.	Cultra	1898	1901	30s.	30s.	R. B. Workman.
— Northern	Rothessy	Rothessy	1821	1831	£3	£3	T. F. Donald.
— Plymouth Corin.	Plymouth	17, Lockyer St., Plymouth	1877	1892	1 G.	1 G.	William Earl.
— Portsmouth Corin.	Portsmouth	Western Parade, Southsea	1880	1880	None	3 Gs.	Mrs. J. A. Miall (Hon.).
— St. George's	Kingstown	Kingstown	1898	1845	£15	£4	D. Henry Bailey.
— Southampton	Southampton	Southampton	1875	1877	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. A. E. Hussey.
— Southern	Pier, Southampton	Pier, Southampton	1837	1840	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Capt. G. H. Gason.
— South Western	Plymouth	West Hoe, Plymouth	1890	1898	2 Gs.	1 G.	G. F. Watson.
— Tay	Firth of Tay	Broughty Ferry	1835	1837	2 Gs.	2 G.	R. Brown.
— Temple	Ramsgate	Hotel Cecil and Ramsgate	1857	1857	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. J. Davidson.
— Thames	London	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1823	1824	None	8 Gs.	Capt. J. E. H. Orr.
— Torbay	Torquay	Torquay	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	C. S. Wollen (Hon.).
— Ulster	Bangor	Bangor, Co. Down	1860	1870	5 Gs.	2 Gs.	E. F. Patterson (Hon.).
— Victoria	Ryde	Ryde	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Jas. Henry Lead.
— Welsh	Carmarvon	Carmarvon	1847	1847	3 Gs.	1 G.	W. R. Jones (Hon.).
— Western of Engin.	Plymouth	The Hoe, Plymouth	1827	1824	7 Gs.	£5	Maj. A. Annerly Oorder.
— Western of Scotl.	Clyde	(105, West George St., Glasgow)	1875	1835	1 G.	2 Gs.	A. Herbert Aspin.
— Windermere	Windermere	Windermere	1850	1857	2 Gs.	10 Gs.	F. Croft.
— Yorkshire	Hull	62, Whitefriar Gate, Hull	1827	1827	2 Gs.	1 G.	Arthur Mills.
— Alexandria	Southend	Southend	1873	1881	None	12 Gs.	Arthur Allen (Hon.).
— Bembridge Sail- ing Club	Solent	Bembridge, L.W.	1836	..	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. Stuart Little.
— Bristol Channel	Bristol Ch.	Mumbles	1875	..	2 Gs.	2 G.	T. C. Griffiths.
— British Motor	London and Belfast	Coventry Street, W.	1904	1905	None	£3.5 Gs.	R. B. Robinson.
— Boat Club	Belfast	Calshot	1887	..	£3	£3	W. Campbell.
— Castle	Calshot	Burnham-on-Crouch	1872	..	£2	2 Gs.	[D. McMeekin.
— Eastern of England	Fth. of Forth	23, South St. Andrew St., Edinburgh	1882	..	2 Gs.	2 G.	C. Edgar Muir.
— Forth Corinthian	Southamp- ton Water	Hythe Pier	1893	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Capt. R. T. Dixon.
— Hythe	Lytham	Central Beach, Lytham	1890	..	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	J. Elton (Hon.).
— Lytham	Rochester	Bull Hotel, Rochester	1880	..	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	J. A. Wheeler.
— Midway	Notley	"Enchantress"	1905	1905	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	Lt.-Col. W. A. Jupp.
— Motor	Clyde	Greenock	1873	..	5 Gs.	1 G.	R. L. Scott.
— Mudhook	Southend	Southend	1903	..	1 G.	1 G.	C. Gillson.
— New	Solent	Seaview	1889	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	H. C. Mandslay.
— Seaview	Yarmouth	Yarmouth I. of W.	1878	1902	..	2 Gs.	Maj. F. L. Donaldson (Hon.).
— Solent	I. of W.	Yarmouth I. of W.	1878	1902	..	2 Gs.	Maj. F. L. Donaldson (Hon.).

ILLEGITIMACY.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5s. a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning

the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A menial servant found to be *enclave* may be summarily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enclave* renders the employer liable to an action.

Many of the Libraries are also open on Sundays.

ACTON.—(1898), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
BALHAM.—See WANDSWORTH.
BARKING.—(1888), East Street, 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.
BATTERSEA.—(1887), Central, Lavender Hill.
Branches, Lurline Gdns., Queen's Rd., and
Lanmas Hall, Bridge Rd. West. 8 A.M. to 10
P.M.
BERMONDSEY.—(1887), Central, Spa Rd.; Lower
Road (1889), and Tooley St. 9 A.M. to
9.30 P.M.; Wed., 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
BETHNAL GREEN.—London Street, N.E. 10 A.M.
to 10 P.M.
BISHOPSGATE INST.—Bishopsgate Street With-
out. Lending Lib., 10 to 7, Sat. 10 to 2; Ref.
Lib., 10 to 7, Sat. 10 to 4; News, 10 to 9.30.
BISHOP'S PARK PAVILION, FULHAM.—10 A.M.
till dusk.
BRENTFORD.—(1889), News-room and Reading-
room, 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Lending Library, 10
A.M. to 9 P.M.; Ref. Dept., 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
BRITISH MUSEUM.—See p. 402.
CAMBERWELL.—(1889), Central, Peckham Road;
Livesey, 682 Old Kent Rd.; *Dulwich*, Lordship
Lane; *Nunhead*, Gordon Rd.; *North Camber-
well*, Wells St.; *Minet* (jointly with Lambeth),
Knatchbull Rd., Camberwell. 9 A.M. to
10 P.M.
CHELSEA.—(1887), Manresa Road, 9 A.M. to
10 P.M.
CHISWICK.—(1890), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
CLAPHAM.—See WANDSWORTH.
CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE.—Golden Lane, E.C.
10 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sat. till 3. 69 Queen St.,
Chapside, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Sat. till 3. Bridge
Lane, E.C., 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Sat. till 2 P.M.
Radnor St., St. Luke's, 12 noon to 2.15, and
5.30 to 9 P.M.; Saturdays, 12 noon to 3 P.M.
EALING.—(1883), Central, Walpole Park; *W. Eal-
ing* branch, Melbourne Avenue, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
EAST HAM.—Central (Carnegie), High Street,
South; *Passmore Edwards*, Plashet Grove;
Carnegie, Romford Rd., Manor Park, 9 A.M. to
10 P.M.; *Public*, Elizabeth St., N. Woolwich,
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sat. to 1.
EDMONTON (Lamb and Keats' Memorial).—(1891),
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
FINSBURY.—(1887), Skinner St., Clerkenwell, E.C.
8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Penton St., Pentonville, N.,
12 to 12.30 and 5 to 9.30 P.M.; St. Sepulchre, 48,
St. John Street, Smithfield, 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
FOREST HILL.—Lending, 10 A.M. to 9 P.M.; News-
room, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
FULHAM.—(1886), Central, 598 Fulham Rd., S.W.
Branches, 132 Wandsworth Bridge Rd., and
292 Lillie Road, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
GUILDHALL.—(See p. 406).
HACKNEY.—(1908), Mare St., N.E., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
HAMMERSMITH.—(1887), Central, Brook Green
Rd. *Branches*, Ravenscourt Park, W., Ux-
bridge Rd., W., and College Pk., N.W. 9 A.M.
to 10 P.M.
HAMPSTEAD.—(1893), Central, Finchley Road.
Children's, Arkwright Road; *Kilburn Branch*,
Cotleigh Road, West End Lane; *Belsize Branch*,
Antrim St.; *West End Branch*, Sarre Road;
Heath Branch, Worsley Road; *Open-air News-
paper Stand*, South End Green (near Hamp-
stead Heath—North London—Railway Station).
9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
HARLESDEN.—Craven Park Rd., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
HOLBORN.—198 High Holborn, W.C., and 10 John
Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
KENSAL RISE.—Bathurst Gardens, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

KENSINGTON.—(1887), Central, High Street, Ken-
sington. *Branches*, 108 Ladbroke Grove (open
on Sun., 4 to 9 P.M.) and Old Brompton Road,
S.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
KILBURN.—(1894), Salusbury Road, N.W., 9 A.M.
to 10 P.M.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—(1881), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
LAMBETH.—(1886), Central (Tate), Brixton Oval;
Branches, South Lambeth Rd.; Knight's Hill
Rd., West Norwood; (*Durning*) Kennington
Cross; 74 Lower Marsh; Minet, Knatchbull
Rd., Gipsy Hill & Carnegie, Herne Hill Rd.
9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
LEWISHAM.—(1901), Central, High St. *Branches*,
Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill; Manor House,
Old Rd., Lee, Lower Sydenham, Brockley, and
Hither Green, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
LEYTON.—(1891), Central, High Rd.; *Branches*,
Leytonstone and Lea Bridge, 10.30 A.M. to
9.30 P.M.
PADDINGTON.—(1890), 666 Harrow Rd., W., 9 A.M.
to 10 P.M.; 7 Bishop's Road, W., Mon., 3.30 to
7 P.M.; other week-days, 11 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.
and 3.30 to 7 P.M.
PENGE.—(1891), Oakfield Rd., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
POPLAR.—(1890), High St., Poplar, E.; *Brom-
ley* (1891), Brunswick Rd.; *Bow* (Passmore
Edwards, 1896), Roman Rd.; *Cubitt Town*,
Strattondale St. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
PUTNEY.—See WANDSWORTH.
RICHMOND.—(1879), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE.—Bride Lane,
E.C. (32,479 vols.), General Lib., 10 to 7; Satur-
days, 10 to 2. Techn. Lib., 10 to 8; Sat., 10 to 2.
SHOREDITCH.—(1891), *Hozton*, Pitfield St., N.;
Haggerston, Kingsland Rd., N.E., 9.30 A.M. to
10 P.M.
SOUTHWARK.—Central, Walworth Rd. (1893); 7-12
Borough Road (1899); 178 Blackfriars Road,
S.E. (1894); Southwark Bridge Road (1894); and
New Kent Road (1907), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
STEPNEY.—*Borough Reference Library* (1906),
Bancroft Rd., E.; *Limehouse* (1901), 638 Com-
mercial Road, E.; *Mill End* (1902), Bancroft
Road, E.; *St. George's* (1898), 235 Cable St.,
E.C., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; *Whitechapel* (1892),
77-80, High Street, 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
STOKE NEWINGTON.—(1890), Church Street,
9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
STREATHAM.—See WANDSWORTH.
TOOTING.—See WANDSWORTH.
TWICKENHAM.—(1882), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
WANDSWORTH.—Lending, 10 to 8; Reference, 10
to 9.30; News, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Wandsworth*,
(1883), 38 West Hill; *Branches*, Allfarthing
Lane; Garratt Lane, Earlsfield; *Clapham* (1887),
1 North Side; *Putney* (1887), 5, Disraeli Rd.;
Streatham (1889), 63, High Rd.; *Branch*, Ramsden
Rd., Balham; *Tooting* (1902), Mitcham Rd.
WEST HAM.—(1890), Central, Water Lane, Rom-
ford Rd., E. *Branch Libraries*, Barking Rd.,
Canning Town, North Street, Plaistow, and
Prince Regent's Lane, Custom House, E.
9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
WESTMINSTER.—Buckingham Palace Rd.; Great
Smith St.; 115, St. Martin's Lane; South
Audley St. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
WILLESDEEN GREEN.—High Road, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
WIMBLEDON.—(1883), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
WOOLWICH.—(1896), Central, William St.; *District
Libraries*: Plumstead (High St.), 9 A.M. to
10 P.M.; Eltham (High St.), 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.;
North Woolwich (Francis St.), 12 noon to 9 P.M.

- Academy—53 Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 Adelaide Advertiser—56 Fleet St.
 Adelaide Observer—80 Fleet St., E.C.
 Advocate of India—17-18 Basinghall Street, E.C.
 Agriculturalist—8 Breams Bldgs, E.C.
 Amateur Gardening—148 Aldersgate St.
 Architect—Ludgate Circus.
 Army & Navy Gaz.—22 Essex St., W.C.
 Athenaeum—11 Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Autocar—20, Tudor Street, E.C.
 Baptist—6 Creed Lane, E.C.
 Bazaar, Exchange and Mart—Drury Lane, W.C.
 Bham Even. Dispatch—33, Bride St.
 Bham Gaz. & Express—28, Bride St., E.C.
 Birmingham Post—83 Fleet St., E.C.
 Black and White—63 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Bd. of Trade Journal—Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Bombay Gazette—Trafalgar Bldgs., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 Bookseller—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
 Bradford Telegraph—62 Ludgate Hill.
 Bristol Evening News—59 Fleet St.
 Bristol Mercury, &c.—174 Fleet St., E.C.
 Bristol Observer—59 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Bristol Western Daily Press—59 Fleet St.
 British Congregationalist—125 Fleet Street, E.C.
 British Jnl. of Nursing—11 Adam St., W.C.
 British Medical Journal—429 Strand.
 Broad Arrow—Temple Avenue, E.C.
 Builder—4 Catherine St., Strand, W.C.
 Building News—Clement's Ho., W.C.
 Bystander—Tallis Ho., Tallis St., E.C.
 Canada—34 Norfolk St., W.C.
 Capitalist—11-12 Clements Lane, E.C.
 Catholic Times—8 Bouverie St., E.C.
 Chemical News—16 Newcastle St., E.C.
 Christian Globe—185 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Chung Ngai San Po—135 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Church Family N.—Tavistock St., W.C.
 Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.
 Citizen—63 Fleet Street, E.C.
 City Press—148 and 149 Aldersgate St.
 City Review—17 Coleman Street, E.C.
 Civil Service Gazette—12 Fetter Lane.
 Civilian—76 & 78 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.
 Coal Merchant, &c.—105 Strand, W.C.
 Colliery Guardian—363 Farnival St.
 Commercial Motor—13 Rosebery Av.
 Country Life—7 Tavistock St., W.C.
 County Gentleman & Land & Water—Dane St., High Holborn, W.C.
 Court Journal—161 Strand, W.C.
 Critic—4 Moorfields, E.C.
 Cycling—715 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
 Daily Chronicle—36 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Daily Express—31, Bride Street, E.C.
 Daily Graphic—Milford Lane, Strand.
 Daily Mail—Carmelite House, E.C.
 Daily Mirror—12 Whitefriars St., E.C.
 Daily News—20 Bouverie Street, E.C.
 Daily Telegraph—141 Fleet St., E.C.
 Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
 Draper's Record, 155 Cheapside.
 Dublin Evening Tel.—211 Strand.
 East Anglian Free Times—149 Fleet St.
 Economist—Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
 Educational Times—89 Farringdon St.
 Egyptian Gazette—36 New Broad St.
 Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 Electrician—1, 2 & 3 Salisbury Ct., E.C.
 Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, Strand.
 Engineer—33 Norfolk St., W.C.
 Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford St., W.C.
 English Churchman—174 Strand, W.C.
 English Mechanic—Clement's House, Strand, W.C.
 Era (The)—5 Tavistock St., Strand, W.C.
 Evening News—(See "Daily Mail").
 Evening Standard & St. James's Gaz.—Shoe Lane, E.C.
 Family Doctor—239 Strand, W.C.
 Farm and Garden—148 Aldersgate St.
 Farm, Field and Fireside—3 Wellington St., Strand, W.C.
 Farmer and Stockbreeder—6 Essex St. Field—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Finance—20 Union Court, E.C.
 Financial News—22 St. Victoria St.
 Financial Standard—20 Union Ct., E.C.
 Financial Times—72 Coleman St., E.C.
 Financier and Bullionist—54 Wool Exchange.
 Fishing Gazette—19 Adam St., W.C.
 Freeman's Journal—221 Strand, W.C.
 Free Press—5 Whitefriars St., E.C.
 Gardeners' Chronicle—47, Wellington St., Covent Garden, W.C.
 Gardener's Mag.—148 Aldersgate Street.
 Gardening Illustrated—17 Farnival St., E.C.
 Gentlewoman, The—70 Long Acre, W.C.
 Glasgow Herald—122 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Glasgow Weekly Mail—173 Fleet St.
 Graphic—35 Strand, W.C.
 Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C.
 Guardian—19 King Street, W.C.
 Health—358 Strand, W.C.
 Health & Home—10 Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Homeopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
 Homeward Mail—65 Cornhill, E.C.
 Hongkong Daily Press—131 Fleet St.
 Hospital—28 Southampton St., W.C.
 Illust. London News—172 Strand, W.C.
 Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News—172 Strand, W.C.
 Indian Daily News—3 Whitefriars St., E.C.
 Insurance, Banking, and Financial Review—4 & 5 Newman St., W.
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—165 Strand, W.C.
 Jewish Chronicle—2 Finsbury Sq., E.C.
 John Bull—67 Long Acre, W.C.
 Journal of Education—3 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 Knowledge & Illus. Scientific News—17 Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Labour News—10 Farringdon Avenue.
 Ladies' Field—7 Southampton St., W.C.
 Lady—23 & 40 Bedford Street, Strand.
 Lady's Pictorial—172 Strand, W.C.
 Lancet—423 Strand, W.C.
 Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex St., W.C.
 Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Leeds Mercury—65 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Literary World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Life Stock Journal—8 Breams Bldgs, E.C.
 Liverpool Courier—64 Fleet St., E.C.
 Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury.
 Liverpool Echo—Liverpool Weekly Mercury—and Liverpool Weekly Post—138 Fleet St., E.C.
 Lloyd's Weekly News—12 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.
 London Gazette—19 May's Buildings, W.C.
 London Opinion—36 Southampton St., Strand, W.C.
 Manchester Courier—69 Fleet St., E.C.
 Manchester Weekly Times—Do.
 Manchester Guardian—54 Fleet St.
 Mark Lane Express—3 Wellington St.
 Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
 Medical Times—Basinghall St., E.C.
 Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet St., E.C.
 Melbourne Leader—160 Fleet St., E.C.
 Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet Street.
 Methodist Times—125 Fleet St., E.C.
 Mining Journal—46 Queen Victoria St.
 Money—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 Money Market Review—2, Nicholas Passage, E.C.
 Morning Advertiser—127 Fleet St.
 Morning Leader—Stoncutter St., E.C.
 Morning Post—246 Strand, W.C.
 Motor—715 Rosebery Av., E.C.
 Motor Boat—715 Rosebery Av., E.C.
 Municipal Journal—12 Salisbury Sq., E.C.
 Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.
 National Temperance Quarterly—34 Paternoster Row.
 Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C.
 Nav. & Mil. Record—47 Fleet St., E.C.
 Newcastle Chronicle—34 Fleet St., E.C.
 News of the World—30 Bouverie Street, E.C., & 176 Fleet Street, E.C.
 North Mail & Northern Weekly Leader—83 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Notes and Queries—11 Bream's Bldgs.
 Nursing Mirror—28 Southampton St., Strand, W.C.
 Nursing Times—St. Martin's St., W.C.
 Observer—125 Strand, W.C.
 Omnipot.—56 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
 Outlook—167 Strand, W.C.
 Overland Mail—65 Cornhill, E.C.
 Pall Mall Gazette—Newton Street, High Holborn, W.C.
 Penny Illustrated Paper—172 Strand.
 People—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
 Photography—20 Tudor Street, E.C.
 Primitiv.—Methodist Leader—73 Farlington Street, E.C.
 Progress (Braille type)—205 Great Portland Street, W.C.
 Public Opinion—125 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Publishers' Circular—19 Adam Street, W.C.
 Punch—10 Rouverie Street, E.C.
 Quarry—30 & 31 Farnival Street, W.C.
 Quay—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Railway News—22 Temple Ch. E.C.
 Railway Times—12 Norfolk St., W.C.
 Record—2 Red Lion Court, Fleet St.
 Referee—Victoria House, Tudor St.
 Regiment—715 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
 Reynolds's Newspaper—8 Temple Av.
 Saturday Review—33 Southampton St.
 School Government Chron.—21 New Bridge Street, E.C.
 Seafman—45 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Sheffield Daily Telegraph—Sheffield Weekly News—The Week—Weekly Telegraph—Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—181 Fleet St., E.C.
 Shipping Gazette and Lloyd's List—5 New Street Square, E.C.
 Shipping List—13 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 Sketch—472 Strand, W.C.
 South Africa, Winchester Ho., E.C.
 South Australian Chronicle—160 Fleet Street, E.C.
 South Wales Dly. News—150 Fleet St.
 Spectator—1 Wellington Street, W.C.
 Sphere—6 Great New Street, E.C.
 Sport—211 Strand, W.C.
 Sporting Life—27 St. Bride Street.
 Sporting Times—55 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Sports Argus—13, Bride St., E.C.
 Sportsman—139 and 140 Fleet St., E.C.
 Stage—16 York Street, W.C.
 Standard—104 Shoe Lane, E.C.
 Star—Stoncutter Street, E.C.
 Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
 Statist—51 Cannon Street, E.C.
 Sunday School Chronicle & Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 Sunday Times—7 Essex Street, Strand.
 Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street.
 Sydney Mail—40 King St., Cheapside.
 Sydney Morning Herald—40 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
 Sydney Telegraph—160 Fleet St., E.C.
 Tablet—10 Henrietta Street, W.C.
 Teller—6 Great New Street, E.C.
 Territorial Service Gazette—21 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Times (and Times Weekly Edition)—Printing House Square, E.C.
 Times of Ceylon—27 Mincing Lane, E.C.
 Times of India—121 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Truth—Carters Street, S.W.; 10 Bolt Court, E.C.
 Vanity Fair—33 Strand, W.C.
 War Cry—79 Portress Road, N.W.
 Weekly Budget—Red Lion Ct., E.C.
 Weekly Dispatch—3 Tallis St., E.C.
 Weekly Times—Clement's Inn Passage, Kingsway, W.C.
 Western Mail—176 Fleet Street.
 Western Morning News—47 Fleet St.
 Westminster Gazette—Salisbury Sq., Fleet Street, E.C.
 Whitehall Review—Whitehall Ho., Charing Cross, S.W.
 World—1 York Street, Covent Garden.
 Yorkshire Daily Obs.—150 Fleet St.
 Yorkshire Post—Yorkshire Evening Post—Yorkshire Weekly Post—171 Fleet Street, E.C.

Racing Calendar, 1910.

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(Steeplechase Meetings in italics.)

	No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.
JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.			
3 Birmingham	1	1 Alexandra Park	2	1 Leicester	2	1 Lincoln Spring M.	1
4 Wye	1	4 Warwick Spring M.	2	4 Sandown Park	2	1 Liverpool Spring M.	1
4 Gatwick	1	6 Leicester Spring M.	2	7 Birmingham	2	22 Nottingham Sp. M.	1
7 Haydock Park	2	7 Bogside Spring M.	2	7 Plumpton	1	8 Kempton Pk. Easter M.	1
7 Plumpton	2	8 Newbury Spring M.	2	11 Hurst Park	1	8 Birmingham Easter M.	1
10 Wolverhampton	2	12 Newmarket Craven M.	2	11 Lingfield	2	8 Newcastle Spring M.	1
12 Windsor	2	15 Derby Spring M.	2	11 Haydock Park	2	31 Catterick Bridge Sp. M.	1
14 Hurst Park	2	15 Epsom Spring M.	2	11 Manchester	2	31 Croxton Park	1
17 Manchester	2	19 Pontefract Spring M.	2	11 Newbury	2	1 Kempton Park	1
19 Newbury	2	21 Sandown Park Spr. M.	2	21 Windsor	2	2 Ludlow Club	1
21 Lingfield	2	22 Stockton Spring M.	2	21 Doncaster Hunt M.	1	2 Shincleife	1
24 Nottingham	2	26 Newmarket 1st Sp. M.	4	23 Leicester	2	3 Sandown Park	1
26 Gatwick	2	29 Thirsk Spring M.	2	23 Gatwick	2	4 Grand Military M. (Sandown Park)	1
28 Kempton Park	2	30 Hurst Park Sp. M.	2	25 Hooton Park	1	7 Derby Hunt M.	1
31 Southwell	1	2 Royal Artillery M. (Aldershot)	1	28 Wolverhampton	2	7 Folkestone	1
31 Windsor	2	2 Picton & N. Yorkshire	1	28 Wetherby	1	9 National Hunt M. (Warwick)	1
FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
1 Leicester	2	4 Retford	1	14 Lincoln Spring M.	1	10 Rugby	1
4 Sandown Park	2	4 Moreton-in-Marsh	1	14 Liverpool Spring M.	1	11 Haydock Park	1
7 Birmingham	2	5 Chepstow	1	22 Nottingham Sp. M.	1	11 Hurst Park	1
7 Plumpton	1	6 Monmouth	1	8 Kempton Pk. Easter M.	1	14 Colwall Park	1
11 Hurst Park	1	6 Nth. Warwick Hunt M. (Hawthorn Hill)	1	8 Birmingham Easter M.	1	16 Scagfield	1
11 Lingfield	2	7 Eglinton H. (Bogside)	1	8 Newcastle Spring M.	1	16 Atherstone Hunt M.	1
11 Haydock Park	2	9 Dumfriesshire Hunt M.	1	31 Catterick Bridge Sp. M.	1	16 Wye	1
11 Manchester	2	11 Midland Hunt (Nottingham)	1	31 Croxton Park	1	19 Liverpool	1
11 Newbury	2	12 Portsmouth	1	1 Kempton Park	1	21 Southwell	1
21 Windsor	2	12 Birmingham	2	2 Ludlow Club	1	24 Uttoxeter	1
21 Doncaster Hunt M.	1	12 Worcester	2	2 Shincleife	1	24 Chesham	1
23 Leicester	2	12 Beaufort Hunt M.	1	3 Sandown Park	1	28 Plumpton	1
23 Gatwick	2	13 Aldershot	1	4 Grand Military M. (Sandown Park)	1	28 Manchester	2
25 Hooton Park	1	14 Coubridge	1	7 Derby Hunt M.	1	28 Cardiff	1
28 Wolverhampton	2	14 Moore	1	7 Folkestone	1	28 Torquay	1
28 Picton and N. Yorkshire	1	14 Crecheerne	1	9 National Hunt M. (Warwick)	1	28 Erddge Hunt M.	1
MARCH.				APRIL.			
14 Lincoln Spring M.	1	15 Banbury	1	1 Alexandra Park	2	1 Cheltenham	2
14 Liverpool Spring M.	1	16 F. W. H. Hunt M.	1	4 Warwick Spring M.	2	1 Hurst Park Aut. M.	1
22 Nottingham Sp. M.	1	16 Colwall Park	1	6 Leicester Spring M.	2	1 Lingfield	1
8 Kempton Pk. Easter M.	1	18 Southdown Hunt (Plumpton)	1	7 Bogside Spring M.	2	1 Windsor	2
8 Birmingham Easter M.	1	18 Quorn Hunt (Loughborough)	1	8 Newbury Spring M.	2	1 Pontefract Aut. M.	1
8 Newcastle Spring M.	1	18 United Border (Kelso)	1	12 Newmarket Craven M.	2	1 Newmarket 1st Oct. M.	1
31 Catterick Bridge Sp. M.	1	19 Bridgnorth	1	15 Derby Spring M.	2	1 Lanark	2
31 Croxton Park	1	20 Bunay	1	19 Pontefract Spring M.	2	1 Edinburgh	2
1 Kempton Park	1	20 Ludlow Club	1	21 Sandown Park Spr. M.	2	1 Shirley	1
2 Ludlow Club	1	23 Sandown Park	1	22 Stockton Spring M.	2	1 Totnes	2
2 Shincleife	1	25 Folkestone	1	26 Newmarket 1st Sp. M.	4	1 Colwall Park	1
3 Sandown Park	1	25 Stratford-on-Avon	1	29 Thirsk Spring M.	2	1 Perth Hunt	1
4 Grand Military M. (Sandown Park)	1	26 Worcester	2	30 Hurst Park Sp. M.	2	1 Wolverhampton	2
7 Derby Hunt M.	1	27 Rothbury	1	2 Royal Artillery M. (Aldershot)	1	1 Wye	1
7 Folkestone	1	28 Uttoxeter	2	2 Picton & N. Yorkshire	1	JUNE.	
9 National Hunt M. (Warwick)	1	28 Neveport (Mon.)	2	4 Kempton Pk. 1st Sum.	1	1 Alexandra Park	1
11 Lingfield	2	29 Hooton Park	2	6 Lewes	2	3 Nottingham Aut. M.	2
11 Haydock Park	2	MAY.		8 Birmingham	2	4 Folkestone	2
11 Hurst Park	2	3 Chester	3	10 Gatwick Summer M.	2	1 Leicester	2
14 Colwall Park	1	3 Haverden	2	11 Hull	2	7 Kempton Pk. Aut. M.	2
16 Scagfield	1	6 Kempton Pk. Jub. M.	1	12 Windsor	2	7 Haydock Pk. Aut. M.	2
16 Atherstone Hunt M.	1	7 Ripon Spring M.	2	14 Ascot	2	10 Wolverhampton	2
16 Wye	1	10 Newmarket and Sp. M.	3	18 Windsor June M.	1	11 Newmarket and Oct. 4	1
19 Liverpool	1	12 Gatwick Spring M.	2	21 Newbury Summer M.	2	11 Lingfield Park	2
21 Southwell	1	13 Haydock Park Spr. M.	2	21 Newmarket Summer M.	2	11 Gallop Aut. M.	2
24 Uttoxeter	1	15 Redcar 1st Sum. M.	2	23 Folkestone	2	11 Newcastle Aut. M.	2
24 Chesham	1	16 Wolverhampton	2	23 Sandown Pk. 1st Sum.	2	11 Sandown Pk. Aut. M.	2
28 Plumpton	1	18 York August M.	3	28 Carlisle Summer M.	2	11 Thirsk Autumn M.	2
28 Manchester	2	19 Hurst Park Whit. M.	2	28 Newmarket 1st July M.	2	11 Stockton	1
28 Cardiff	1	20 Redcar 2nd Sum. M.	2	30 Worcester	2	11 Newmarket Ho. M.	4
28 Torquay	1	21 Folkestone Sum. M.	2	30 Wetherby	1	11 Worcester Autumn M.	2
28 Erddge Hunt M.	1	23 York August M.	3	JULY.		11 Bogside	2
28 Wincanton	1	26 Gatwick August M.	2	1 Alexandra Park	2	11 Folkestone	2
28 Portsmouth	1	29 Bath	2	5 Bibury Club M.	1	11 Birmingham	2
28 Herefordshire Hunt M.	1	31 Derby Summer M.	3	6 Pontefract Sum. M.	2	11 Hezham	1
28 Carlisle	1	1 Hooton Park	2	8 Lingfield Pk. Sum. M.	2	11 Monmouth	2
30 Cheltenham	1	1 Newton Abbot.	2	10 Cheltenham	2	11 Uttoxeter	2
30 Milton Hunt M.	2	3 Devon and Exeter M.	2	12 Sandown Park	2	12 Sandown Park	1
31 Wolverhampton	2	3 Plymouth	2	12 Newmarket and July	3	12 Nottingham	2
31 Catterick Bridge	2	AUGUST.		12 Sandown P. Eclipse M.	2	12 Eglinton H. (Bogside)	2
31 Croxton Park	2	1 Sandown Park	1	12 Leicester Summer M.	2	12 Wetherby	1
31 Hawthorn Hill Hunt M.	2	1 Birmingham	1	13 Ayr	2	NOVEMBER.	
		1 Ripon	2	14 Liverpool July M.	3	1 Liverpool Autumn M.	2
		2 Brighton August M.	3	2 Windsor July M.	2	2 Lingfield Park Aut. M.	2
		3 Hull	2	22 Hurst Park Summer	1	7 Gallop Aut. M.	2
		5 Lewes Summer M.	1	26 Goodwood	2	7 Liverpool Aut. M.	2
		5 Haydock Pk. Aug. M.	2	30 Alexandra Park	1	14 Leicester Nov. M.	2
		8 Nottingham Aug. M.	2	SEPTEMBER.		16 Derby Aut. M.	3
		10 Kempton P. and Sum. M.	2	1 Sandown Park	1	19 Lewes	3
		12 Redcar and Sum. M.	2	1 Birmingham	1	21 Warwick Nov. M.	3
		12 Windsor August M.	2	21 Ripon	2	21 Manchester Nov. M.	3
		12 Ayr	2	22 Brighton August M.	3	24 Hathershaw Hill	1
		12 Wolverhampton Sum. M.	2	3 Hull	2	5 Hooton Park	1
		16 Stockton Summer M.	2	5 Lewes Summer M.	1	5 Cardiff	1
		17 Folkestone Sum. M.	2	7 Haydock Pk. Aug. M.	2	7 Wye	1
		19 Hurst Park Aug. M.	2	8 Nottingham Aug. M.	2	7 Colwall Park	1
		23 York August M.	3	10 Kempton P. and Sum. M.	2	9 Liverpool	4
		26 Gatwick August M.	2	12 Redcar and Sum. M.	2	10 Neveport (Mon.)	2
		29 Bath	2	12 Windsor August M.	2	25 Portsmouth	2
		31 Derby Summer M.	3	12 Ayr	2	25 Birmmham	2
		1 Hooton Park	2	12 Wolverhampton Sum. M.	2	28 Aldershot	2
		1 Newton Abbot.	2	16 Stockton Summer M.	2	30 Leicester	2
		3 Devon and Exeter M.	2	17 Folkestone Sum. M.	2	DECEMBER.	
		3 Plymouth	2	19 Hurst Park Aug. M.	2	2 Kempton Park	2
		SEPTEMBER.		23 York August M.	3	5 Newbury	2
		1 Sandown Park	1	26 Gatwick August M.	2	7 Gatwick	2
		1 Birmingham	1	29 Bath	2	9 Sandown Park	2
		1 Ripon	2	31 Derby Summer M.	3	9 Haydock Park	2
		2 Brighton August M.	3	1 Hooton Park	2	12 Nottingham	2
		3 Hull	2	1 Newton Abbot.	2	13 Plumpton	2
		5 Lewes Summer M.	1	3 Devon and Exeter M.	2	14 Windsor	1
		5 Haydock Pk. Aug. M.	2	3 Plymouth	2	14 Lingfield	2
		8 Nottingham Aug. M.	2	SEPTEMBER.		19 Folkestone	2
		10 Kempton P. and Sum. M.	2	1 Sandown Park	1	19 Southwell	1
		12 Redcar and Sum. M.	2	1 Birmingham	1	26 Kempton Park	2
		12 Windsor August M.	2	10 Alexandra Park	1	26 Wolverhampton	2
		12 Ayr	2	1 Hull	1	26 Hooton Park	1
		12 Wolverhampton Sum. M.	2	12 Warwick Aut. M.	2	26 Newton Abbot	1
		16 Stockton Summer M.	2	14 Western M. (Ayr)	3	28 Newbury	2
		17 Folkestone Sum. M.	2	14 Yarmouth	2	30 Hurst Park	2
		19 Hurst Park Aug. M.	2				

The following table gives the winners of the Derby for the last 55 years. Including 1851, Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. The Duke of Portland, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Bowes have won twice consecutively. H.M. the King has won three times (twice before his accession). Lord Falmouth, Mr. W. T. Anson, Mr. Merry, Sir F. Johnstone, and Sir J. Miller have been twice victorious at intervals of four or more years.

DISTANCE—1 MILE 4 FURLONGS 29 YARDS.

Year.	NAME AND OWNER OF WINNER.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of Subs.	Value of Stakes.	No. of Runners.	Time.
1855	Mr. F. Popham's Wild Dayrell.....	evens	R. Sherwood	Rickaby.....	191	...	12	2 54
1856	Adm. Harcourt's Ellington.....	20 to 1	Aldcroft	T. Dawson...	211	...	24	3 4
1857	Mr. W. T. Anson's b Blink Bonny	20 to 1	Charlton	Owner	202	...	30	2 45
1858	Sir J. Hawley's Beadsman	10 to 1	Wells	G. Manning	240	...	23	2 54
1859	Sir J. Hawley's Musjid	9 to 4	Wells	G. Manning	245	...	30	2 59
1860	Mr. Merry's Thormanby	4 to 1	Custance	M. Dawson	224	...	30	2 55
1861	Col. Towneley's Kettledrum	16 to 1	Bullock	W. Oates	236	...	18	2 43
1862	Mr. Snelling's Caractacus	40 to 1	J. Parsons	W. Smith	233	...	34	2 45†
1863	Mr. R. C. Naylor's a Macaroni	10 to 1	T. Chaloner	J. Godding	255	...	31	2 50†
1864	Mr. W. T. Anson's c Blair Athol	14 to 1	J. Snowden	Owner	234	...	30	2 43
*1865	Count F. Lagrange's a c Gladiateur	5 to 2	H. Grimshaw	T. Jennings	249	...	29	2 46
1866	Mr. R. Sutton's a c Lord Lyon.....	5 to 6	Custance	J. Dover	274	7,300	26	2 50
*1867	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit	1000 to 15	Daley	G. Bloss	256	7,000	30	2 52
1868	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown	7 to 2	Wells	J. Porter	260	6,800	18	2 43†
*1869	Mr. J. Johnstone's a Pretender	11 to 8	J. Osborne	T. Dawson	247	6,225	22	2 52†
1870	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft	20 to 1	T. French	M. Dawson	252	5,775	15	2 45
1871	Baron Rothschild's Favonius	9 to 1	T. French	J. Hayhoe	208	5,125	17	2 50
*1872	Mr. H. Savile's Cremorne	3 to 1	Maidment	W. Gilbert	191	4,850	23	2 45†
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	45 to 1	F. Webb	R. Peck	201	4,825	12	2 50
1874	Mr. G. S. Cartwright's George Frederick	9 to 1	Custance	T. Oliver	212	5,350	20	2 46
1875	Prince Batthyany's Galopin	2 to 1	Morris	J. Dawson	198	4,950	18	2 48
*1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisher	4 to 1	Maidment	J. Hayhoe	226	5,575	15	2 44
1877	Lord Falmouth's c Silvio	100 to 9	F. Archer	M. Dawson	245	6,050	17	2 50
1878	Mr. W. S. Crawford's Setton	100 to 12	Constable	A. Taylor	231	5,825	22	2 56
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevis	20 to 1	G. Fordham	J. Hayhoe	278	7,025	23	2 4
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 to 1	F. Archer	R. Peck	256	6,375	19	2 46
1881	Mr. P. Lorillard's c Iroquois	11 to 2	F. Archer	J. Pincus	242	5,925	15	2 50
1882	Duke of Westminster's a Shotover.....	11 to 2	T. Cannon	J. Porter	197	4,775	14	2 48
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	215	5,150	11	2 48
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien	100 to 8	C. Wood	R. Sherwood	189	4,900	15	2 46†
	(Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester	100 to 7	S. Loates	Jewitt	203	5,515	11	2 43
1885	Lord Hastings' c Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	189	4,525	12	2 44†
1886	Duke of Westminster's a c Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	199	4,700	9	2 45†
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	M. Gurry	190	4,525	11	2 43
1888	Duke of Portland's a Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	158	3,675	9	2 43
1889	Duke of Portland's c Donovan	80 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	169	4,050	13	2 44
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sanford	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	233	5,490	8	2 49
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's a c Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	203	5,510	11	2 56
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	259	6,960	13	2 44
1893	Mr. McCalmont's a c Isinglass.....	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	229	5,515	11	2 43
1894	Lord Rosebery's a Ladass	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	224	5,450	7	2 45
1895	Lord Rosebery's c Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	221	...	15	2 43
1896	Prince of Wales's c Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	276	...	11	2 42
1897	Mr. Gubbins's a c Galtee More.....	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	291	...	11	2 44
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 10	O. Madden	R. Marsh	276	...	12	2 47
1899	Duke of Westminster's a c Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	264	...	12	2 43
1900	Prince of Wales's a c Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	302	...	14	2 42
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	279	5,670	25	2 40†
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	282	5,450	18	2 42
1903	Sir J. Miller's a c Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	295	5,450	7	2 42
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's a St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	260	...	8	2 45†
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	292	...	9	2 39†
1906	Major E. Loder's d Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	285	...	22	2 36†
1907	Mr. E. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	278	...	9	2 44
1908	Chev. Ginstrell's c Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	290	...	18	2 39†
1909	H.M. The King's a Minora	7 to 2	Herb. Jones	R. Marsh	299	...	15	2 42†

* 1865—Gladiateur, first French-bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872—start altered to New Level Post; 1875—Kisher, the first Hungarian-bred horse that won. The Derby is now a stake of £6,500, with at least £400 to the second and £200 to the third, according to the subscriptions.

† Starting gate first used.

‡ In a thunderstorm.

a Also won the 1000 Gs.; b the 1000 Gs.; c the St. Leger; d Record time; e won the Oaks.

ECLIPSE STAKES of £10,000. (SANDOWN PARK.)—(1¼ miles.)		OAKS. Derby Course.	ST. LEGER.† 1m. 6f. 133yds.	2,000 GUINS. Now 1 mile.	1,000 GUINS. Now 1 mile.
1900	H. R. H. P. of Wils's D'm'nd Jubilee, 3y 8st 4lb (9)	La Roche.....	D'm'nd Jubilee	D'm'nd Jubilee	Winifreda.
1901	Mr. Kincaid's Epsom Lad, 4y 9st 13lb (13)	Cap and Bells.	Doricles.	Handicapper.	Aida.
1902	Duke of Devonshire's Cheers, 3y 8st 8lb (11)	Sceptre.....	Sceptre.....	Sceptre.....	Quintessence.
1903	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick, 4y 9st 13lb (13)	Our Lassie.....	Rock Sand.....	Rock Sand.....	Pretty Polly.
1904	Duke of Portland's Darley Dale, 3y 9st 11lb (7)	Pretty Polly.....	Pretty Polly.....	St. Amant.....	Cherry Lass.
1905	Mons. E. Blanc's Val d'Or, 3y 9st 11lb (6)	Cherry Lass.....	Challacombe.....	Vednes.....	Flair.
1906	Mr. L. Neumann's Llangibby, 4y 9st 13lb (9)	Keystone II.....	Throubneck.....	Gorgos.....	Witch Elm.
1907	Mr. W. B. Purefoy's Lally, 4y 9st 13lb (7)	Glass Doll.....	Wool Winder.....	Slave Gail.....	Rhodora.
1908	Mr. J. R. Boyd's Your Majesty, 3y 8st 13lb (11)	Stenorhete.....	Your Majesty.....	Norman II.....	Electra.
1909	Mr. Fairlie's Bayardo, 3y 8st 2lb (4)	Perola.....	Bayardo.....	Minoru.....	

† This race was established in 1776, but did not receive the name until 1779, when it was named out of compliment to Col. St. Leger, and run for the first time on Doncaster Town Moor.

ASCOT CUP. 2½ miles.		GOODWOOD CUP. 2½ miles.		DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles.		GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.	
1900	Merman (a) 9st 4lb.....	Mazagan 4y 9st 3lb.....	King's Courier 3y 8st 4lb.....	Soltair 4y 8st 4lb.....	Macintosh 3y 7st 8lb.....	Ice Maiden 3y 7st 3lb.....	Zinfandel 4y 8st 4lb.....
1901	Santo 4y 9st.....	Fortunatus 3y 8st.....	Merry Gal 4y 9st 8lb.....	Solditor 4y 7st 4lb.....	Robert le Diable 5y 9st 5lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....
1902	William the Third 4y 9st.....	Perseus 3y 7st 1lb.....	Silvas (d.h.) 4y 9st 4lb.....	Willam the Third 4y 9st.....	Robert le Diable 5y 9st 5lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....
1903	Maximum II, 4y 9st.....	Rabelais 3y 7st 2lb.....	Wavelet's Pride 6y 9st 5lb.....	Wavelet's Pride 6y 9st 5lb.....	Robert le Diable 5y 9st 5lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....
1904	Throwaway 5y 9st 4lb.....	Rabelais 3y 7st 2lb.....	Robert le Diable 5y 9st 5lb.....	Robert le Diable 5y 9st 5lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....
1905	Zinfandel 4y 9st 4lb.....	Rabelais 3y 7st 2lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....
1906	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 1lb.....	White Knight 4y 9st.....	White Knight 4y 9st.....	White Knight 4y 9st.....	White Knight 4y 9st.....	White Knight 4y 9st.....	White Knight 4y 9st.....
1907	White Knight 4y 9st.....	White Knight 4y 9st.....	White Knight 4y 9st.....	White Knight 4y 9st.....	White Knight 4y 9st.....	White Knight 4y 9st.....	White Knight 4y 9st.....
1908	White Knight 4y 9st.....	Radium 5y 9st 2lb.....	Radium 5y 9st 2lb.....	Radium 5y 9st 2lb.....	Radium 5y 9st 2lb.....	Radium 5y 9st 2lb.....	Radium 5y 9st 2lb.....
1909	Bomba 3y 7st 7lb.....	Carroussel 3y 7st 8lb.....	Carroussel 3y 7st 8lb.....	Carroussel 3y 7st 8lb.....	Carroussel 3y 7st 8lb.....	Carroussel 3y 7st 8lb.....	Carroussel 3y 7st 8lb.....

ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT) Now 2 miles 6 fur. 8g yds.		N'MARKET STAKES. Newmarket and Spring. 1 mile 2 fur.		HUNT CUP (ASCOT) New mile (7 fur. 166 yds.).		STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD). T. Y. C. 6 furlongs.	
1900	Gaddy 4y 8st 10lb.....	Diamond Jubilee 9st.....	Royal Flush (a) 7st.....	Royal Flush (a) 7st.....	Royal Flush (a) 7st.....	Royal Flush (a) 7st.....	Royal Flush (a) 7st.....
1901	Kilmarnock 4y 9st.....	William the Third 9st.....	Stalwart 4y 8st 11lb.....	Stalwart 4y 8st 11lb.....	Stalwart 4y 8st 11lb.....	Stalwart 4y 8st 11lb.....	Stalwart 4y 8st 11lb.....
1902	Wm. the Third 4y 9st 10lb.....	Powling place 9st.....	Solditor 4y 7st 4lb.....	Solditor 4y 7st 4lb.....	Solditor 4y 7st 4lb.....	Solditor 4y 7st 4lb.....	Solditor 4y 7st 4lb.....
1903	Arizona 4y 9st 5lb.....	Flotsam 9st.....	Kunstler 5y 7st 5lb.....	Kunstler 5y 7st 5lb.....	Kunstler 5y 7st 5lb.....	Kunstler 5y 7st 5lb.....	Kunstler 5y 7st 5lb.....
1904	Zinfandel 4y 9st 5lb.....	Henry the First 9st.....	Cearas 5y 7st 5lb.....	Cearas 5y 7st 5lb.....	Cearas 5y 7st 5lb.....	Cearas 5y 7st 5lb.....	Cearas 5y 7st 5lb.....
1905	Hammerkop 5y 9st 2lb.....	Cicero 9st.....	Andover 4y 8st.....	Andover 4y 8st.....	Andover 4y 8st.....	Andover 4y 8st.....	Andover 4y 8st.....
1906	Hammerkop 5y 9st 2lb.....	Lally 9st.....	Dimmerford 4y 8st 8lb.....	Dimmerford 4y 8st 8lb.....	Dimmerford 4y 8st 8lb.....	Dimmerford 4y 8st 8lb.....	Dimmerford 4y 8st 8lb.....
1907	Torpent 4y 9st 2lb.....	Lally 9st.....	Lally 4y 8st.....	Lally 4y 8st.....	Lally 4y 8st.....	Lally 4y 8st.....	Lally 4y 8st.....
1908	Torpent 4y 9st 2lb.....	St. Wolf 9st.....	Billy the Verger 4y 8st 13lb.....	Billy the Verger 4y 8st 13lb.....	Billy the Verger 4y 8st 13lb.....	Billy the Verger 4y 8st 13lb.....	Billy the Verger 4y 8st 13lb.....
1909	Pure Gem 5y 9st 6lb.....	Louviers 9st.....	Dark Ronald 4y 7st 2lb.....	Dark Ronald 4y 7st 2lb.....	Dark Ronald 4y 7st 2lb.....	Dark Ronald 4y 7st 2lb.....	Dark Ronald 4y 7st 2lb.....

CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.		CAMBRIDGE SH. Now last m. & 220 yds. A.F.		GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.		LINCOLN SH. HDOP. 1 mile.	
1900	Clarehaven 4y 7st 13lb.....	Berrill 4y 7st 6lb.....	Baron Schickler's Semendria.....	Sir Geoffrey 5y 8st 6lb.....	Sir Geoffrey 5y 8st 6lb.....	Sir Geoffrey 5y 8st 6lb.....	Sir Geoffrey 5y 8st 6lb.....
1901	Balsaroch 3y 6st 5lb.....	Watershed 3y 7st 7lb.....	Mons. Caillaut's Cheri.....	Little Eva 6y 7st 5lb.....	Little Eva 6y 7st 5lb.....	Little Eva 6y 7st 5lb.....	Little Eva 6y 7st 5lb.....
1902	Black Sand 3y 8st 2lb.....	Balpintrich 3y 6st 5lb.....	M. E. de St. Alary's Kail Kougau.....	St. Melon 4y 7st 11lb.....	St. Melon 4y 7st 11lb.....	St. Melon 4y 7st 11lb.....	St. Melon 4y 7st 11lb.....
1903	Grey Tick aged 6st 6lb.....	Hackler's Prize aged 6st 10lb.....	Mons. E. Blanc's Quo Vadis.....	Over Norton 6y 7st 5lb.....	Over Norton 6y 7st 5lb.....	Over Norton 6y 7st 5lb.....	Over Norton 6y 7st 5lb.....
1904	Wargrave 6y 7st 4lb.....	Hackler's Prize aged 6st 10lb.....	Mons. E. Blanc's Ajax.....	Unbaited 4y 7st 10lb.....	Unbaited 4y 7st 10lb.....	Unbaited 4y 7st 10lb.....	Unbaited 4y 7st 10lb.....
1905	Hammerkop 5y 9st 2lb.....	Velocity 3y 6st 5lb.....	Mons. E. Ephrussi's Finasseur.....	Sansovino 4y 7st 10lb.....	Sansovino 4y 7st 10lb.....	Sansovino 4y 7st 10lb.....	Sansovino 4y 7st 10lb.....
1906	Mintagon 4y 8st 10lb.....	Polytechnus 4y 8st 10lb.....	Major R. Loder's Spearpoint.....	Ob 6y 8st.....	Ob 6y 8st.....	Ob 6y 8st.....	Ob 6y 8st.....
1907	Denure 4y 8st 6lb.....	Land League 4y 7st 13lb.....	Dr. Rothschild's Sons South II.....	Ob 6y 8st.....	Ob 6y 8st.....	Ob 6y 8st.....	Ob 6y 8st.....
1908	Yentol 4y 7st 4lb.....	Marocvil 5y 7st 10lb.....	Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's Northeast.....	Kafir Chief 6y 7st 11lb.....	Kafir Chief 6y 7st 11lb.....	Kafir Chief 6y 7st 11lb.....	Kafir Chief 6y 7st 11lb.....
1909	Submit 3y 6st 13lb.....	Christmas Daisy 4y 7st 11lb.....	Im. M. de Rothschild's Verdun II.....	Duke of Sparta 6y 7st 11lb.....	Duke of Sparta 6y 7st 11lb.....	Duke of Sparta 6y 7st 11lb.....	Duke of Sparta 6y 7st 11lb.....

GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 8g yds.		CITY & SUBURBAN. 2½ miles.		KEMPTON JUBILEE. 1 mile; from 1902 2½ miles.		PCSS. OF WALES'S ST. Newmarket 1st July. 1 mile 4 fur.	
1900	Ambush II, 6y 11st 13lb (13)	Grafter, aged, 8st 10lb.....	Sirenia 5y 8st 6lb.....	Sirenia 5y 8st 6lb.....	Merry Gal 3y 7st 3lb.....	Merry Gal 3y 7st 3lb.....	Merry Gal 3y 7st 3lb.....
1901	Grudon, aged, 10st.....	Australian Star 5y 7st 10lb.....	Santo 4y 8st 6lb.....	Santo 4y 8st 6lb.....	Epsom Lad 4y 9st 10lb.....	Epsom Lad 4y 9st 10lb.....	Epsom Lad 4y 9st 10lb.....
1902	Shannon 4y 8st 10lb.....	Princetnal 4y 7st 6lb.....	Royal Gorgos 4y 8st 6lb.....	Royal Gorgos 4y 8st 6lb.....	Vesley 4y 9st 10lb.....	Vesley 4y 9st 10lb.....	Vesley 4y 9st 10lb.....
1903	Dumreco, aged, 10st 13lb.....	Brannilla 3y 7st 10lb.....	Ypsilanti 6y 8st 10lb.....	Ypsilanti 6y 8st 10lb.....	Art Puck 4y 9st 10lb.....	Art Puck 4y 9st 10lb.....	Art Puck 4y 9st 10lb.....
1904	Mofan, aged, 10st 7lb.....	Robert le Diable 5y 8st 11lb.....	Ypsilanti 6y 8st 10lb.....	Ypsilanti 6y 8st 10lb.....	Rock Sand 4y 9st 10lb.....	Rock Sand 4y 9st 10lb.....	Rock Sand 4y 9st 10lb.....
1905	Kirkland, aged, 10st 5lb.....	Pharisee 6y 8st 5lb.....	Ambition 4y 7st 11lb.....	Ambition 4y 7st 11lb.....	St. Denis 4y 9st 10lb.....	St. Denis 4y 9st 10lb.....	St. Denis 4y 9st 10lb.....
1906	Asotie's Silver, a., 10st 6lb.....	Dean Swift 5y 7st 11lb.....	Donnetta 6y 8st 11lb.....	Donnetta 6y 8st 11lb.....	Dimmerford 4y 8st 11lb.....	Dimmerford 4y 8st 11lb.....	Dimmerford 4y 8st 11lb.....
1907	Bremton, aged, 10st 2lb.....	Velocity 5y 8st 11lb.....	Polar Star 3y 7st 10lb.....	Polar Star 3y 7st 10lb.....	Polytechnus 5y 9st 7lb.....	Polytechnus 5y 9st 7lb.....	Polytechnus 5y 9st 7lb.....
1908	Rubio, aged, 10st 6lb.....	Dean Swift, aged, 8st 11lb.....	Hayden 4y 8st 11lb.....	Hayden 4y 8st 11lb.....	Queen's Advocate 4y 8st 11lb.....	Queen's Advocate 4y 8st 11lb.....	Queen's Advocate 4y 8st 11lb.....
1909	Lutteur III, 5y 10st 11lb.....	White Eagle 4y 8st 7lb.....	Ebor 4y 7st 7lb.....	Ebor 4y 7st 7lb.....	Dark Ronald 4y 9st 10lb.....	Dark Ronald 4y 9st 10lb.....	Dark Ronald 4y 9st 10lb.....

CHAMPION STAKES (NEWMARKET). 2nd October. Now 1 mile 2 fur.		NEW STAKES (ASCOT). For two-year-olds. 5 furlongs 144 yards.		MIDDLE PK. PLATE (NEWMARKET). 6 furlongs.		DEWHURST PLATE (NEWMARKET). Last 7 fur. of R.M.	
1900	Soltair 4y 9st (4).....	C. J. Molton, Limosa 8st 10lb (10)	Florimont 8st 10lb (10).....	Florimont 8st 10lb (10).....	Lord Bobs 8st 10lb (10).....	Lord Bobs 8st 10lb (10).....	Lord Bobs 8st 10lb (10).....
1901	Osobch 5y 8st 6lb (3).....	D. of Westminster 8st 10lb (10)	Minstead 8st 10lb (10).....	Minstead 8st 10lb (10).....	Game Chick 9st 10lb (10).....	Game Chick 9st 10lb (10).....	Game Chick 9st 10lb (10).....
1902	Vesley 4y 9st 10lb (3).....	Sermon 8st 10lb (10).....	Pletsam 9st 10lb (10).....	Pletsam 9st 10lb (10).....	Rock Sand 9st 10lb (10).....	Rock Sand 9st 10lb (10).....	Rock Sand 9st 10lb (10).....
1903	Sceptre 4y 8st 11lb (3).....	Montem 8st 7lb (12).....	Pretty Polly 9st (7).....	Pretty Polly 9st (7).....	Henry the First 9st 10lb (10).....	Henry the First 9st 10lb (10).....	Henry the First 9st 10lb (10).....
1904	Bachelors' Buttons 5y 8st 11lb (4).....	Llangibby 8st 10lb (10).....	Jardy 9st 10lb (10).....	Jardy 9st 10lb (10).....	Rouge Croix 8st 10lb (10).....	Rouge Croix 8st 10lb (10).....	Rouge Croix 8st 10lb (10).....
1905	Pretty Polly 4y 8st 11lb (4).....	Colonia 8st 7lb (7).....	Flair 9st (7).....	Flair 9st (7).....	Picton 8st 10lb (10).....	Picton 8st 10lb (10).....	Picton 8st 10lb (10).....
1906	Polytechnus 5y 9st 7lb (5).....	Silver Gail 8st 10lb (10).....	Galvani 9st 10lb (10).....	Galvani 9st 10lb (10).....	My Pet II, 9st 10lb (10).....	My Pet II, 9st 10lb (10).....	My Pet II, 9st 10lb (10).....
1907	Galvani 5y 8st 10lb (10).....	Sir A. and B. 8st 10lb (10).....	Esbia 9st (7).....	Esbia 9st (7).....	Rhodora 8st 10lb (10).....	Rhodora 8st 10lb (10).....	Rhodora 8st 10lb (10).....
1908	Llangibby 8st 10lb (10).....	Bayardo 8st 10lb (10).....	Bayardo 9st (10).....	Bayardo 9st (10).....	Bayardo 9st (10).....	Bayardo 9st (10).....	Bayardo 9st (10).....
1909	Bayardo 3y 8st 8lb (3).....	Lemberg 8st 10lb (10).....	Lemberg 9st 10lb (10).....	Lemberg 9st 10lb (10).....	Lemberg 9st 10lb (10).....	Lemberg 9st 10lb (10).....	Lemberg 9st 10lb (10).....

HENLEY REGATTA.
GRAND CHALLENGE CUP (EIGHT OARS).

Yr.	Winner.	M. S.
1900	Leander C.	7 6
1901	Leander C.	7 5
1902	Third Trinity (C.)	7 17
1903	Leander C.	7 9
1904	Leander C.	7 20
1905	Leander C.	6 48
1906	Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium	7 9
1907	Belgium	7 32
1908	Christ Ch. College, Oxford, Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium	7 20
1909	Belgium	7 8

* First Foreign victory.

DIAMOND SCULLS.

Yr.	Winner.	M. S.
1900	E. G. Hemmerde, Un. C.O. ...	8 42
1901	C. V. Fox, Gds. Brig. R.C. ...	8 51
1902	F. S. Kelly, Balliol (O.) ...	8 59
1903	F. S. Kelly, Leander C. ...	8 41
1904	L. F. Scholes, Toronto ...	8 43
1905	F. S. Kelly, Leander C. ...	8 10
1906	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. ...	8 35
1907	Capt. W. H. Darrell, Household Brigade Boat Club ...	9 24
1908	A. McCulloch, Leander R.C. ...	8 25
1909	A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C. ...	8 30

* Record.

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1896	Drawn.
1897	Drawn.
1898	Harrow won by 9 wickets.
1899	Drawn.
1900	Harrow won by 1 wicket.
1901	Harrow won by 10 wickets.
1902	Harrow won by 8 wickets.
1903	Eton, by innings & 154 runs.
1904	Eton, by innings & 12 runs.
1905	Drawn.
1906	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1907	Harrow won by 79 runs.
1908	Harrow won by 10 wickets.
1909	Drawn.

Totals, Harrow 35, Eton 31, drawn 13.

DOGGETTS COAT AND BADGE.

Yr.	Winner.
1900	J. J. Turfery, Bankside.
1901	H. H. Brewer, Putney.
1902	R. G. Odell, Lambeth.
1903	E. Barry, Brentford.
1904	W. A. Pizzey, Lambeth.
1905	H. Sylvester, Hammersmith.
1906	E. L. Brewer, Putney.
1907	A. T. Cook, Hammersmith.
1908	J. Graham, Erith.
1909	Geo. Robert Luck, Erith.

WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	NOMINATOR.	WINNER.
1900	Mr. J. H. Bibby....	Fearless Footsteps.
1901	"	"
1902	Mr. G. F. Fawcett....	Farndon Ferry.
1903	Mr. J. H. Bibby....	Father Plint.
1904	Mr. G. Darlington....	Homfray.
1905	Mr. W. H. Pawson....	Pistol II.
1906	Mr. H. Hardy	Hopend.
1907	Sir R. W. B. Jardine	Long Span.
1908	Mr. E. Hulton	Hallow Eve.
1909	J. E. Dennis	Dendraspis.

RUGBY UNION.

ENGLAND v. SCOT.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
LAND. G. T. G. T.	Durham.
1900 Drawn 0-0-0	Devonshire.
1901 Scotland 2-0-0	Durham.
1902 England 0-2-0	Durham.
1903 Scotland 1-2-0	Durham.
1904 Scotland 0-2-0	Kent.
1905 Scotland 1-2-0	Durham.
1906 England 0-2-0	Devon.
1907 Scotland 1-2-0	Devon and Durham
1908 Scotland 1-2-0	(joint holders).
1909 Scotland 3-2-1	Cornwall.

* Dropped goal.

† One penalty.

WINGFIELD SCULLS.
AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THAMES.
PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.

Yr.	Winner.	M. S.
1900	C. V. Fox, Brig. of Gds. R.C. *	22 50
1901	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. *	24 16
1902	A. H. Cloutie, L.R.C. *	24 23
1903	F. S. Kelly, Leander C. *	23 32
1904	S. G. Ashie, Thames R.C. *	23 25
1905	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. *	23 27
1906	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. *	23 10
1907	J. G. de Elye, A.R.C. *	23 51
1908	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. *	23 53
1909	A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C. *	26 25

* Record.

WORLD'S AQUATIC
CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1892	J. Stanbury b. T. Sullivan.
1896	J. Stanbury b. C. R. Harding.
1896	J. Gaudaur b. J. Stanbury.
1900	G. Towns b. J. Gaudaur.
1904	G. Towns b. R. Tressider.
1905	J. Stanbury b. G. Towns.
1906	G. Towns b. J. Stanbury.
1907	G. Towns b. E. Durnan.
1907	W. Webb b. G. Towns.
1908	R. Arnst b. W. Webb.
1909	R. Arnst b. W. Webb.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1896, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1899.

† In Canada.

§ In Australia.

§ In New Zealand.

OLD BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.
SHIP (ON SPECIAL TABLE).

Yr.	Winner.
1871	W. Cook b. J. Bennett.
1872	W. Cook b. J. Roberts, jr.
1874	W. Cook b. J. Roberts, jr.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook.
1880	J. Bennett beat W. Cook.
1881	J. Bennett beat T. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook.
1885	J. Roberts, jr., b. J. Bennett.

* Bennett resigned. Cook d. 1893.

† Roberts made the largest break of these matches—155. This and the previous match were 3,000 up; the others, saving the first, 1,000 up. 1899, 1st champion Billiard Association rules, C. Dawson; then H. W. Stevenson. In 1905 H. W. Stevenson defeated C. Dawson several times. In 1906 and 1907 there was no match. In 1908 M. Inman challenged, and became champion by default of any answer. In 1909 there was no match.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1902	.... H. L. Doherty (G).
1903	.... Miss M. Robb (L).
1903	.... H. L. Doherty (G).
1904	.... Miss D. K. Douglass (L).
1904	.... H. L. Doherty (G).
1905	.... Miss D. K. Douglass (L).
1905	.... H. L. Doherty (G).
1906	.... Miss M. Sutton, America (L).
1906	.... H. L. Doherty (G).
1907	.... Miss D. K. Douglass (L).
1907	.... N. E. Brooks, Australia (L).
1908	.... Miss M. Sutton, America (L).
1908	.... A. W. Gore (G).
1909	.... Mrs. Sterry (L).
1909	.... A. W. Gore (G).
1909	.... Miss D. Boothby (L).

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Cricket—Highest score, A. E. Stoddart, 495, Hampstead v. Stoics, 1886; A. E. J. Collins (age 32), 628 in house match at Clifton College, 1899. English largest gross score, Orleans Club v. Ricking Green, 920, Aug. 3rd, 1882. In a first-class match, Yorkshire, 887, v. Warwickshire, May 8, 1896. Also in first-class cricket, highest individual score, A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895. Lowest score in an innings, 12, by Oxford University (one man absent) v. M.C.C. and Ground, at Oxford, May, 1877. Most runs made in a year in England, 3518 by T. Hayward in 1906 in 61 innings (8 times not out, aver. 66.37; previous best, 3209 by Abel, 1901, in 68 innings (3 not out), aver. 55.15. Also T. Hayward in 1906 equalled O. B. Fry's record of 23 centuries in one season. England v. Australia matches, 47 in Australia, 39 in England, England has won 35, Australia 34, drawn 17. Total 86. Throwing the Cricket Ball, 127 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., by W. H. Game, at Oxford, 1873.

London to Brighton Walk.—Record by H. L. Ross, 8 hrs 11 mins. 142 secs. Sept. 4, 1909. London, Brighton and back record, T. E. Hammond, 18 hrs. 13 mins. 37 secs., 1907. Record in a six days' professional contest, 623 m. 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, 8th December, 1883.

Trotting.—Fastest mile, in America, 1 m. 58 s. by Lou Dillon, Oct. 24, 1903. Fastest pacing mile, 1 m. 55 s., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906.

FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION.

ENGLAND v. SCOT.	ASSOCIATION CUP.
LAND. G. T. G. T.	Bury b. Southampton 4-0.
1900 Scotland 4-0-1	Tottenham Hotspur b. Sheffield United 3-1.
1901 Drawn 2-2-0	Sheffield United b. Southampton 2-1.
1902 Drawn 2-2-0	Bury b. Derby County 6-0.
1903 Scotland 2-2-0	Manchester City b. Bolton Wanderers 1-0.
1904 England 1-0-0	Aston Villa b. Newcastle United 2-0.
1905 Scotland 2-2-1	Everton b. Newcastle United 2-0.
1906 Drawn 1-1-0	Sheffield Wednesday b. Everton 2-1.
1907 Drawn 1-1-0	Wimbledon Wanderers b. Newcastle U. 3-2.
1908 England 2-0-0	Manchester United b. Bristol City 1-0.

Newcastle United are the League Champions.

RUNNING (AMATEURS).

Vols.	Name.	Year	Time.
			M. S.
100	A. F. Duffy <i>a</i>	1902	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	D. J. Kelly <i>a</i>	1906	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
120	See Note A	1887	0 0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
150	C. G. Wood <i>e</i>	1889	0 0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
	C. J. Monypenny <i>e</i>	1892	0 0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
	R. E. Walker <i>el</i>	1909	0 0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
	E. H. Pelling <i>e</i>	1889	0 0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
200	A. R. Downer <i>e</i>	1895	0 0 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
	G. Jordan <i>e</i>	1896	0 0 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
220	B. J. Wefers <i>a</i>	1896	0 0 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
250	E. H. Pelling	1888	0 0 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
300	B. J. Wefers <i>a</i>	1896	0 0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$
440	M. W. Long <i>a</i>	1900	0 0 47
500	T. E. Burke <i>a</i>	1897	0 0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
600	T. E. Burke <i>a</i>	1896	0 0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
	H. Montague <i>e</i>	1890	0 1 11
880	C. L. Kilpatrick <i>a</i>	1895	0 1 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
1,000	L. E. Myers <i>a</i>	1881	0 2 13
1,320	W. G. George <i>e</i>	1882	0 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mis	J. Binks <i>e</i>	1902	0 4 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	A. Shrubbs <i>e</i>	1904	0 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	A. Shrubbs <i>e</i>	1903	0 14 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	A. Shrubbs <i>e</i>	1904	0 19 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	A. Shrubbs <i>e</i>	1904	0 24 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	A. Shrubbs <i>e</i>	1904	0 50 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	G. Crossland <i>e</i>	1894	1 51 54
30	J. A. Squires <i>e</i>	1885	3 17 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	G. A. Dunning <i>e</i>	1879	4 50 12
50	J. E. Dixon <i>e</i>	1885	6 18 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	J. Saunders <i>a</i>	1882	13 36 14

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour, 11 m. 1,286 yds., by H. Watkins, Sept. 16, 1899, at Rochdale; 2 hours, Henry St. Yves, 20 m. 912 yds., paced, at Colombes, Feb. 19, 1909. J. Bailey (1881) ran 351 m. in 4 hours. C. Rowell 69 m. 1,540 yds. in 12 hrs., and 359 m. 395 yds. in 23 hours, Feb., 1882.

WALKING (AMATEURS).

Mis.	Name.	Year	Time.
			M. S.
1	G. E. Larner	1904	0 6 26
2	G. E. Larner	1904	0 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	G. E. Larner	1905	0 20 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	G. E. Larner	1905	0 27 14
5	G. E. Larner	1905	0 36 04
6	G. E. Larner	1908	0 50 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	G. E. Larner	1905	0 58 18
10	G. E. Larner	1908	1 15 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	J. Butler <i>h</i>	1897	2 49 26
50	J. Butler	1905	7 52 27
100	T. E. Hammond	1908	18 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The greatest distance walked in 1 hour was 8 m. 438 yds. by G. E. Larner in 1905; in 2 hours W. Perkins (1877), 15 m. 824 yds.; in 3 hours H. Thatcher (1882), 22 m. 495 yds.; in 4 hours W. Franks (1882), 27 m. 819 yds.; in 5 hours J. Butler (1905), 32 m. 1,120 yds.; in 6 hours H. Swabey (1902), 35 m. 1,165 yds.; in 7 hours W. Brown (1909), 38 m. 1,240 yds.; in 8 hours W. Brown (1909), 41 m. 1,300 yds.; in 9 hours W. Brown (1909), 44 m. 1,360 yds.; in 10 hours W. Brown (1909), 47 m. 1,420 yds.; in 11 hours W. Brown (1909), 50 m. 1,480 yds.; in 12 hours W. Brown (1909), 53 m. 1,540 yds.; in 13 hours W. Brown (1909), 56 m. 1,600 yds.; in 14 hours W. Brown (1909), 59 m. 1,660 yds.; in 15 hours W. Brown (1909), 62 m. 1,720 yds.; in 16 hours W. Brown (1909), 65 m. 1,780 yds.; in 17 hours W. Brown (1909), 68 m. 1,840 yds.; in 18 hours W. Brown (1909), 71 m. 1,900 yds.; in 19 hours W. Brown (1909), 74 m. 1,960 yds.; in 20 hours W. Brown (1909), 77 m. 2,020 yds.; in 21 hours W. Brown (1909), 80 m. 2,080 yds.; in 22 hours W. Brown (1909), 83 m. 2,140 yds.; in 23 hours W. Brown (1909), 86 m. 2,200 yds.; in 24 hours T. Payne (1909), 227 m. 542 yds.

JUMPING (AMATEURS).

Event.	Name.	Distance.	Year.
		ft. in.	
Running Long Jump	P. J. O'Connor <i>e</i>	24 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1901
Standing Long Jump	Ray C. Ewry <i>a</i>	11 3	1900
Running High Jump	M. Sweeney <i>e</i>	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1895
Standing High Jump	Ray C. Ewry <i>a</i>	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1901

A 120 yds. in 4-5th secs. by W. Phillips *e* (1882); C. A. Brulley *e* (1893); C. A. Brulley *e* (1894); A. R. Downer *e* (1895); B. J. Wefers *a* (1896); A. F. Duffy *a* (1900); A. F. Duffy *e* (1901); J. W. Morton *e* (1904). R. E. Walker is credited with 22 3-5th secs. at Ibrox Park, Aug. 9, 1909.

e Wefers has run 120 yds. in 21 2-5th secs., but it is not passed by the A.A.A.

a Made in America.

b On grass.

c In New Zealand.

d T. P. Conneff ran 1,320 yds. in 3 mins. 2 4-5th secs.

(PROFESSIONALS).

Name.	Year	Time.
		M. S.
E. Donovan ¶ <i>a</i>	1886	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
H. Gent ¶ <i>a</i>	1887	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
H. Hutchens ¶ <i>a</i>	1887	0 0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. Seward ¶ <i>a</i>	1847	0 0 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
H. Hutchens ¶ <i>a</i>	1885	0 0 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
H. Hutchens <i>d</i>	1888	0 0 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
H. Hutchens	1884	0 0 30
R. Buttery	1873	0 0 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. C. Bredin	1899	0 0 59
J. Nuttall	1864	0 1 13
E. C. Bredin	1897	0 1 13
F. Hewitt <i>e</i>	1871	0 1 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. Cummings	1881	0 2 17
W. Richards	1866	0 3 7
W. G. George	1886	0 4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. Lang	1863	0 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
P. Cannon	1888	0 14 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
P. Cannon	1888	0 19 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. White	1863	0 24 40
H. Watkins	1899	0 51 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Len Hurst	1900	1 53 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. Mason	1881	3 15 9
J. Bailey	1881	4 34 27
G. Cartwright	1887	5 55 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. Rowell <i>a</i>	1882	13 26 30

Amateur Records.—A. Shrubbs ran 11 m. 1136 yds. in 1 hour, Nov. 5, 1904, at Ibrox Park; G. Crossland, September 22, 1894, ran 20 miles and a half in 2 hours, at Stamford Bridge.

BILLIARDS.

Best "spot-in" break (exhibition match) 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1882. Best match for money, 2,027, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,322 by J. Roberts, 1894, and 1,407 by T. Taylor, 1891. Greatest number of spot-barred breaks in succession 533, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Largest number of successive screw-jack red hazards 186, by J. G. Sala, 1883. Fastest 1,000 up game, all-in, W. J. Peall, 1884, 44 min. Fastest 1,000 spot-barred, J. Roberts, 1894, 591 min. Under Billiard Association Rules, Major Fleming is the amateur champion. The record breaks are 895 (32 off the red) by Geo. Gray, in H. Burrows, Aug. 25, 1909; 802 by H. W. Stevenson, Feb. 16, 1905, recognised by the B.A.; and 822 by John Roberts, Jan. 24, 1909, in Scotland. On Oct. 12, 1905, in London, M. J. H. Reece scored 300 points off the red ball. By means of the new abolished cradle cannon W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746; and by the aid of the same stroke T. Reece, during June and July, totalled 499,135, but the latter was not passed by the Billiard Association, as it was not made entirely in public play.

1 Balls jammed in mouth of pocket. 2 Both the break and the number scored off the red records. Gray was 77½ years old at the time.

SWIMMING.

Captain Matthew Webb swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875. Longest time under water, Miss E. Wallenda, 4 min. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., in a tank, Alhambra, London, Dec. 14, 1902. English Channel attempts.—In 1905 J. Wolfe, Horace Mew, T. Burgess, and Miss A. Kellerman, of Australia, and others all failed. Wolfe once got within about 37 miles of the French coast. In 1908 and 1909 J. Wolfe, M. Holbein, and others also again made fruitless attempts.

and 4 miles in 4 mins. 15 3-5th secs., at Travers Island, 1895, both in trial races with pacemakers.

e These are the only records generally accepted. Geo. Seward's apocryphical 91 secs. is no longer accepted. M. W. Long, in 1900, ran a straight quarter in 47 secs. in America.

d Made in Australia.

e British amateur records.

f Not Music Hall exhibitions, but all doubtful.

g With ankles tied.

h Tom Griffiths walked 20 miles in matches against time in 2 hrs. 47 mins. 52 secs., Dec. 3, 1870.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

200 yds., 9 4-5th secs., by A. F. Duffy (U.S.A.), on grass, and W. A. Schick (Harvard), 1904. 220 yds. (hurdles), 25 secs., by F. C. Smithson (Olympic Games, 1908). 250 yds., 24 4-5th secs., by C. G. Wood (1889) and C. J. Monypenny (1898). 220 yds., 21 4-5th secs., by C. G. Wood, 1917. 250 yds., 24 4-5th secs., by E. H. Polling, 1893. 300 yds., 31 2-5th secs., by A. R. Downer, 1895, and C. G. Wood, 1897. 300 yds. (hurdles), 38 2-5th secs., by O. Greenings, 1907. 400 yds., 43 secs., by H. C. L. Tindal, 1889, and E. C. Bredlin, 1895. 500 yds., 58 2-5th secs., by E. C. Bredlin, 1895. 600 yds., 1 m. 11 secs., by E. H. Montague, 1908. 880 yds., 1 m. 54 secs., by M. W. Shepherd, 1908. 1,000 yds., 2 m. 14 5-5th secs., by W. E. Lutyens, 1892. 1,200 yds., 3 m. 31 secs., by W. G. George, 1882. 1 mile, 4 m. 15 4-5th secs., by J. Binks, 1902. Other British Amateur records from 1 mile to 200 will be found in table of "Bests on Record." High Jump, 6 ft. 4 1/2 in., by P. J. Leahy, 1893. Throwing the Hammer, 26 ft. 5 3-8th in., by S. P. Gillis, 1903. Putting the Weight, 26 lb., 7 ft. 8 1/2 in., 48 ft. 2 in., by D. Horgan, 1897. Pole Jump, R. D. Dickinson, 11 ft. 9 in., 1891. Putting the Weight, 26 lb., 7 ft. 8 1/2 in., 49 ft. 7 1/2 in., by Ralph Rose, 1907. Throwing the Hammer, 26 lb., J. Flanagan, 172 ft. 11 in., 1904. In America, from 7 ft. circle, A.A.U. rules, wire handle with loops. M. Sheridan holds the World's Discus Throwing record, viz., 134 ft. 2 in., at the Stadium, 1908; Free Style, 143 ft. 4 in., W. Jarvinen, Olympic Games, 1903. The pole-jumping record is held by an American amateur, W. R. Dray, Connecticut, 12 ft. 9 1/2 in. (1902). Best performance in England, 12 ft. 2 in., by E. T. Cooke and A. C. Gilbert, 1903.

*CYCLING RECORDS—KILOMETERS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Year.	Time.
Kilo.				H. M. S.
1	Jacquelin	Paris	1902	0 1 1
1 1/2	T. Hall	Auteuil	1903	0 0 39 1/2
5	"	"	1903	0 3 58 1/2
10	Paul Guignard	Munich	1908	0 6 14 1/2
60	"	"	1909	0 35 25
70	"	"	1909	0 41 18
80	"	"	1909	0 47 13
90	"	"	1909	0 53 7
1,000	A. E. Walters	Paris	1900	23 20 50 1/2
1 1/2 m.	T. Hall	"	1903	0 1 5 1/2

* All these records were made with motor pacing and wind Shields.
† Flying starts.

At the Stadium, on July 3, 1909, J. H. Bishop established an amateur record, riding 513 miles 1430 yards in 24 hours.

On Sept. 17-18, 1893, M. Cordang, at The Hague, Holland, rode 642 miles 265 yards in 24 hours, but owing to his suspension at the time by the U.V.F. the record is not recognised. At Madison Square Gardens, New York, December, 1898, Charles Miller rode 2,007 miles 4 laps in 24 hours.

At Munich, on Sept. 15, 1909, Paul Guignard rode 202 kilos 623 meters (nearly 63 miles) in 1 hour. He was paced by Hoffman on a three-cylinder machine with a wind shield.

On Aug. 23, 1909, W. J. Bailey, Polytechnic Cy. C., beat his own quarter-mile flying start record of 25 4-5th secs. by 5-5th sec., Bailey's new record being 25 1-5th secs. This beats the professional world's record of 25 2-5th secs. made by T. J. Gascoyne, at Catford, on May 5, 1900.

THE NATIONAL AMATEUR WRESTLING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS FOR 1909.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND STYLE.

Feather Weight (91 st.), E. Winkell, London A.W.S.
Middle Weight, J. Baddeley, London A.W.S.
124 Stone, E. Winkell, London A.W.S.

CATCH-AS-CATCH CAN STYLE.

Bantam Weight, B. Sarrcom, Olympic A.W.S.
Feather Weight, F. W. Knight, Hammersmith A.W.C.

GRECO-ROMAN STYLE.

Heavy Weight, E. Barrett, City of London Police A.C.
11 Stones and under, E. H. Bacon, London A.W.S.
13 Stones and under, A. Coleman, Olympic A.W.C.

Cycling—Road Records.

24 Hours.—Safety (F. R. Goodwin, 1898), 428 miles paced; safety (E. Buckley, 1908), 347 1/2 miles unpaced; ordinary bicycle (J. F. Walsh, 1891), 312 miles; tandem safety (M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett), 397 1/2 miles, 1895.
50 Miles.—2h. 33m. 28s. (G. H. Briault, 1908).

100 Miles.—Safety 4h. 16m. 35s. (A. A. Chase, 1897, paced); ordinary bicycle 6h. 22m. 15s. (J. F. Walsh, 1891); tandem safety 4h. 36m. 29s. (R. J. and A. F. Ilsley), 1902.

1,000 Miles.—3d. 15h. 57m. (H. Green, 1909). The Land's End to John o' Groats record: safety (H. Green), 2d. 19h. 50m., 1908. London to Brighton and back: safety (H. Green), 5h. 12m. 14s., 1909; tandem safety (G. H. Briault and A. E. Ward), 4h. 53m. 28s., on Aug. 12, 1909. London to York (F. R. Goodwin), 10h. 16m. Edinburgh to London unpaced (R. Shirley), 23h. 43m., Oct. 14, 1905. 1,000 miles (T. A. Fisher), 3d. 19h. 1m., 1908. Bath to London and back (F. W. Barns), 21h. 48m. 42s., 1897. London to Portsmouth and back (R. Shirley), 7h. 29m. 48s., 1906. 12 hours' safety road record, 226 1/2 miles, 1900, by H. Green, unpaced; also paced, F. R. Goodwin, 245 miles.

English 1 Hour Records (Path).

Safety, W. T. Hall, C. T., April, 1905 (45m. 20yds.); ordinary, B. W. Attlee, 1891 (21m. 18yds.); tandem safety (S. MacGregor and G. A. Nelson, 1897), 31m. 16yds. The amateur tandem safety record is 29m. 11yds. (C. Heydon and H. Thackthwaite), 1898, and the amateur safety record 29m. 48yds. (H. Chinn), 1900.

SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year.
Yards.			H. M. S.	
100	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 0 9 1/2	1893
200	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 0 17 1/2	1893
220	F. Ham	London	0 0 20	1895
440	W. Lindahl	London	0 0 42 1/2	1895
880	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 1 20 1/2	1896
1	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 2 47 1/2	1897
2	O'af Rudd	Red Bank, N.J.	0 5 42 1/2	1895
3	Harold Hagen	Hamar	0 8 46 1/2	1896
4	J. Nilsson	Minneapolis	0 12 0 1/2	1894
5	A. Schiebe	Minneapolis	0 12 0 1/2	1894
10	O. Rudd	Minneapolis	0 14 24	1894
15	J. S. Johnson	Montreal	0 21 17 1/2	1894
20	A. D. Smith	Minneapolis	1 6 56 1/2	1894
20	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, U.S.	7 11 38 1/2	1893
20 207 1/2	C. J. de Koning	Davos	1 0 0	1906

INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year.
Metres.			H. M. S.	
500	{ J. Wikander } { S. Mathiesen }	Davos	0 0 44 1/2	1908
1,000	O. Mathiesen	Davos	0 1 35 1/2	1909
1,500	O. Mathiesen	Davos	0 2 20 1/2	1908
5,000	J. J. Eden	Hamar	0 8 37 1/2	1894
10,000	P. Oestlund	Davos	0 17 50 1/2	1900

Swedish Cup and Figure Skating Championship of Great Britain:—

1903—Mrs. Syers, Figure Skating Club.
1904—Mrs. Syers, Figure Skating Club.
1905—Mr. H. Torromé, Figure Skating Club.
1906—Mr. H. Torromé, Figure Skating Club.
1907—Mr. J. Kellier Greig, Figure Skating Club.
1908—Mrs. Greenhough Smith, Figure Skating Club.
1909—Mr. J. Kellier Greig, Figure Skating Club.

Swimming. 419

Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Date.	Place.	Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Date.	Place.
100 yards	55½ secs.	C.M. Fletcher, N. York S.G.	Sept. 7, 1907	Manchester	200 yards	1 min. 23 secs.	H. Taylor, Chadderton	July 27, 1906	Leeds
100 yds. Ladies	1 min. 14 secs.	Miss! Daniele, Leicester	Sept. 7, 1907	Bradford	200 yards	1 min. 23 secs.	H. Taylor, Chadderton	July 27, 1906	Leeds
150 yards	1 min. 33½ secs.	C.M. Fletcher, N. York S.G.	Sept. 6, 1908	Manchester	2 mile	24 min. 41½ secs.	T. W. Battersley, Liverpool	Nov. 11, 1906	Southampton
200 yards	2 min. 20 secs.	F.M. Lane, S. S. S. S. S.	Aug. 28, 1903	Weston S.M.	2 mile 4½ Breast	2 min. 47½ secs.	T. W. Battersley, Liverpool	Nov. 11, 1906	Southampton
250 yards	2 min. 27½ secs.	C.M. Fletcher, N. York S.G.	Sept. 6, 1908	Manchester	2 mile 4½ Breast	2 min. 47½ secs.	T. W. Battersley, Liverpool	Nov. 11, 1906	Southampton
300 yards	2 min. 46½ secs.	T.S. Battersley, Stockport	Oct. 23, 1908	Stockport	2½ mile	1 min. 57½ secs.	P. A. Unwin, Sheffield	Sept. 27, 1909	Sheffield
400 yards	3 min. 26½ secs.	T.S. Battersley, Stockport	Oct. 23, 1908	Stockport	3½ mile	2 min. 57½ secs.	P. A. Unwin, Sheffield	Sept. 27, 1909	Sheffield
500 yards	4 min. 26½ secs.	B. B. Kieran, Australia	Aug. 22, 1905	Leeds	4½ mile	35 min. 7½ (in running)	W. Taylor, Bootle	Sept. 5, 1906	Bootle
600 yards	5 min. 7½ secs.	B. B. Kieran, Australia	Aug. 22, 1905	Leeds					

Note.—The above are the only distances recognised by the A.S.A. Records must be made in A.S.A. costume and in still water. For all distances up to and inclusive of 500 yards in bath not less than 25 yards long, above sea yards in open water cover areas not less than two yards in length.

* Made under Championship conditions (60 sec. limit). Record without time limit, 28 ft., in 723 sec. made by W. Taylor, on September 6, 1899, at Boodle.

NOTE.—The above are the only distances recognised by the A. S. A.

yards in baths not less than 25 yards long, above 500 yards in open

* Made under Championship conditions (60 secs. limit). Rec.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2695.

* First race rowed in outriggers.
 * First race in present style boats without keels.
 * Sliding seats used for first time.
 * Oxford bow-man caught a crab and killed it on landing.
 * Rowed on Thurs.; 5 On Monday.
 * Rowed on a Wednesday; 6 Rowed in a snowstorm; c Rowed on a Friday; d Two races this year; e Rowed in a gale; f Oxford used sliding seats.
 Oxford, 1835; Camb. 30; dead heat 1837; 1839-1842 Westminster to Putney. Since 1846, 1859, and 1863 Mortlake (except 1846, 1859, and 1863 Mortlake to Putney). 1860, Putney to Mort., Camb. beat Harvard, 29m. 12sec., 2 lengths.
RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Oxford have won 15 matches, Cambridge 22, and 9 have been drawn. In 1908-9 each side scored 2 goal.

3 Miles—144 min. 44² secs., by F. S. Horan (Camb.) in 1893.
Hurdles—15¹ secs., by K. Powell (Camb.) in 1907.
High Jump—1 m. J. Brooks (Oxford), 6 ft. 2¹ in. in 1896.
Long Jump—23 ft. 5 in., by C. B. Fry (Oxford) in 1892.
Putting the Weight, 16 lb., 7 ft. square, 43 ft. 10 in., by W. W. Coe (Oxford) in 1902.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—In 1908-9 each side won 17 matches, Cambridge drawn. In 1908-9 each side

GOLF.—Oxford have bridge xs, and x has been won by 6 games to 2.

Summary:—Cambridge 1900, 1901, 1904, and 1909 the matches were not finished.
Summary:—Cambridge 1896; Oxford, 32; Drawn, 8.

Throwing the Hammer, 7 ft. circle), R. H. Nelson-Watson (C.), 148 ft. 2 in. The square and circle were first introduced in 1880.

FOTBALL.—*Oxford* have won 15 matches, Cambridge halved. In 1909 *Oxford*

Distance.	Time.	Holers.
500 yards	58½ secs.	C.M. Daniels
1000 yds. Ladies	1 min. 14 secs.	Miss Fitch
50 yards	1 min. 33½ secs.	C.M. Daniels
100 yards	2 min. 20½ secs.	F. C. V. Lane
200 yards	3 min. 27½ secs.	T.S. Batters
300 yards	3 min. 37½ secs.	T.S. Batters
400 yards	4 min. 56½ secs.	T.S. Batters
500 yards	5 min. 26½ secs.	B. B. Kieran
600 yards	6 min. 7½ secs.	T.S. Batters

NOTE.—The above are the only distances 500 yards in baths not less than 25 yards long.
* Made under Championship conditions.

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Hunts and Hounds.

Staghounds:—England, 27 packs (427 couples); Ireland, 3 packs (206 couples).
 Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 276 packs (over 6,700 couples); Scotland, 22 packs (358 couples); Ireland, 24 packs (205 couples).

PACK.	COUPLES.	MASTER.	KENNELS.
Staghounds (20 couples or more).			
Amory's (Sir J.)	25	Sir J. Amory, Bart.	Hensleigh, Tiverton.
Antrim, East	24	Mr. J. Craig	Brookvale House, Doagh.
Berks and Bucks	20	Messrs. Headington	Highway, Maidenhead.
Burton's (Mr.)	20	Mr. W. P. Burton	Edgehill, Ipswich.
County Down	40	Mr. S. B. Combe	Rockmount, Ballinahinch, county Down.
Devon and Somerset	56	Capt. Adkins	Exford, Taunton, Somerset.
Enfield Chase	23	Mr. D. D. Bulgar	Pursley, Shenley.
Gerard's (Mr.)	23	Hon. R. Gerard	Wrightington Hall, Apple Bridge, Lancs.
Mid Kent	25	Mr. G. B. Winch	Wateringbury, Maidstone.
New Forest	24	Mr. G. Thurstly & Maj. Timson	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Norwich	24	Mr. J. Cooke	Brooke Lodge, Norwich.
Oxenholme	25	Mr. C. H. Wilson	Gate Back, Kendal.
Ribblesdale	30	Lord Ribblesdale	Bolton-by-Bowland, Clitheroe.
Rothschild's (Lord)	30	Lord Rothschild	Ascott, Leighton Buzzard.
Surrey	26	Captain MacFagart	Horleylands, Horley, Surrey.
Ward Union	42	Mr. Percy Maynard	Ashbourne, county Meath.
Warrnam	23	Mr. H. C. Lee Steere	Ockley, Dorking.
Foxhounds (50 couples or more).			
Albrighton	53	Col. Goulburn	Whiston Cross, Albrighton.
Atherstone	60	Earl of Huntingdon	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	53	Mr. J. P. Montague	Parsloph, Pontefract.
Bathurst's (Mr. V. W. H.)	53	Earl Bathurst	Cirencester.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	75	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos.
Belvoir	66	Sir G. Greenall, Bart.	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincoln.
Berkshire, Old	50	Mr. L. Paine	Kingston Bagpuize, Abingdon.
Bicester	53	Mr. Heywood Lonsdale	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	57	Mr. F. B. Wingfield-Digby	Charlton Horothorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	50	Sir R. Finer	Blankney, Lincoln.
Bramham Moor	51	Mr. G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P.	Bramham Park, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.
Cambridgeshire	50	Mr. D. Crossman	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	72	Rev. E. A. Milne & Mr. W. F. Fuller	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	76	Duke of Westminster	Sandiway, Northwich.
Cotswold	51	Mr. H. O. Lord	Cotswold, Cheltenham.
Cottesmore	57	Lord Lonsdale	Ashwell Road, Oakham, Rutland.
Crawley and Horsham	55	Col. C. B. Godman	West Grinstead, Horsham.
Croome	56	Lord C. Bentinck	Croome, Severn Stone, Worcester.
Dartmoor	55	Mr. W. Coryton	Woodlands, Ivybridge.
Dobson's (Mr.)	60	Mr. W. W. Dobson	Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent.
Essex	50	Mr. J. Swire	Harlow, Essex.
Essex Union	50	Messrs. E. Heseltine & R. Courage	Billerica, Essex.
Ferne's (Mr.)	55	Mr. C. W. Ferrie	Medbourne, Market Harborough.
Fitzhardinge's (Lord)	53	Lord Fitzhardinge	Berkley, Gloucester.
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	53	Earl Fitzwilliam	Grove Kennels, Retford.
Fitzwilliam's (Mr.)	54	Mr. G. C. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Garth	64	Mr. R. H. Gosling	Preestund, Bracknell.
Grafton	50	Mr. C. McNeill	Paulers Pury, Towcester.
H. H. (Hampshire)	55	Mr. G. Evans	Ropley, Alfredsford.
Hambleton	50	Capt. V. P. Standish	Droghda, Mr. Wynn's Waltham.
Harrington's (Earl)	50	Earl of Harrington	Gelling, Norfolk.
Hertfordshire	50	Major C. Jackson	Kenesbourne Green, Luton.
Heythrop	51	Mr. A. Brassey	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	70	Mr. H. Whitworth	Etton, near Hull.
Kent, East	50	Mr. H. W. Lowndes	Elham, Canterbury.
Leconfield's (Lord)	30	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park, Sussex.
Ledbury	50	Sir G. Bullough & Capt. Peacocke	Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Meynell	61	Mr. Gerald Hardy	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	52	Lord Middleton	Birdsall, Malton, York.
Miller's, Mr. (V. W. H.)	50	Mr. T. B. Miller	Cricklade.
New Forest	50	Mr. W. de P. Cuzenove	Furzey Lawn, Lyndhurst.
North Warwickshire	50	Hon. A. E. Parker	Kenilworth.
Oakley	60	Mr. E. F. Arkwright	Milton Ernest, Beds.
Pembrokeshire	60	Mr. J. Howell	Sladbury, Hereford.
Puckeridge	60	Mr. E. E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pytchley	58	Lord Annaly	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	52	Captain F. Forester	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Rufford	50	Sir H. M. Fitzherbert	Wellow, Newark.
Southwold	50	E. P. Rawnsley & Sir W. Cooke	Belchford, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
Tedworth	50	Capt. W. Faber, M.P.	Tedworth, Marlborough.
Troadaie	51	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corbridge.
Warwickshire	98	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kinoton, Warwick.
Worcestershire	64	Mr. A. Jones	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
Wynnstay	50	Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart.	Wynnstay, Ruabon.
Yarborough's (Earl of)	54	Earl of Yarborough	Brocksley Park, Lincs.
York and Ainsty	60	Mr. L. J. Stapylton	Acomb, York.
Zetland's (Marquess of)	53	Marquess of Zetland	Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.
Scotland.			
Berwickshire	50	Mr. F. Usher	Briery Hill, Edrom.
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	57	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	50	Earl of Eglinton and Winton	Kilwinning Castle, Irvine, Ayr.
Ireland.			
Galway County	55	Mr. N. W. Loder	Craughwell, county Galway.
Kildare	56	Mr. A. P. Pollok	Jiginstown, Naas, county Kildare.
Kilkenny	60	Mr. I. Bell	Birchfield, Kilkenny.
Meath	70	Earl of Fingall	Nugentstown, Kells.
Tipperary	58	Mr. T. Bouch	Grove, Fethard, county Tipperary.
Waterford	58	Marquis of Waterford	Curraghmore, county Waterford.

The Imperial Coinage.

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THE authorized Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, those marked* only being issued on special occasions; the issue of crowns and double florins has been discontinued for several years:

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound	616 3/7239	612 500	1 00000
*Two Pound	246 54805	245 000	0 40000
Sovereign	123 27447	122 500	0 20000
Half-Sovereign	61 63723	61 125	0 15000
SILVER:			
Crown	436 36363	—	2 000
Double Florin	349 09090	—	1 678
Half-Crown	218 18181	—	1 264
Florin	174 54545	—	0 997
Shilling	87 27272	—	0 578
Sixpence	43 63636	—	0 346
*Groat or 4d.	29 09090	—	0 262
Threepence	21 81818	—	0 212
Twopence	14 54545	—	0 144
*Penny	7 27272	—	0 087
BRONZE:			
Penny	145 83333	—	2 91666
Halfpenny	87 50000	—	1 75000
Farthing	43 75000	—	0 87500

STANDARD GOLD contains twenty-two twenty-fourths of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916 66, or 22 carats. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, intrinsically worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d.

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958 33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

†BRONZE is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but, under the

† It is interesting to note that the legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois. Further, the halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

BANK POST BILLS are drawn for any sum from £10 to £1,000, and made payable to order at seven days' date, or at sixty days'. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office in London, or at any of the branches.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, is a legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

OLD MONIES.—Guinea, 21s.; Carolus, 23s.; Moldore, 27s. 6d.; Angel, 10s.; Noble, 6s. 8d.; Tester, 6d.; Groat, 4d.

SCOTS MONEY.—Merk=1s. 1½d.; Pound=18s. 8d.; Shilling=1d.; Plack=2 Bodes=4d. Scots.

Foreign Moneys.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE VALUE OF ANY GIVEN WEIGHT OF STANDARD SILVER IN TROY OUNCES.

Market Price of Standard Silver in Pence per Troy Ounce.

Oz.	21½	22½	23½	24½	25½	26½	27	27½	28½	29½
1	21 5	22 5	23 5	24 5	25 5	26 5	27 0	27 5	28 5	29 5
2	43 0	45 0	47 0	49 0	51 0	53 0	54 0	55 0	57 0	59 0
3	64 5	67 5	70 5	73 5	76 5	79 5	81 0	82 5	85 5	88 5
4	86 0	90 0	94 0	98 0	102 0	106 0	108 0	110 0	114 0	118 0
5	107 5	112 5	117 5	122 5	127 5	133 5	135 0	137 5	142 5	147 5
6	129 0	135 0	141 0	147 0	153 0	159 0	162 0	165 0	172 0	177 0
7	150 5	157 5	164 5	171 5	178 5	185 5	189 0	192 5	199 5	206 5
8	172 0	180 0	188 0	196 0	204 0	212 0	216 0	220 0	228 0	236 0
9	193 5	202 5	211 5	220 5	229 5	238 5	243 0	247 5	256 5	265 5

By means of the above table, taken in conjunction with the column of the following page headed "Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces," the intrinsic value of any coin can be easily calculated with silver at several prices other than those given. It will be necessary to take the numbers representing tenths, hundredths, and thousandths of an ounce in that column, and the numbers opposite them in the column of the above table giving the price of silver, and add these together, taking care to move the decimal point successively one, two, and three places to the left; the result will be the coin's intrinsic value in pence.

Price of Silver, 1899-1908.

The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
d. 27 1/2	d. 28 3/4	d. 27 1/2	d. 24 1/2	d. 24 3/4	d. 26 3/4	d. 27 1/2	d. 30 3/4	d. 30 3/4	d. 30 3/4

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce *fine*, first express the pence as a whole number

and decimal fraction and then multiply by $\frac{100}{1}$; to express a United States price on the English system multiply the cents by $\frac{100}{155}$.

The exchange value of the monies of those countries indicated by a^* is determined by the rate of exchange for the dollar, and may be taken as approximately that given in the last column. The rate of exchange in the dollar prices generally represents the number of the standard coins that are equivalent to one sovereign. The Spanish rate is given in terms of pence per dollar = a sequester; the Russian in pence per rouble, and the United States in pence per dollar. The approximate value of other silver coins must be sought in one of the columns headed "Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Troy Oz." In "hmetallic" countries pure gold is generally taken as being worth 154 times its weight of pure standard silver, in all other South American States gold, not usually weighed a good currency, paper taking its place.

[illegible]

Colonial Moneys and their English Equivalents.

IMPERIAL sterling coins are the sole legal metallic currency in the following British Colonies:—

AUSTRALASIA.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND SOUTH AFRICA
GENERALLY.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI.
GIBRALTAR.
ST. HELENA.

In the following Colonies special coins are current in addition to the Imperial series:—

BRITISH GUIANA AND CERTAIN W. INDIAN ISLANDS.—A special groat or fourpence.
GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze penny, halfpenny, and farthings.

JERSEY.—Special penny, halfpenny, and MALTA.—One-third of a farthing.

NIGERIA, NORTH AND SOUTH.—One penny (nickel-bronze) and one-tenth penny (aluminium and nickel-bronze), both perforated.

COLONIES POSSESSING SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES.

COLONY.	STANDARD COIN.	SUBSIDIARY COINS.
BRITISH HONDURAS ...	U.S. Gold Dollar, and all U.S. gold coins. British Sovereign = \$4.867. " $\frac{1}{2}$ = \$2.433.	Silver—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel-bronze—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	Mexican Dollar.	Nickel-Bronze—5, 2½ and 1 cents. Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
CANADA	Same as British Honduras, but dollar of U.S. is described as \$4.86½ = £1.	Silver—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1.	Silver—50, 25, and 10 cents; ½ and ¼ Indian rupees. Copper—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cents.
CYPRUS	British Sovereign = 180 piastres.	Silver—18, 9, 4, and 3 piastres. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1.	Silver—50 and 25 cents. Nickel-bronze (perforated)—10 and 5 cents. Aluminium and nickel-bronze (perforated)—1 and ½ cent.
HONG KONG AND LABUAN	Mexican Dollar, British Dollar, or Hong Kong Dollar.	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
INDIA	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1. (1 rupee = 16 annas = 64 pice.)	Silver—½, ¼, and ⅛ rupee. Copper—2, 1, ½ pice, and ¼ pice or pie.
LABUAN	(See Hong Kong).	Nickel—1 anna (serrated).
MAURITIUS AND SEYCHELLES	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1.	Silver—20 and 10 cents. Bronze—5, 2, and 1 cents.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Two-dollar Gold Piece = 100 pence.	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—cents.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	S.S. Dollar, or British Sovereign—7 sovs. = 60 S.S. dollars. Also S.S. ½ dollar.	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
UGANDA	(See East Africa).	

* HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF CONSOLS (for money), 1907-1909.

Month.	Highest.		Lowest.	
	1907	1908	1907	1908
November ...	83½	84½	83½	83½
December	83½	84½	82½	83½
	1908	1909	1908	1909
January	86½	84½	83½	82½
February	87½	85½	86½	83½
March	88	84½	86½	83½
April	87½	86	86½	84½
May	88	85½	85	84½
June	88½	85½	87½	83½
July	88½	84½	86½	83½
August	86½	84½	85½	83½
September ...	86½	84½	85½	83½
October	85½	83½	83½	82½

THE BANK RATE, 1908-1909 (with dates of change).

Year.	Day.	Rate %.
1908	2 Jan.	6
"	16 Jan.	5
"	23 Jan.	4
"	5 Mar.	3½
"	19 Mar.	3
"	28 May	2½
1909	14 Jan.	3
"	1 April	2½
"	7 Oct.	3
"	14 Oct.	4
"	21 Oct.	5

* From Mathieson's "Highest and Lowest Prices."

424 Ready Reckoner, Marketing, or Hourly Wages Table.

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	1½d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0 ¼	0 0 ½	0 0 ¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	1
2	0 0 ½	0 0 ¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	2
3	0 0 ¾	0 1	0 1 ¼	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	3
4	0 1	0 1 ¼	0 1 ½	0 2 ¼	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	4
5	0 1 ¼	0 1 ½	0 2	0 3 ¼	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	5
6	0 1 ½	0 2	0 2 ¼	0 3 ½	0 4 ¼	0 5 ¼	0 6 ¼	0 7 ¼	0 8 ¼	0 9 ¼	0 10 ¼	0 11 ¼	0 12 ¼	0 13 ¼	0 14 ¼	6
7	0 2	0 2 ¼	0 2 ½	0 3 ¾	0 4 ½	0 5 ½	0 6 ½	0 7 ½	0 8 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	7
8	0 2 ¼	0 2 ½	0 3	0 4 ¾	0 5 ¾	0 6 ¾	0 7 ¾	0 8 ¾	0 9 ¾	0 10 ¾	0 11 ¾	0 12 ¾	0 13 ¾	0 14 ¾	0 15 ¾	8
9	0 2 ½	0 3	0 3 ¼	0 4 ¾	0 5 ¾	0 6 ¾	0 7 ¾	0 8 ¾	0 9 ¾	0 10 ¾	0 11 ¾	0 12 ¾	0 13 ¾	0 14 ¾	0 15 ¾	9
10	0 3	0 3 ¼	0 3 ½	0 4 ¾	0 5 ¾	0 6 ¾	0 7 ¾	0 8 ¾	0 9 ¾	0 10 ¾	0 11 ¾	0 12 ¾	0 13 ¾	0 14 ¾	0 15 ¾	10
11	0 3 ¼	0 3 ½	0 4	0 5 ¾	0 6 ¾	0 7 ¾	0 8 ¾	0 9 ¾	0 10 ¾	0 11 ¾	0 12 ¾	0 13 ¾	0 14 ¾	0 15 ¾	0 16 ¾	11
12	0 3 ½	0 4	0 4 ¼	0 5 ¾	0 6 ¾	0 7 ¾	0 8 ¾	0 9 ¾	0 10 ¾	0 11 ¾	0 12 ¾	0 13 ¾	0 14 ¾	0 15 ¾	0 16 ¾	12
13	0 4	0 4 ¼	0 4 ½	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	13
14	0 4 ¼	0 4 ½	0 5	0 6 ¾	0 7 ¾	0 8 ¾	0 9 ¾	0 10 ¾	0 11 ¾	0 12 ¾	0 13 ¾	0 14 ¾	0 15 ¾	0 16 ¾	0 17 ¾	14
15	0 4 ½	0 5	0 5 ¼	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	15
16	0 5	0 5 ¼	0 5 ½	0 7 ½	0 8 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	16
17	0 5 ¼	0 5 ½	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	17
18	0 5 ½	0 6	0 6 ¼	0 8 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	18
19	0 6	0 6 ¼	0 6 ½	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	19
20	0 6 ¼	0 6 ½	0 7	0 9 ¼	0 10 ¼	0 11 ¼	0 12 ¼	0 13 ¼	0 14 ¼	0 15 ¼	0 16 ¼	0 17 ¼	0 18 ¼	0 19 ¼	0 20 ¼	20
21	0 6 ½	0 7	0 7 ¼	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	0 21 ½	21
22	0 7	0 7 ¼	0 7 ½	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	22
23	0 7 ¼	0 7 ½	0 8	0 11 ¼	0 12 ¼	0 13 ¼	0 14 ¼	0 15 ¼	0 16 ¼	0 17 ¼	0 18 ¼	0 19 ¼	0 20 ¼	0 21 ¼	0 22 ¼	23
24	0 7 ½	0 8	0 8 ¼	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	0 21 ½	0 22 ½	24
25	0 8	0 8 ¼	0 8 ½	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	25
26	0 8 ¼	0 8 ½	0 9	0 12 ¼	0 13 ¼	0 14 ¼	0 15 ¼	0 16 ¼	0 17 ¼	0 18 ¼	0 19 ¼	0 20 ¼	0 21 ¼	0 22 ¼	0 23 ¼	26
27	0 8 ½	0 9	0 9 ¼	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	0 21 ½	0 22 ½	0 23 ½	27
28	0 9	0 9 ¼	0 9 ½	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	28
29	0 9 ¼	0 9 ½	0 10	0 13 ¼	0 14 ¼	0 15 ¼	0 16 ¼	0 17 ¼	0 18 ¼	0 19 ¼	0 20 ¼	0 21 ¼	0 22 ¼	0 23 ¼	0 24 ¼	29
30	0 9 ½	0 10	0 10 ¼	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	0 21 ½	0 22 ½	0 23 ½	0 24 ½	30
31	0 10	0 10 ¼	0 10 ½	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	31
32	0 10 ¼	0 10 ½	0 11	0 14 ¼	0 15 ¼	0 16 ¼	0 17 ¼	0 18 ¼	0 19 ¼	0 20 ¼	0 21 ¼	0 22 ¼	0 23 ¼	0 24 ¼	0 25 ¼	32
33	0 10 ½	0 11	0 11 ¼	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	33
34	0 11	0 11 ¼	0 11 ½	0 15 ¼	0 16 ¼	0 17 ¼	0 18 ¼	0 19 ¼	0 20 ¼	0 21 ¼	0 22 ¼	0 23 ¼	0 24 ¼	0 25 ¼	0 26 ¼	34
35	0 11 ¼	0 11 ½	0 12	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	0 21 ½	0 22 ½	0 23 ½	0 24 ½	0 25 ½	0 26 ½	35
36	0 11 ½	0 12	0 12 ¼	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	36
37	0 12	0 12 ¼	0 12 ½	0 16 ¼	0 17 ¼	0 18 ¼	0 19 ¼	0 20 ¼	0 21 ¼	0 22 ¼	0 23 ¼	0 24 ¼	0 25 ¼	0 26 ¼	0 27 ¼	37
38	0 12 ¼	0 12 ½	0 13	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	0 21 ½	0 22 ½	0 23 ½	0 24 ½	0 25 ½	0 26 ½	0 27 ½	38
39	0 12 ½	0 13	0 13 ¼	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	39
40	0 13	0 13 ¼	0 13 ½	0 17 ¼	0 18 ¼	0 19 ¼	0 20 ¼	0 21 ¼	0 22 ¼	0 23 ¼	0 24 ¼	0 25 ¼	0 26 ¼	0 27 ¼	0 28 ¼	40
41	0 13 ¼	0 13 ½	0 14	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	0 21 ½	0 22 ½	0 23 ½	0 24 ½	0 25 ½	0 26 ½	0 27 ½	0 28 ½	41
42	0 13 ½	0 14	0 14 ¼	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	42
43	0 14	0 14 ¼	0 14 ½	0 18 ¼	0 19 ¼	0 20 ¼	0 21 ¼	0 22 ¼	0 23 ¼	0 24 ¼	0 25 ¼	0 26 ¼	0 27 ¼	0 28 ¼	0 29 ¼	43
44	0 14 ¼	0 14 ½	0 15	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	0 21 ½	0 22 ½	0 23 ½	0 24 ½	0 25 ½	0 26 ½	0 27 ½	0 28 ½	0 29 ½	44
45	0 14 ½	0 15	0 15 ¼	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	45
46	0 15	0 15 ¼	0 15 ½	0 19 ¼	0 20 ¼	0 21 ¼	0 22 ¼	0 23 ¼	0 24 ¼	0 25 ¼	0 26 ¼	0 27 ¼	0 28 ¼	0 29 ¼	0 30 ¼	46
47	0 15 ¼	0 15 ½	0 16	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	0 21 ½	0 22 ½	0 23 ½	0 24 ½	0 25 ½	0 26 ½	0 27 ½	0 28 ½	0 29 ½	0 30 ½	47
48	0 15 ½	0 16	0 16 ¼	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	48
49	0 16	0 16 ¼	0 16 ½	0 20 ¼	0 21 ¼	0 22 ¼	0 23 ¼	0 24 ¼	0 25 ¼	0 26 ¼	0 27 ¼	0 28 ¼	0 29 ¼	0 30 ¼	0 31 ¼	49
50	0 16 ¼	0 16 ½	0 17	0 20 ½	0 21 ½	0 22 ½	0 23 ½	0 24 ½	0 25 ½	0 26 ½	0 27 ½	0 28 ½	0 29 ½	0 30 ½	0 31 ½	50
51	0 16 ½	0 17	0 17 ¼	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	51
52	0 17	0 17 ¼	0 17 ½	0 21 ¼	0 22 ¼	0 23 ¼	0 24 ¼	0 25 ¼	0 26 ¼	0 27 ¼	0 28 ¼	0 29 ¼	0 30 ¼	0 31 ¼	0 32 ¼	52
53	0 17 ¼	0 17 ½	0 18	0 21 ½	0 22 ½	0 23 ½	0 24 ½	0 25 ½	0 26 ½	0 27 ½	0 28 ½	0 29 ½	0 30 ½	0 31 ½	0 32 ½	53
54	0 17 ½	0 18	0 18 ¼	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	54
55	0 18	0 18 ¼	0 18 ½	0 22 ¼	0 23 ¼	0 24 ¼	0 25 ¼	0 26 ¼	0 27 ¼	0 28 ¼	0 29 ¼	0 30 ¼	0 31 ¼	0 32 ¼	0 33 ¼	55
56	0 18 ¼	0 18 ½	0 19	0 22 ½	0 23 ½	0 24 ½	0 25 ½	0 26 ½	0 27 ½	0 28 ½	0 29 ½	0 30 ½	0 31 ½	0 32 ½	0 33 ½	56
57	0 18 ½	0 19	0 19 ¼	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	57
58	0 19	0 19 ¼	0 19 ½	0 23 ¼	0 24 ¼	0 25 ¼	0 26 ¼	0 27 ¼	0 28 ¼	0 29 ¼	0 30 ¼	0 31 ¼	0 32 ¼	0 33 ¼	0 34 ¼	58
59	0 19 ¼	0 19 ½	0 20	0 23 ½	0 24 ½	0 25 ½	0 26 ½	0 27 ½	0 28 ½	0 29 ½	0 30 ½	0 31 ½	0 32 ½	0 33 ½	0 34 ½	59
60	0 19 ½	0 20	0 20 ¼	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	60
61	0 20	0 20 ¼	0 20 ½	0 24 ¼	0 25 ¼	0 26 ¼	0 27 ¼	0 28 ¼	0 29 ¼	0 30 ¼	0 31 ¼	0 32 ¼	0 33 ¼	0 34 ¼	0 35 ¼	61
62	0 20 ¼	0 20 ½	0 21	0 24 ½	0 25 ½	0 26 ½	0 27 ½	0 28 ½	0 29 ½	0 30 ½	0 31 ½	0 32 ½	0 33 ½	0 34 ½	0 35 ½	62
63	0 20 ½	0 21	0 21 ¼	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	63
64	0 21	0 21 ¼	0 21 ½	0 25 ¼	0 26 ¼	0 27 ¼	0 28 ¼	0 29 ¼	0 30 ¼	0 31 ¼	0 32 ¼	0 33 ¼	0 34 ¼	0 35 ¼	0 36 ¼	64
65	0 21 ¼	0 21 ½	0 22	0 25 ½	0 26 ½	0 27 ½	0 28 ½	0 29 ½	0 30 ½	0 31 ½	0 32 ½	0 33 ½	0 34 ½	0 35 ½	0 36 ½	65
66	0 21 ½	0 22	0 22 ¼	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 37	66
67	0 22	0 22 ¼	0 22 ½	0 26 ¼	0 27 ¼	0 28 ¼	0 29 ¼	0 30 ¼	0 31 ¼	0 32 ¼	0 33 ¼	0 34 ¼	0 35 ¼	0 36 ¼	0 37 ¼	67
68	0 22 ¼	0 22 ½	0 23	0 26 ½	0 27 ½	0 28 ½	0 29 ½	0 30 ½	0 31 ½	0 32 ½	0 33 ½	0 34 ½	0 35 ½	0 36 ½	0 37 ½	68
69	0 22 ½	0 23	0 23 ¼	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 37	0 38	69
70	0 23	0 23 ¼	0 23 ½	0 27 ¼	0 28 ¼	0 29 ¼	0 30 ¼	0 31 ¼	0 32 ¼	0 33 ¼	0 34 ¼	0 35 ¼	0 36 ¼	0 37 ¼	0 38 ¼	70
71	0 23 ¼	0 23 ½	0 24	0 27 ½	0 28 ½	0 29 ½	0 30 ½	0 31 ½	0 32 ½	0 33 ½	0 34 ½	0 35 ½	0 36 ½	0 37 ½	0 38 ½	71
72	0 23 ½	0 24	0 24 ¼	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 3								

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY. 425

Per £100 clear Annual Rental or Value, without any deduction whatever.

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
2	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
3	1 01	1 80	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
4	2 82	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
5	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
6	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
7	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
8	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
9	7 02	6 72	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
10	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
11	8 52	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
12	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
13	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
14	10 62	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
15	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
16	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
17	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
18	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
19	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
20	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
21	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
22	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
23	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
24	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
25	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
26	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
27	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
28	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
29	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
30	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
31	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
32	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
33	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
34	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
35	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
36	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
37	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
38	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	81	30 30	23 95	19 61	16 52	14 23
39	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
40	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
41	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
42	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
43	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
44	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51						
							IN PERPETUITY.				
							33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £200, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER.—£127 years' purchase, or £1,974.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER.—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (p. 423), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and

from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 12.27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,227 approximately.

NOTE TO EXAMPLE 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stund.
English Statute Mile....	1'000	0'868	1'609	0'217	1'508	0'212	0'289	0'142	0'151	0'213	0'335
English Geog. Mile.....	1'125	1'000	1'855	0'250	1'738	0'245	0'333	0'164	0'169	0'246	0'386
Kilometer.....	0'621	0'540	1'000	0'135	0'937	0'132	0'180	0'088	0'094	0'133	0'206
German Geog. Mile.....	4'610	4'000	7'420	1'000	6'953	0'978	1'333	0'657	0'694	0'985	1'543
Russian Verst.....	0'663	0'575	1'067	0'144	1'000	0'141	0'192	0'094	0'100	0'142	0'222
Austrian Mile.....	4'714	4'089	7'586	1'022	7'112	1'000	1'363	0'672	0'710	1'006	1'578
Dutch Ure.....	3'458	3'000	5'565	0'750	5'215	0'734	1'000	0'493	0'520	0'738	1'157
Norwegian Mile.....	7'021	6'091	11'299	1'523	10'589	1'489	2'035	1'000	1'057	1'499	2'350
Swedish Mile.....	6'644	5'764	10'692	1'441	10'019	1'409	1'921	0'948	1'000	1'419	2'224
Danish Mile.....	4'682	4'062	7'536	1'016	7'078	0'994	1'354	0'667	0'705	1'000	1'567
Swiss Stund.....	2'987	2'592	4'808	0'648	4'505	0'634	0'864	0'425	0'449	0'638	1'000

THE following are Dr. W. Ogle's tables founded on the death-rates of 1871-80; in the 1897 Almanack a table appeared (p. 357) giving, alongside of the following, statistics compiled by Dr. Farr, of the General Register Office, on the basis of the death-rates of 1838-54. These columns are now omitted, and only the more recent figures appear. The first columns show the survivors of each sex at each year of life out of a million born; the other columns show the expectation of life at each year.

AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	41'35	44'62	50	476,980	520,901	18'93	20'68
1	841,417	871,266	48'05	50'14	51	467,254	512,607	18'31	20'01
2	790,201	820,480	50'14	52'22	52	457,022	504,188	17'71	19'34
3	763,737	793,359	50'86	52'99	53	446,510	495,645	17'12	18'66
4	746,587	775,427	51'01	53'20	54	435,729	486,973	16'53	17'98
5	734,068	762,622	50'87	53'08	55	424,677	477,440	15'95	17'33
6	726,315	755,713	50'38	52'56	56	413,351	467,443	15'37	16'69
7	721,103	750,267	49'77	51'94	57	401,740	456,992	14'80	16'06
8	716,309	745,631	49'10	51'26	58	389,827	446,079	14'24	15'45
9	712,337	741,727	48'37	50'53	59	377,591	434,695	13'68	14'84
10	708,990	738,382	47'60	49'76	60	365,011	422,835	13'14	14'24
11	706,146	735,405	46'79	48'96	61	352,071	410,477	12'60	13'65
12	703,595	732,697	45'96	48'13	62	338,820	397,644	12'07	13'08
13	701,200	730,122	45'11	47'30	63	325,256	384,439	11'56	12'51
14	698,840	727,571	44'26	46'47	64	311,368	370,495	11'05	11'96
15	696,419	724,956	43'41	45'63	65	297,156	356,166	10'55	11'42
16	693,665	722,084	42'58	44'81	66	282,638	341,326	10'07	10'90
17	690,746	718,993	41'76	44'00	67	267,820	326,098	9'60	10'39
18	687,507	715,622	40'96	43'21	68	252,763	310,170	9'14	9'89
19	683,941	711,946	40'17	42'43	69	237,487	293,899	8'70	9'41
20	680,033	707,949	39'40	41'66	70	222,056	277,228	8'27	8'95
21	675,769	703,616	38'64	40'92	71	206,530	260,207	7'85	8'50
22	671,344	699,141	37'89	40'18	72	190,971	242,934	7'45	8'07
23	666,754	694,521	37'15	39'44	73	175,449	228,497	7'07	7'65
24	661,997	689,759	36'41	38'71	74	160,074	208,003	6'70	7'25
25	657,077	684,858	35'68	37'98	75	144,960	190,566	6'34	6'87
26	651,998	679,822	34'96	37'26	76	130,227	173,316	6'00	6'51
27	646,757	674,661	34'24	36'54	77	115,986	156,392	5'68	6'16
28	641,353	669,372	33'52	35'83	78	102,359	139,927	5'37	5'82
29	635,778	663,959	32'81	35'11	79	89,449	124,065	5'07	5'50
30	630,038	658,418	32'10	34'41	80	77,354	108,935	4'79	5'20
31	624,124	652,747	31'40	33'70	81	66,153	94,662	4'52	4'90
32	618,056	646,957	30'71	33'00	82	55,842	81,305	4'26	4'63
33	611,827	641,045	30'01	32'30	83	46,489	68,966	4'01	4'37
34	605,430	635,003	29'33	31'60	84	38,132	57,723	3'58	4'12
35	598,860	628,842	28'64	30'90	85	30,785	47,631	3'56	3'88
36	592,107	622,554	27'96	30'21	86	24,436	38,710	3'36	3'66
37	585,107	616,144	27'29	29'52	87	19,054	30,958	3'17	3'46
38	578,019	609,599	26'62	28'83	88	14,576	24,338	3'06	3'26
39	570,656	602,924	25'96	28'15	89	10,926	18,788	2'82	3'08
40	563,077	596,113	25'30	27'46	90	8,015	14,225	2'66	2'90
41	555,254	589,167	24'65	26'78	91	5,748	10,553	2'51	2'74
42	547,288	582,104	24'00	26'10	92	4,025	7,658	2'37	2'58
43	539,161	574,919	23'35	25'42	93	2,749	5,429	2'24	2'44
44	530,858	567,612	22'71	24'74	94	1,828	3,756	2'12	2'30
45	522,374	560,174	22'07	24'06	95	1,183	2,533	2'01	2'17
46	513,702	552,602	21'44	23'38	96	742	1,661	1'90	2'11
47	504,836	544,892	20'80	22'71	97	452	1,057	1'81	2'03
48	495,701	537,043	20'18	22'03	98	266	633	1'72	1'93
49	486,479	529,048	19'55	21'36	99	151	389	1'65	1'73
					100	82	225	1'61	1'62

A TABLE SHOWING THE PROFITS UPON INVESTMENTS IN THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT FUNDS, BANKS, RAILWAYS, &C., AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PRICES.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr.Ct.	3½ Pr.Ct.	4½ Pr.Ct.	5½ Pr.Ct.	6½ Pr.Ct.	7½ Pr.Ct.	8½ Pr.Ct.	9½ Pr.Ct.	10½ Pr.Ct.
2 10	0 100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
2 12	6 95½	104½	114½	124½	134½	144½	154½	164½	174½
2 13	9 93	102½	112½	122½	132½	142½	152½	162½	172½
2 15	0 90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170
2 17	6 87	95½	104½	114½	124½	134½	144½	154½	164½
3 0	0 83½	91½	100	108½	116½	124½	132½	140½	148½
3 0 7	8 82½	90½	99	107½	115½	123½	131½	139½	147½
3 1	6 81½	89½	97½	105½	113½	121½	129½	137½	145½
3 2	6 80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144
3 3	6 78½	86½	94½	102½	110½	118½	126½	134½	142½
3 4	6 77½	85½	93½	101½	109½	117½	125½	133½	141½
3 5	7 76½	83½	91½	99½	107½	115½	123½	131½	139½
3 6	7 75	82½	90½	98½	106½	114½	122½	130½	138½
3 7	7 73½	81½	88½	95½	103½	111½	119½	127½	135½
3 9	0 72	79½	87½	94½	101½	108½	115½	122½	129½
3 10	2 71½	78½	85½	92½	99½	106½	113½	120½	127½
3 11	5 70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126
3 12	9 68½	75½	82½	89½	96½	103½	110½	117½	124½
3 14	1 67½	74½	81½	88½	94½	101½	108½	115½	122½
3 15	6 66½	72½	79½	86½	92½	99½	106½	113½	120½
3 16	11 65	71½	78	84½	91	97½	104½	111½	118½
3 18	5 63½	70½	76½	82½	89½	95½	102½	108½	114½
4 0	0 62	68½	75	81½	87½	94½	100½	107½	113½
4 1	7 61½	67½	73½	79½	85½	91½	97½	103½	109½
4 3	4 60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108
4 5	1 58½	64½	70½	76½	82½	88½	94½	100½	106½
4 6	11 57½	63½	69	74½	80½	86½	92½	98½	104½
4 8	10 56½	61½	67½	73½	78½	84½	90½	96½	102½
4 10	11 55	60½	66½	71½	77½	83½	89½	95½	101½
4 13	0 53½	59½	64½	69½	75½	80½	86½	92½	98½
4 15	3 52½	57½	63	68½	73½	78½	84	90	95½
4 17	7 51½	56½	61½	66½	71½	76½	82	87½	93½
5 0	0 50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
5 2	7 48½	53½	58½	63½	68½	73½	78½	83½	88½
5 5	3 47½	52½	57½	61½	66½	71½	76½	81½	86½
5 8	1 46½	50½	55½	60½	64½	69½	74½	79½	84½
5 11	1 45	49½	54½	59½	63½	68½	73½	78½	83½
5 14	3 43½	48½	52½	56½	61½	65½	70½	75½	80½
5 17	8 42½	46½	51½	55½	59½	63½	68½	73½	78½
6 0	0 41½	45½	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	71½	75½
6 2	5 40½	44½	49	53	57½	61½	65½	70½	74½
6 5	0 40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72
6 7	8 39½	43½	47	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½
6 10	5 38½	42½	46	49	53	57	61	65	69
6 13	4 37½	41½	45	48½	52½	56½	60½	64½	68½
6 16	4 36½	40½	44	47½	51½	55½	59½	63½	67½
6 19	6 35½	39½	43	46½	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½
7 2	10 35	38½	42	45½	49½	53	57	61	65
7 6	4 34½	37½	41	44½	47½	51½	55½	59½	63½
7 10	0 33½	36½	40	43½	46½	50½	54½	58½	62½
7 13	10 33	35½	39	42½	45½	49½	53	57	61
7 17	11 31½	33½	37	41	44½	48½	52½	56½	60½
8 2	0 30	34	38	42	45½	49½	53½	57½	61½
8 6	8 30	32½	36	39	42½	46½	50½	54½	58½
8 11	5 29½	32½	35	37½	40½	43½	46½	49½	52½
8 16	6 28½	31½	34	36½	39½	42½	45½	48½	51½
9 2	10 27½	30½	33	35½	38½	41½	44½	47½	50½
9 7	6 26	29½	32	34½	37½	40½	43½	46½	49½
9 13	7 25½	28½	31	33½	36½	39½	42½	45½	48½
10 0	0 25	27½	30	32½	35	38	41	44	47

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM $\frac{1}{2}$ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.	6 Per Ct.	7 Per Ct.
1	*1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000
2	2'025	2'030	2'035	2'040	2'045	2'050
3	3'076	3'091	3'106	3'122	3'137	3'153
4	4'153	4'184	4'215	4'246	4'278	4'310
5	5'256	5'309	5'362	5'416	5'471	5'526
6	6'388	6'468	6'550	6'633	6'717	6'802
7	7'547	7'662	7'779	7'898	8'019	8'142
8	8'736	8'892	9'052	9'214	9'380	9'549
9	9'955	10'159	10'368	10'583	10'802	11'027
10	11'203	11'464	11'731	12'006	12'288	12'578
11	12'483	12'808	13'142	13'486	13'841	14'207
12	13'796	14'192	14'602	15'026	15'464	15'917
13	15'140	15'618	16'113	16'627	17'160	17'713
14	16'519	17'086	17'677	18'292	18'932	19'599
15	17'932	18'599	19'266	20'024	20'784	21'579
16	19'380	20'157	20'971	21'825	22'719	23'657
17	20'865	21'702	22'705	23'698	24'742	25'840
18	22'386	23'444	24'500	25'645	26'855	28'132
19	23'946	25'117	26'357	27'671	29'064	30'539
20	25'545	26'870	28'280	29'778	31'371	33'066
21	27'183	28'676	30'269	31'969	33'783	35'719
22	28'863	30'537	32'349	34'248	36'303	38'505
23	30'584	32'453	34'460	36'618	38'937	41'430
24	32'349	34'426	36'667	39'083	41'689	44'502
25	34'158	36'459	38'950	41'646	44'565	47'727
26	36'012	38'553	41'313	44'312	47'571	51'113
27	37'912	40'710	43'759	47'084	50'711	54'669
28	39'860	42'931	46'291	49'688	53'993	58'403
29	41'856	45'219	48'911	52'566	57'423	62'323
30	43'903	47'575	51'623	55'655	61'007	66'439
31	46'000	50'003	54'429	59'328	64'752	70'761
32	48'150	52'503	57'335	62'701	68'666	75'299
33	50'354	55'078	60'341	66'210	72'756	80'064
34	52'613	57'730	63'453	69'888	77'030	85'067
35	54'928	60'462	66'674	73'652	81'497	90'320
36	57'301	63'276	70'008	77'598	86'164	95'836
37	59'734	66'174	73'458	81'702	91'041	101'628
38	62'227	69'159	77'029	85'970	96'138	107'710
39	64'783	72'234	80'725	90'409	101'464	114'095
40	67'402	75'401	84'550	95'026	107'030	120'800
41	70'088	78'663	88'510	99'827	112'847	127'840
42	72'840	82'023	92'607	104'822	118'925	135'232
43	75'661	85'484	96'849	110'012	125'276	142'993
44	78'552	89'048	101'238	115'413	131'914	151'143
45	81'516	92'720	105'782	121'029	138'850	159'700
46	84'554	96'501	110'484	126'871	146'098	168'685
47	87'668	100'397	115'351	132'945	153'673	178'119
48	90'860	104'408	120'388	139'263	161'588	188'025
49	94'131	108'541	125'602	145'834	169'859	198'427
50	97'484	112'797	130'998	152'667	178'503	209'348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM $\frac{1}{2}$ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.	6 Per Ct.	7 Per Ct.
1	1'0250	1'0300	1'0350	1'0400	1'0450	1'0500
2	1'0506	1'0609	1'0712	1'0816	1'0920	1'1025
3	1'0769	1'0927	1'1087	1'1249	1'1412	1'1576
4	1'1038	1'1256	1'1475	1'1699	1'1925	1'2155
5	1'1314	1'1593	1'1877	1'2167	1'2462	1'2763
6	1'1597	1'1941	1'2293	1'2653	1'3023	1'3401
7	1'1887	1'2299	1'2723	1'3159	1'3609	1'4071
8	1'2184	1'2668	1'3168	1'3686	1'4221	1'4775
9	1'2489	1'3048	1'3629	1'4233	1'4861	1'5513
10	1'2801	1'3439	1'4106	1'4802	1'5530	1'6289
11	1'3121	1'3842	1'4516	1'5395	1'6229	1'7103
12	1'3449	1'4258	1'5111	1'6010	1'6959	1'7959
13	1'3785	1'4685	1'5640	1'6651	1'7722	1'8856
14	1'4130	1'5126	1'6187	1'7317	1'8519	1'9799
15	1'4483	1'5580	1'6753	1'8009	1'9353	2'0789
16	1'4845	1'6047	1'7340	1'8730	2'0224	2'1829
17	1'5216	1'6528	1'7947	1'9479	2'1134	2'2920
18	1'5597	1'7024	1'8575	2'0258	2'2085	2'4066
19	1'5987	1'7535	1'9225	2'1088	2'3079	2'5270
20	1'6386	1'8061	1'9898	2'1911	2'4117	2'6533
21	1'6796	1'8603	2'0594	2'2788	2'5202	2'7860
22	1'7216	1'9161	2'1315	2'3699	2'6337	2'9253
23	1'7646	1'9736	2'2061	2'4647	2'7522	3'0715
24	1'8087	2'0328	2'2833	2'5633	2'8760	3'2251
25	1'8539	2'0938	2'3632	2'6658	3'0054	3'3864
26	1'9003	2'1566	2'4460	2'7725	3'1407	3'5557
27	1'9478	2'2213	2'5316	2'8834	3'2820	3'7335
28	1'9965	2'2879	2'6202	2'9987	3'4297	3'9201
29	2'0464	2'3566	2'7119	3'1187	3'5840	4'1161
30	2'0976	2'4273	2'8068	3'2434	3'7453	4'3219
31	2'1500	2'5001	2'9050	3'3731	3'9139	4'5380
32	2'2038	2'5751	3'0067	3'5081	4'0900	4'7644
33	2'2589	2'6523	3'1119	3'6484	4'2740	5'0039
34	2'3153	2'7319	3'2209	3'7943	4'4664	5'2533
35	2'3732	2'8139	3'3336	3'9461	4'6673	5'5160
36	2'4325	2'8983	3'4503	4'1039	4'8774	5'7928
37	2'4933	2'9852	3'5710	4'2681	5'0969	6'0814
38	2'5557	3'0748	3'6960	4'4388	5'3262	6'3855
39	2'6196	3'1670	3'8254	4'6164	5'5659	6'7048
40	2'6851	3'2620	3'9593	4'8010	5'8164	7'0400
41	2'7522	3'3599	4'0978	4'9933	6'0781	7'3920
42	2'8210	3'4607	4'2413	5'1928	6'3516	7'7616
43	2'8915	3'5645	4'3897	5'4005	6'6374	8'1497
44	2'9638	3'6715	4'5433	5'6165	6'9361	8'5572
45	3'0379	3'7816	4'7024	5'8412	7'2482	8'9850
46	3'1139	3'8950	4'8669	6'0748	7'5744	9'4343
47	3'1917	4'0110	5'0373	6'3178	7'9253	9'9006
48	3'2715	4'1323	5'2136	6'5705	8'2915	10'4013
49	3'3533	4'2562	5'3961	6'8333	8'6737	10'9212
50	3'4371	4'3839	5'5849	7'1067	9'0326	11'4674

* When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less $\frac{1}{2}$, must be taken. Thus, for $\frac{1}{2}$ at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

LARGE sums of money are every year advanced to County or District Councils and other public bodies, for improvements, building of workhouses, schools, harbours, bridges, &c., to be repaid in a given number of years, including interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1888, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives the sums needed

as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £200, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 years:—

Years	3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	6 per Ct.	7 per Ct.	8 per Ct.
10	£ 8. 8. d.	£ 8. 8. d.	£ 8. 8. d.	£ 8. 8. d.	£ 8. 8. d.	£ 8. 8. d.
20	12 14 5	12 0 5	12 6 8	12 12 9	12 18 9	12 24 9
30	16 14 5	15 8 8	16 7 2	16 13 9	16 20 9	16 27 9
40	20 14 5	19 8 8	20 7 2	20 13 9	20 20 9	20 27 9
50	24 14 5	23 8 8	24 7 2	24 13 9	24 20 9	24 27 9

If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 10; if for £2,000, then by 20, and so on.

To ascertain the Weight of Paper.

Line per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of			Line per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of		
	480 Sheets.	500 Shts.	516 Sheets.		480 Sheets.	500 Shts.	516 Sheets.
10	145.8	140	135.7	47	685.4	658	637.6
11	160.4	154	149.2	48	700.0	672	651.2
12	175.0	168	162.8	49	714.6	686	664.7
13	189.6	182	176.4	50	729.2	700	678.3
14	204.2	196	189.9	51	743.7	714	691.9
15	218.7	210	203.5	52	758.3	728	705.4
16	233.3	224	217.1	53	772.9	742	719.0
17	247.9	238	230.6	54	787.5	756	732.6
18	252.5	252	244.2	55	802.1	770	746.1
19	277.1	266	257.8	56	816.7	784	759.7
20	291.7	280	271.3	57	831.2	798	773.3
21	306.2	294	284.9	58	845.8	812	786.8
22	320.8	308	298.4	59	860.4	826	800.4
23	335.4	322	312.0	60	875.0	840	814.0
24	350.0	336	325.6	61	889.6	854	827.5
25	364.6	350	339.1	62	904.2	868	841.1
26	379.2	364	352.7	63	918.7	882	854.7
27	393.7	378	366.3	64	933.3	896	868.2
28	408.3	392	379.8	65	947.9	910	881.8
29	422.9	406	393.4	66	962.5	924	895.3
30	437.5	420	407.0	67	977.1	938	908.9
31	452.1	434	420.5	68	991.7	952	922.4
32	466.7	448	434.1	69	1006.2	966	936.0
33	481.2	462	447.7	70	1020.8	980	949.6
34	495.8	476	461.2	71	1035.4	994	963.2
35	510.4	490	474.8	72	1050.0	1008	976.7
36	525.0	504	488.4	73	1064.6	1022	990.3
37	539.6	518	501.9	74	1079.2	1036	1003.9
38	554.2	532	515.5	75	1093.7	1050	1017.4
39	568.7	546	529.1	76	1108.3	1064	1031.0
40	583.3	560	542.6	77	1122.9	1078	1044.6
41	597.9	574	556.2	78	1137.5	1092	1058.1
42	612.5	588	569.8	79	1152.1	1106	1071.7
43	627.1	602	583.3	80	1166.6	1120	1085.3
44	641.7	616	596.9	90	1312.5	1260	1220.9
45	656.2	630	610.5	95	1400.0	1344	1302.3
46	670.8	644	624.0	100	1458.3	1400	1356.6

SIZES OF WRITING AND DRAWING PAPERS.

	Dimensions.
Emperor	72 × 48
Antiquarian	53 × 31
Double Elephant	40 × 26½
Atlas	34 × 26
Colombier	34½ × 23½
Imperial	30 × 22
Elephant	28 × 23
Super Royal	27 × 19
Royal	24 × 19
Medium	22 × 17½
Large Post	20¾ × 16¾
Copy or Draft	20 × 16
Demy	20 × 15½
Post	19 × 15¼
Foolscap	17 × 13½
Brief	16½ × 13¼
Pott	15 × 12½

SIZES OF BROWN PAPERS.

	Dimensions.
Casing	46 × 36
Double Imperial	45 × 29
Elephant	34 × 24
Double Four Pound	31 × 21
Imperial Cap	29 × 22
Haven Cap	26 × 21
Bag Cap	24 × 19½
Kent Cap	21 × 18

A quire of paper contains 24 perfect sheets; an outside quire 20, some of which may be torn.

Sizes of Type.

ALL Founders cast their type nearly to one uniform height, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil*. The column contains 75 lines, and is, technically, 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column actually contains about 3,000 letters. The compositor in making out his bill reckons that the column contains so many (1,800) ems; he then, doubling that number, charges as so many (3,600) ems.

A very minute type, used only occasionally, is:—*Brilliant*. A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in *Brilliant* would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl, 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby, 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil, 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minton, 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier, 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois, 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer, 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica, 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English, 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer, 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica, 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS.

Post	19½ × 15½
Demy	22½ × 17½
Sheet and Half Post	23½ × 19½
Medium	24 × 19
Royal	25 × 20
Double Foolscap	27 × 17
Super Royal	27½ × 20½
Double Crown	30 × 20
Imperial	30 × 22
Double Post	31½ × 19½
Double Demy	35 × 22½
Double Royal	40 × 25

Metric Weights and Measures.

THE Metric System is based upon the (assumed) length of the direct distance from the Equator to the North Pole. The ten-millionth part of this distance, as calculated in 1795, was adopted by the French Government as the unit of length, and called a *metre*. All other measurements are derived from this unit; the cube of the tenth part of the *metre* is the unit of capacity, called a *litre*, and the weight of a litre of water, at a certain temperature is the unit of weight, called a *kilogramme*. The unit of land measurement is 10,000 sq. *metres*, called a *hectare*. The above terms are now used in this country under the English names of meter, liter, kilogram, and hectare. In the designs at the left of the page, the figures refer to inches and centimeters, the former being divided into 16ths, 8ths, 4ths, and the latter into millimeters.

Rough Comparisons.

o centimeters =	4 inches	8 kilometers =	5 miles.
x liter =	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pints	x cubic meter =	220 gallons.
x kilogram =	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	1,000 kilograms =	1 ton.
x sq. meter =	10 sq. feet.	x hectare =	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Accurate Comparisons.

EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN TERMS OF IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR USE IN TRADE.

Metric to Imperial.

LINEAR MEASURE.

x millimeter (mm.)	= 0.03937 inch.
x centimr. (x-100th m.)	= 0.3937 "
x decimeter (x-10th m.)	= 3.937 inches.
x meter (m.)	= { 39.370113 INCHES. 3.280843 FEET. 1.093613 YARDS. 1.0936 yards. 1.0936 "
x dekameter (10 m.)	= 10.936 yards.
x hectometer (100 m.)	= 109.36 "
x kilometer (1,000 m.)	= 0.62137 mile.

SQUARE MEASURE.

x square centimeter	= 0.15500 sq. inch.
x sq. decimeter (100 sq. centimeters)	= 15.500 sq. inches.
x sq. meter (100 sq. decimeters)	= { 10.7639 sq. feet. 1.19596 sq. yards.
x are (100 sq. meters)	= 119.60 "
x hectare (100 ares or 10,000 sq. meters)	= 2.4711 acres.

CUBIC MEASURE.

x cubic centimeter	= 0.0610 cubic in.
x cubic decimeter (c.d.) (x,000 cubic centimeters)	= 61.024 cubic ins.
x cubic meter (x,000 cubic decimeters)	= { 35.3147 cubic feet. 1.357954 " yds.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

x centilit. (x-100th liter)	= 0.070 gill.
x deciliter (x-10th liter)	= 0.176 pint.
x liter	= 1.75980 PINTS.
x dekaliter (10 liters)	= 2.600 gallons.
x hectoliter (100 liters)	= 2.75 bushels.

WEIGHT.

x Milligram (x-1,000th grm.)	= 1/160 grain.
x centigram (x-100th grm.)	= 0.154 "
x decigram (x-10th grm.)	= 1.543 grains.
x gramme (x grm.)	= 15.432 "
x dekagram (10 grm.)	= 5.044 drams.
x hectogram (100 grm.)	= 3.527 oz.
x KILOGRAM (1,000 grm.)	= 2.204622 LB. OR 154.323564 GRAINS.
x myriagram (10 kilog.)	= 22.046 lb.
x quintal (100 kilog.)	= 226.8 cwt.
x tonne (1,000 kilog.)	= 0.984 ton.

x gramme (x grm.)	= 0.03215 oz. troy.
x gramme (x grm.)	= 15.432 grains.
x gramme (x grm.)	= 0.2572 drachm.
x gramme (x grm.)	= 0.7716 scruple.
x gramme (x grm.)	= 15.432 grains.

Imperial to Metric.

LINEAR MEASURE.

x inch	= 25.400 millimeters.
x foot (12 inches)	= 0.30480 meter.
x yard (3 feet)	= 0.91439 METER.
x fathom (6 feet)	= 1.8288 meters.
x pole (16 yards)	= 5.0292 "
x chain (22 yards)	= 20.1168 "
x furlong (220 yards)	= 201.168 "
x mile (8 furlongs)	= 1.6093 kilometers.

SQUARE MEASURE.

x square inch	= 6.4516 sq. centimeters.
x sq. foot (144 sq. inches)	= 9.2903 sq. decimeters.
x sq. yard (9 sq. feet)	= 0.836126 sq. meter.
x perch (160 sq. yards)	= 25.293 sq. meters.
x rood (40 perches)	= 10.117 ares.
x acre (4,840 sq. yards)	= 0.40468 hectare.
x sq. mile (640 acres)	= 259.00 hectares.

CUBIC MEASURE.

x cubic inch	= 16.387 cub. centimeters.
x cubic foot (1,728 cubic inches)	= 0.028317 cubic meter.
x cubic yard (27 cubic feet)	= 0.764553 " "

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

x gill	= 1.42 deciliters.
x pint (4 gills)	= 0.568 liter.
x quart (2 pints)	= 1.136 liters.
x GALLON (4 quarts)	= 3.7854117 LITERS.
x peck (2 gallons)	= 7.5708234 LITERS.
x bushel (6 gallons)	= 3.637 dekaliters.
x quarter (3 bushels)	= 3.909 hectoliters.

APOTHECARIES MEASURE.

x minim	= 0.059 milliliters.
x fluid scruple	= 1.234 milliliters.
x fluid drachm (60 minims)	= 3.558 "
x fluid ounce (8 drachms)	= 2.84123 centiliters.
x pint	= 0.568 liter.
x GALLON (8 pints or 120 fluid ounces)	= 3.7854117 LITERS.

Time and Watch on Board Ship.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the Starboard (right side, looking forward) and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon Watch ... noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog " ... 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog " ... 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First " ... 8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle " ... 12 a.m. to 4 a.m.
Morning " ... 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon " ... 8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having Dog Watches, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus:—

- BELL, ONE SECOND; B., TWO SECS.; B. S.; B. SS.
B. S.; B. SS.; B.
- 1 Bell is struck at 12.30, and again at 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.; 12.30, 4.30, and 8.30 a.m.
 - 2 Bells at 1 (struck with an interval of a second between each—B. S., B.), the same again at 5, 7, and 9 p.m.; 1, 5, and 9 a.m.
 - 3 Bells at 1.30 (B. S., B. SS., B.), 5.30, 7.30, and 9.30 p.m.; 1.30, 5.30, and 9.30 a.m.
 - 4 Bells at 2 (B. S., B. SS., B. S., B.), 6 and 10 p.m.; 2, 6, and 10 a.m.
 - 5 Bells at 2.30 (B. S., B. SS., B. S., B. SS., B.) and 10.30 p.m.; 2.30, 6.30, and 10.30 a.m.
 - 6 Bells at 3 (B. S., B. SS., B. S., B. SS., B. S., B.) and 11 p.m.; 3, 7, and 11 a.m.
 - 7 Bells at 3.30 (B. S., B. SS., B. S., B. SS., B. S., B., B.) and 11.30 p.m.; 3.30, 7.30, and 11.30 a.m.
 - 8 Bells (B. S., B. SS., B. S., B. SS., B. S., B. S., B., B.) every 4 hours, at noon, at 4 p.m., 8 p.m., midnight, 4 a.m., and 8 a.m.

METRIC CONVERSION—continued.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

1 grain	=	0.0648 gramme.
1 dram	=	2.772 grammes.
1 ounce (16 drams)	=	28.350
1 pound (16 oz. or 7,000 grains)	=	0.4535923 KILOGRAM.
1 stone (14 lb.)	=	6.350 kilogramms.
1 quarter (28 lb.)	=	12.70 "
1 hundredweight (cwt.) (112 lb.)	=	50.80 "
1 ton (20 cwt.)	=	0.9070 quintal.
	=	1.8140 tonnes or 1.8140 kilogramms.

TROY WEIGHT.

1 grain	=	0.0648 gramme.
1 pennyweight (24 grains)	=	1.5552 grammes.
1 troy ounce (48 pennyweights)	=	31.1035 "

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

1 grain	=	0.0648 gramme.
1 scruple (20 grains)	=	1.296 grammes.
1 drachm (3 scruples)	=	3.888 "
1 oz. (8 drachms)	=	31.1035 "

Note.—Approximately one liter equals 1.000 cubic centimeters, and one milliliter equals 1.0000 cubic centimeters.

THERMOMETER.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and the Centigrade.

CENT.	FAH'T.	RM.R.	CENT.	FAH'T.	RM.R.
100	212	80	0	32	0
99	210	79	1	34	1
98	208	78	2	36	2
97	206	77	3	38	3
96	204	76	4	40	4
95	203	75	5	42	5
94	201	74	6	44	6
93	199	73	7	46	7
92	197	72	8	48	8
91	195	71	9	50	9
90	194	70	10	52	10
89	192	69	11	54	11
88	190	68	12	56	12
87	188	67	13	58	13
86	186	66	14	60	14
85	185	65	15	62	15
84	183	64	16	64	16
83	181	63	17	66	17
82	179	62	18	68	18
81	177	61	19	70	19
80	176	60	20	72	20
79	174	59	21	74	21
78	172	58	22	76	22
77	170	57	23	78	23
76	168	56	24	80	24
75	167	55	25	82	25
74	165	54	26	84	26
73	163	53	27	86	27
72	161	52	28	88	28
71	159	51	29	90	29
70	158	50	30	92	30
69	156	49	31	94	31
68	154	48	32	96	32
67	152	47	33	98	33
66	150	46	34	100	34
65	149	45	35	102	35
64	147	44	36	104	36
63	145	43	37	106	37
62	143	42	38	108	38
61	141	41	39	110	39
60	140	40	40	112	40
59	138	39	41	114	41
58	136	38	42	116	42
57	134	37	43	118	43
56	132	36	44	120	44
55	131	35	45	122	45
54	129	34	46	124	46
53	127	33	47	126	47
52	125	32	48	128	48
51	123	31	49	130	49
50	122	30	50	132	50
49	120	29	51	134	51
48	118	28	52	136	52
47	116	27	53	138	53
46	114	26	54	140	54
45	113	25	55	142	55
44	111	24	56	144	56
43	109	23	57	146	57
42	107	22	58	148	58
41	105	21	59	150	59
40	104	20	60	152	60
39	102	19	61	154	61
38	100	18	62	156	62
37	98	17	63	158	63
36	96	16	64	160	64
35	95	15	65	162	65
34	93	14	66	164	66
33	91	13	67	166	67
32	89	12	68	168	68
31	87	11	69	170	69
30	86	10	70	172	70
29	84	9	71	174	71
28	82	8	72	176	72
27	80	7	73	178	73
26	78	6	74	180	74

Freezing point = 32° F = 0° C; Boiling point = 212° F = 100° C = 80° R. To convert degrees CENTIGRADE or RÉAUMUR into degrees FAHRENHEIT, or vice versa, use one of the following formula:—
Let F = Number of degrees Fahrenheit, C = Number of degrees Réaumur, then—

$$F = C + R + 32$$

$$R = \frac{4(F - 32)}{9}$$

$$F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32$$

$$C = \frac{5(F - 32)}{9}$$

UNIFORMITY.—In 1824 an Act was passed rendering uniformity compulsory from the 1st of January, 1826, since which time the Imperial Statute System of Weights and Measures has been in general use, although some remains of the older forms still linger.

Avoirdupois Weight.

Drachm	dr. = 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains.
Ounce	oz. = 16 drachms, 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Pound	lb. = 16 oz., 256 dr., 7,000 grains.
Customary Stone...st., Butcher's Meat = 8 lb.	
Legal Stone...st. = Horseman's weight = 14 lb.	
Quarter	qr. = 28 lb.
Cental or Quintal, cent. = 100 lb.	
Hundredweight, cwt. = 4 qr., 112 lb.	
Ton	T. = 20 cwt., 2,240 lb.

Avoirdupois weight is used in all commercial transactions and common dealings, but in addition to the above there are special local weights for various articles, the chief of which are:—

A Quarter Loaf	= 4 lb.
A Peck of Flour, 2 Gallons (assumed)	= 14 "
A Firkin of Butter	= 56 "
A Barrel of Butter—4 firkins	= 224 "
A Firkin of Soft Soap (assumed)	= 64 "
A Box of Fish (assumed)	= 90 "
A Barrel of Gunpowder	= 100 "
A Barrel of Raisins	= 112 "
A Seam of Glass, 24 stones of 5 lb.	= 120 "
A Barrel (or pack) of Soft Soap	= 256 "
A Faggot of Steel	= 120 "
A Pig of Ballast	= 56 "
A Fodder of Lead, London and Hull	= 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
A do. Derby = 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; Newcastle	= 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
A Cask of Blacklead	= 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
A Sack—Flour, 280 lb.; Coals, 224 lb.; a ton of Coals, 10 sacks.	

The Metrical System of Weights is used in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and some other countries; the unit of which is the *Gramme* = 15,432 grains; the chief multiple of the Gramme is the *Kilogramme* = 2,204 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; in practical use this is found inconvenient for small purchases, and nearly all commodities are sold by the demi or half kilo. The *Centner* of 50 kilos = 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., very nearly represents the English cwt.; but heavy goods are sold by the *Tonneau* of 2,204 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., about 19 cwt. 77 lb., the *Myriagramme* being ignored.

In the United States and in Canada the cwt. is generally reckoned as 100 lb., and the ton of 20 cwt. = 2,000 lbs.

In Russia the *Pood* of 36 lb. is the commercial weight: 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ Poods = 1 English ton.

Indian Weights (Bengal).

Tola, unit of postage = 80 grains.
Chittak = 5 Tolas; Seer (16 Chittaks) = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Imperial or Indian Maund = 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. = 40 seer.

Madras.

Viss = 3'09 lbs., Maund = 25 lb., Candy = 500 lb.

Troy and Apothecaries Weight.

Carat	= 3'17 grains.
Peanyweight	dwt. = 24 grains.
Ounce	oz. = 20 dwt., 480 gr.
Pound	lb. = 12 oz., 240 dwt., 5,760 gr.
Hundredweight, cwt. = 100 lb.	

Troy is the weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers. The grains Troy, Apothecaries', and Avoirdupois are equal, and the same in England,

France, the United States, Holland, and in most other countries; but the carat varies: in France it is 3'18 grains, in Holland 3'0 gr., and in the U.S. 3'2 gr. In the U.K. the jewellery ounce is divided into 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ carats or 600 pearl grains.

The oz. Troy and Apothecaries' = 1'05714 oz. avoirdupois; but the lb. Troy and lb. Apothecaries' = only 0'82286 lb. avoirdupois; while 175 lb. Troy and Apothecaries' = 144 lb. avoirdupois.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Scruple \mathfrak{S} = 20 Grains	= 20 gr.
Drachm \mathfrak{D} = 3 Scruples	= 60 "
Ounce \mathfrak{Z} = 8 Drachms	= 480 "
Pound \mathfrak{L} = 12 Ounces	= 5760 "

The avoirdupois oz. of 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and the lb. of 7,000 grains, are the weights named in the British Pharmacopoeia; drugs are purchased by avoirdupois, but compounded by Apothecaries' weight. The Apothecaries' oz. and lb. may now be considered obsolete.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load, 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb.;
Old Hay, 18 cwt.; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb.

Wool.

Clove, cl. = 7 lb.
Stone, st. = 2 Cloves = 14 lb.
Tod, td. = 2 Stones = 1 qr.
Wey, wy. = 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tod = 1 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb.
Pack, pk. = 240 lb.
Sack, sk. = 2 Weys = 13 qr.
Last, la. = 12 Sacks = 1 cwt. 19 lb.

Since the advent of SHODDY, some of the above weights have become nearly obsolete, although the terms are still in use with different values: thus 16 lb. = 1 st.; 28 lb. = 1 Tod; 20 lb. = 1 Score; 12 Score or 240 lb. = 1 Pack.

Worsted Yarn.

Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Cotton Wool.

Bale variable in United Kingdom; U.S.A. average 477 lb.; Egyptian, 719 lb.; East Indian, 396 lb.; Brazilian, 220 lb.

Cotton Yarn.

Thread = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
Lea, or Skein, skn. = 120 Yards.
Hank, hk. = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yds. } Also same
Spindle, spdl. = 18 Hanks. } for Silk
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.
Reels of Cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; by the new Act must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Liquid Measure.

The GALLON holds 10 lb. av. of water (strictly distilled at 62° Fahr.) and measures 277'174 cubic inches (1 cubic foot holds 62'321 gallons).		
1 gallon = 2 quarts = 8 pints (each holding 20 oz. of water as above) = 32 gills.		
Pin = 4½ Gallons or ½ Barrel.		
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	Gals.	Qts. Pts.
Anker (10 gallons)	9	36 72
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	10	40 80
Barrel	18	72 144
Tierce (42 gallons)	36	144 288
Hoghead of Ale (1½ barrels)	42	168 336
Punchon	54	216 432
Butt of Ale	72	288 576
	108	432 864

Practically, the only measures in use are gallons, quarts, pints, and gills, the others are merely nominal; *e.g.*, the hogshead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3½ gills imperial measure; and of wine six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon. Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements:—

Pipe of Port or Masdeu	= 115 gallons.
„ Teneriffe	= 100 „
„ Marsala	= 93 „
„ Madeira and Cape	= 92 „
„ Sherry and Tent	= 108 „
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas	= 117 „
Aum of Hock and Rhenish	= 30 „
Hogshead of Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons.	

The United States use the “Winchester” gallon of 231 cubic inches; the names of measures are the same, and 6 American gallons (1386 c.i.) are practically = 5 English gallons (1386·37 c.i.)

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure. Marked

60 Minims (drops) = 1 Fluid Drachm.....	f 5
8 Drachms = 1 Ounce.....	f 3
20 Ounces = 1 Pint	0
8 Pints = 1 Gallon	C., or Cong.
1 Drachm = 1 Tea-spoonful.	} <i>Prescribing medicine by the spoon, glass or cupful is unsafe, as all those vessels vary in size. Graduated glass measures may be purchased for a few pence.</i>
2 Drachms = 1 Dessert-spoonful.	
4 Drachms = 1 Table-spoonful.	
2 Ounces = 1 Wineglassful.	
3 Ounces = 1 Teacupful.	

Dry or Corn Measure.

Quart	= 2 Pints.	Strike ... = 2 Bushels.
Pottle	= 2 Quarts.	Coomb ... = 4 Bushels.
Gallon ... = 4 Quarts.	Quarter... = 8 Bushels.	
Peck	= 2 Gallons.	Load ... = 5 Quarters.
Bushel ... = 4 Pecks.	Last ... = 10 Quarters.	

Boll of Meal = 140 lb.; 2 Bolls = 1 Sack.
Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—
Wheat, English, 63 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 52 and 56 lb. French, 52½ lb. Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 40 & 42 lb. Foreign, 38 & 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb.
Grain of all kinds is sold by stone of 14 lb.

Coals were formerly sold by measure: 3 heaped bushels = 1 sack, 12 sacks = 1 chaldron. Coke, apples, potatoes, and some other goods are still sold by heaped measures and the sack of three bushels; of coke, four bushels are usual.

Fruit.—The Covent Garden bushel basket is 17½ inches in diameter at top, 10 inches at the bottom, and is 10 inches deep. The smaller market baskets are said to vary in size according to the season and the supply.

Cubic or Solid Measure.

Cubic Foot	= 1,728 Cubic Inches.
Cubic Yard	= 27 Cubic Feet, 21,033 bushels.
Stack of Wood... = 108 Cubic Feet.	
Shipping Ton ... = 40 Cubic Feet merchandise.	
Shipping Ton ... = 42 Cubic Feet of Timber.	
Ton of displacement of a Ship = 35 Cubic Feet.	

Measures of Length.

Mile Geographical, Admiralty Knot, or Nautical	
Mile, 6,080 Feet = 1013½ fathoms = 1½ Mile Statute.	
33 Knots = 38 Statute Miles.	
League = 3 Miles.	
Degree = 60 Geographical = 69·121 Statute Miles.	

Inch, in.	= 72 Points, or 12 Lines.
Nail, 1½	= 2½ Inches.
Palm	= 3 Inches.
Hand	= 4 Inches.
Link	= 7½ Inches.
Quarter (or a Span)	= 9 Inches.
Foot	= 12 Inches.
Cubit	= 18 Inches.
Yard	= 36 Inches.
Pace, Military	= 2 Feet 6 Inches.
Pace, Geometrical..	= 5 Feet.
Fathom	= 6 Feet.
Rod, Pole, or Perch	= 5½ yards.
Chain (100 Links) ...	= 22 Yards (4 Poles).
Cable's Length	= 100 Fathoms, 600 Feet.
Furlong	= 40 Rods, 220 Yards.
Mile	= 8 Furlongs, 80 Chains, 320 Rods, 5280 Fathoms, 1,760 Yards, 5,280 Feet, 63,360 Inches.

Although no longer sold by that measure, Calicos, &c., are sometimes said to be “Ell wide”—the English Ell being 1½ yard, the Flemish Ell ¾ yard, and the French Ell 1½ yard.
The old *Scottish Mile* was 5,920 feet; ten Scots Miles being about equal to 11.21 Statute Miles. *Irish Mile* is 6,720 feet; eleven Irish Miles being equal to 14 Statute Miles.

Square, Surface, or Land Measure.

Square Foot = 144 Square Inches.	
Yard = 9 feet = 1,296 inches.	
Rod, Pole, or Perch = 30½ yards = 272½ feet.	
Chain = 16 rods = 484 yards = 4,356 feet.	
Rood = 40 rods = 1,210 yards = 10,890 feet.	
Acre = 4 roods = 160 rods = 4,840 yards.	
Yard of Land = 30 acres = 120 rods.	
Hide = 100 acres = 400 rods.	
Mile = 640 acres = 2,560 rods = 6,400 chains	
= 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.	
An Acre of four equal sides is 69·57 yards each or 208·71 feet. The sides of a square half-acre of equal sides is 147·581 feet, and of a square quarter-acre, 104·355 feet.	
The above Imperial Measure is employed in the United Kingdom, in Canada, Australia, and the Colonies generally also in the United States; but occasionally some older measurements are referred to. Of these—	
The Lancashire and Irish Acre, each of 160 perches, contain 7,840 sq. yards, equal to 1,612·835 Statute. 1 Statute = 0·617347 Lancashire or Irish.	
The Cheshire Acre of 160 perches, each = 64 sq. yards = 10,240 sq. yards = 2,112 acres.	
The Cunningham Acre, equal to 1,209·32 Statute; or 1 Statute Acre is equal to 0·7744 Cunningham.	
The Scottish Acre = 1,261·83 Statute (nearly 6,104 square yards).	

Measures of Time.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute.
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour.
24 Hours	= 1 Day.
(23h. 56m. 4s. = 1 Sidereal Day.)	
7 Days	= 1 Week.
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month.
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year.
365½ Days	= 1 Common Year.
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year.
365d. 5h. 48m. 46s.	= 1 Tropical Year.
The Astronomical Day commences at noon, and is computed from 1 to 24 hours.	
In 400 years 97 are Leap-years and 303 common, Leap-year being omitted every 100th year, but not omitted every 400th. (1900 was not a Leap year.)	

Angular Measure.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute.
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree.
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign.
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360° ..	= 1 Circumference.

The Earth rotates at a velocity of 15 degrees an hour of time at the Equator (about 17° 36' miles a minute); 1° is therefore equal to 4 minutes.

Circular Measure.

Diameter of Circle $\times 3 \cdot 1416$ = Circumference.
 Diameter Squared $\times \cdot 7854$ = Area of Circle.
 Diameter Squared $\times 3 \cdot 1416$ gives Surface of Sphere.
 Diameter Cubed $\times \cdot 5236$ = Solidity of Sphere.
 One Degree of Circumference $\times 57 \cdot 3$ gives Radius.
 Diameter of Cylinder $\times 3 \cdot 1416$ = product by length or height, gives the Surface.

Diameter Squared $\times \cdot 7854$; product by length or height, gives Solid Content.

A Circular Acre is 235' 504 feet, a Circular Road 117' 752 feet in diameter. The Circumference of the Globe is about 24,855 miles, and the Diameter about 7,900 miles.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary among electricians to express all measurements in terms of the centimeter, gramme, second (C.G.S.) system, either as force or work according to their nature, and, due allowance being made for the effect of gravitation, these units are called "absolute"; but it is fair to mention that the accuracy aimed at has not, and probably never will be, attained.

For practical and commercial purposes the chief units are the—

For the measure of
VOLT..... Electromotive force = about 92'6% of that given by one Daniell's battery cell.

OHM..... Resistance = the resistance offered to the passage of a current of electricity by a thread of mercury 106 cm. long and 1 mm. cross section at the temperature of melting ice.

AMPÈRE..... Current = the current 1 volt will drive through 1 ohm.

COULOMB..... Quantity = 1 ampère flowing for 1 second of time.

MICROFARAD Capacity = 1000,001 coulomb at 1 volt pressure.

WATT..... Power = 44 ft. lb. per minute.

Board of Trade Unit = 1,000 watts 1 hour.

746 watts = 1 horse-power.

In carbon lamps of 16-candle power (nominal) about four watts are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes. One Board of Trade unit will keep a 16-candle carbon lamp alight for about 16 hours; metallic filament lamps require less.

Fish Measure.

Herrings are sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons or *Half Cran* of 18½ imperial gallons (or *Barrel*, for white herrings, of 26½ imperial gallons) on the East Coast of Scotland from Shetland to Berwick, also at Castle Bay and Stornoway; but on the West Coast, Isle of Man, and in Ireland, by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 123 each. On the East coast of England they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 124; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,200; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 12,000.

Timber and Wood.

40 cubic feet rough, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.
 50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
 100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
 120 Deals = 100.

Width of Battens, 7 inches; Deals, 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 or 11 inches wide. A Cord of Wood is 2½ tons, or 125 cubic feet.

Carpenters', Bricklayers', and Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks	8½ inches $\times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2}$
Welsh fire-bricks	9 " $\times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$
Paving bricks	9 " $\times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2}$
Square tiles	9½ " $\times 9 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$
"	6 " $\times 6 \times 1$
Dutch clinker bricks	9½ " $\times 3 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet \times 16½ feet \times 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11½ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

A Square of Flooring is 100 square feet.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long \times 27 in.

wide (English), and 9 yd. \times 18 in. (French).

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; 1 load of 500 weighs about 1 ton, 11 cwt., 1 qr.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26 \times 16	Ladies	16 \times 10
" Small	26 \times 14	" Small	16 \times 8
Princesses	24 \times 14	" Large	14 \times 12
Duchesses	24 \times 12	"	14 \times 8
Marchionesses	22 \times 12	Plantation	13 \times 11
" Small	22 \times 12	Doubles	13 \times 10
Countesses	20 \times 10	"	13 \times 7
" Wide	20 \times 12	Small	12 \times 8
Viscountesses	18 \times 10	Ditto	12 \times 6
" Small	18 \times 9	Ditto	11 \times 5½

Water.

Cubic inch..... = 252'458 grains.

Gallon (277'274 cub. in.) = 10 lb. (distilled)

Cubic foot = 62'321 lb. |

35'943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships : Ton, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns : A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186'953 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21'6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

An inch of rain on the surface of an imperial acre = 43,560 sq. feet = 3,630 cubic feet = 100'993 tons.

A TON WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL

AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET

Earth.....	21	Coal, Newcastle.....	41
Clay	18	Pit Sand	22
Chalk.....	14	River ditto	19
Thames Ballast	20	Marl	18
Coarse gravel	19	Shingle	23
Coal, Welsh.....	40	Night Soil	18
A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,200 lb., pure silver 655 lb., cast iron 450 lb., copper 550 lb., lead 710 lb., pure platinum 1,220 lb., tin 456 lb., aluminium 163 lb.			

Old Scottish Measures.

LIQUIDS.

4 Gills..... = 1 Mutchkin.	2 Pints..... = 1 Quart.
2 Mutchkins = 1 Choppin.	4 Quarts..... = 1 Gallon.
	8 Gallons..... = 1 Barrel.

2 Choppings = 1 Pint.

CORN MEASURE.

4 Lippies	= 1 Peck.	4 Eriots = 1 Boll.
4 Pecks.....	= 1 Firlot.	16 Bolls = 1 Chaldier.

Old Scottish Weights.

16 Drops 1 Ounce, 16 Ounces 1 Pound, 16 Pounds 1 Stone.

Name of Testator.	Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount of Bequest.	Name of Testator.	Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount of Bequest.
Frederick Gorringe, aged 77, of London, draper & silk mercer	£ 617,627	£ 425,000	Mrs. Annie Jane Holborn, aged 74, of Campden Hill, W.	£ 52,581	£ 23,750
James Marks Wood, aged 67, of Liverpool, merchant & shipowner	1,043,734	270,000	Ellis Abraham Franklin, of Samuel Montagu & Co., foreign bankers	508,959	22,000
Henry Isaacs Barnato, aged 58, South African financier	2,500,000	250,000	Damo Emily Roe, aged 64, of Litchurch, Derby	41,503	20,500
Joseph Chapman, J.P., of Cleethorpes	239,015	150,000	Miss Annie Scott, aged 80, of Chester Square, W.	151,649	20,000
Jos. Ainsley Davidson Shipley, aged 87, of Gateshead, solicitor	188,156	107,970	Miss Ann Hill, of Peterborough	21,367	20,000
Josiah Vayassour, C.B., aged 74, of Thetford and of Blackheath	311,742	150,000	The Rev. Chas. P. Eaton, aged 72, of Milford Haven	24,987	20,000
Dame Louisa Sophia Goldsmid, aged 89, of 13, Portman Square, W.	204,652	100,000	Miss Betsy Ann Burton Williams, aged 83, of Lee, S.E.	30,837	18,000
Mrs. Charlotte Sarah Greenhill, of Norfolk Square, W.	162,737	90,000	Mrs. Eleanor Bush Hathaway, aged 79, of Tunbridge Wells	25,010	17,000
Dr. Thomas McKie, aged 78, of Edinburgh, advocate	83,352	80,000	Stanley Fuckle, of Tunbridge Wells	176,530	17,000
Dr. John Hall, M.D., of St. John's Wood, N.W.	88,366	80,000	Miss Harriet Trevenen, of Torquay	25,277	17,000
Dr. Charles Bell Taylor, M.D., of Nottingham	116,163	70,000	Miss Anne Marples, aged 91, of Sheffield	58,931	16,800
Mrs. Lucy Jane Grice, of Forest Row, Sussex	174,386	70,000	Mrs. Catherine Mary Castle, aged 78, of Clifton, Bristol	55,502	16,500
Sir George Thomas Livesey, aged 74, of the South Metropolitan Gas Co.	157,063	70,000	Alfred Morten, aged 60, of Upper Norwood	79,752	15,000
Edwin Popplewell Dawson, aged 78, of Melton Mowbray, maltster and coal merchant	78,017	68,000	Miss Mary Hezmalhalch, of Fellscliffe, Yorks	34,527	15,000
Mrs. Caroline Ann Evans, of Roehampton, S.W.	294,456	64,000	Mrs. Mary Booth, of Bedford Park, W.	18,197	15,000
Alexander Fleming, aged 84, of Glasgow, ironmaster	1,300,000	61,000	Samuel Fuller, aged 42, of South Hampstead	19,864	15,000
Charles Morrison, of Harley Street, W., and of Goring	6,666,666	55,000	Alfred Edwin Birch, of Clifton, Bristol	22,789	14,600
Miss Annie Graham Sewell, of Canterbury	55,114	50,000	Henry John Randall, aged 82, of Bridgend, Glamorgan	57,556	14,400
Mr. John Kershaw, F.R.C.S., of St. Anne's-on-the-Sea	79,195	50,000	Mrs. Juliana Wakefield, of Kildrillo, co. Kildare	15,416	14,000
Edwin Joseph Alfred Ayliffe, of London and Paris	46,313	40,000	Robert Mackie, aged 71, of Tynemouth, land agent	21,536	14,000
The Right Rev. Dr. Thos. Wilkinson, D.D., of St. Cuthbert's College, Durham	40,944	40,000	John Munro, aged 70, of Elgin, N.B., grocer and spirit dealer	44,420	13,000
Miss Emma Sarah Wolfe, aged 75, of Jarvis Brook	71,520	40,000	Mrs. Hannah Lowndes, of Bath	65,211	12,500
William Ford Stanley, J.P., aged 81, of South Norwood, scientific instrument maker	58,905	40,000	William Henry Dunlop, of Malone Park, Belfast	13,482	12,500
Dame Emma Osborne, of London and Tipperary	196,822	37,000	Miss Ellen Emily De Zoete, of Hayes, Kent	31,803	12,000
William George Lovell, of Bedford and Newport Pagnell, brewer	41,889	35,000	Francis Glen MacAndrew, aged 54, of Largs, N.B.	308,539	12,000
Leslie Gordon Young, aged 22, of Cheltenham	126,919	35,000	The Hon. Harriet Maria Georgiana Le Poer Trench, aged 70, of Hyde Park Gardens, W.	122,769	12,000
Miss Jane Finnie, of Brighton and Edinburgh	48,909	34,000	Alderman William Robinson, aged 71, of Pendleton, Lanes	54,798	12,000
Francis Elgar, aged 63, of Cornwall Terrace, N.W., naval architect	81,046	32,000	Alderman Geo. Peters, J.P., aged 67, retired contractor, of Gloucester	18,143	12,000
Charles Henry Lowe, aged 81, of Rowde Hall, Wilts	50,985	30,000	Mrs. Martha Wagstaffe Filer, aged 50, of Hampstead	37,445	11,000
George Moss, aged 85, of Upper Norwood	95,974	30,000	Alderman Abraham Leon Emanuel, J.P., of Southsea, twice Mayor of Portsmouth	34,368	10,500
Mrs. Isabella Bateman, of Hove	66,324	30,000	Sir Daniel Cooper, and Bart., aged 62, of Newmarket, and Sydenham, S.E.	123,863	10,000
Miss Isabella Gregon, of Bournemouth	32,571	30,000	Dame Annie Campbell Clarke, of 51, Grosvenor Street, W.	373,594	10,000
Miss Elizabeth Skinner Cobham, aged 87, of Brighton	29,823	29,000	Mrs. Louisa Eliza Baxter, aged 83, of Doncaster	36,280	10,000
Isaac Dixon, aged 62, of Keswick and of Liverpool, iron merchant	40,883	25,000	Mrs. A. Cameron, of Eastbourne	58,090	9,900
Richard Vincent Coleman, aged 77, of Buckland, Dover	41,383	25,000	George Edward Crawhall, aged 75, of Newcastle-on-Tyne	25,129	9,500
James Lewis Perrin, of Colham, Bristol, tobacco manufacturer	86,829	24,000	Mrs. Martha Maria Fraser MacEwan, aged 75, of Stoke D'Abernon	774,597	9,000
Miss Sarah Elizabeth Grumbridge, of Brighton	34,649	24,000	Mrs. Sarah Jackson, of Bowdon, Chester	32,633	8,300
			Mrs. Ellen Waterton, of 107, Queen's Gate, S.W.	56,962	8,250
			Total	£ 3,411,170	£ 19,128,665

Angular Measure.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute.
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree.
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign.
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360°	= 1 Circumference.

The Earth rotates at a velocity of 15 degrees an hour of time at the Equator (about 17° 36' miles a minute); 1° is therefore equal to 4 minutes.

Circular Measure.

Diameter of Circle $\times 3.1416$ = Circumference.
 Diameter Squared $\times .7854$ = Area of Circle.
 Diameter Squared $\times 3.1416$ gives Surface of Sphere.
 Diameter Cubed $\times .5236$ = Solidity of Sphere.
 One Degree of Circumference $\times 57.3$ gives Radius.
 Diameter of Cylinder $\times 3.1416$: product by length or height, gives the Surface.

Diameter Squared $\times .7854$: product by length or height, gives Solid Content.

A Circular Acre is 235 504 feet, a Circular Rod 117 752 feet in diameter. The Circumference of the Globe is about 24,855 miles, and the Diameter about 7,900 miles.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary among electricians to express all measurements in terms of the centimeter, gramme, second (C.G.S.) system, either as force or work according to their nature, and, due allowance being made for the effect of gravitation, these units are called "absolute"; but it is fair to mention that the accuracy aimed at has not, and probably never will be, attained.

For practical and commercial purposes the chief units are the—

VOLT..... For the measure of Electromotive force = about 92.6% of that given by one Daniell's battery cell.

OHM..... Resistance = the resistance offered to the passage of a current of electricity by a thread of mercury 106 cm. long and 1 mm. cross section at the temperature of melting ice.

AMPÈRE..... Current = the current 1 volt will drive through 1 ohm.

COULOMB..... Quantity = 1 ampère flowing for 1 second of time.

MICROFARAD Capacity = '000,001 coulomb at 1 volt pressure.

WATT..... Power = 44 ft. lb. per minute.

Board of Trade Unit = 1,000 watts 1 hour.

746 watts = 1 horse-power.

In carbon lamps of 16-candle power (nominal) about four watts are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes. One Board of Trade unit will keep a 16-candle carbon lamp alight for about 16 hours; metallic filament lamps require less.

Fish Measure.

Herrings are sold by the *Cran*, containing 3½ imperial gallons or *Half Cran* of 18½ imperial gallons (or *Barrel*, for white herrings, of 26½ imperial gallons) on the East Coast of Scotland from Shetland to Berwick, also at Castle Bay and Stornoway; but on the West Coast, Isle of Man, and in Ireland, by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 123 each. On the East coast of England they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred. 122 : 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 2,320 : 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 23,200.

Timber and Wood.

40 cubic feet rough, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.

50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.

120 Deals = 100.

Width of Battens, 7 inches; Deals, 9 inches;

Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 or 11 inches wide. A Cord of Wood is 2½ tons, or 125 cubic feet.

Carpenters', Bricklayers', and Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks	8½ inches	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 2\frac{1}{2}$
Welsh fire-bricks	9	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 2\frac{1}{2}$
Paving bricks	9	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 1\frac{1}{2}$
Square tiles	9½	$\times 9\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 1$
"	6	$\times 6$	$\times 1$

Dutch clinker bricks 9½ " $\times 3$ $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet $\times 16\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ brick thick = 305 cubic feet, or 1½ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

A Square of Flooring is 100 square feet.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long \times 21 in.

wide (English), and 9 yd. \times 18 in. (French).

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton, 11 cwt., 1 qr.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26 \times 16	Ladies	16 \times 10
" Small	26 \times 14	"	Small 16 \times 8
Princesses	24 \times 14	" Large	14 \times 12
Duchesses	24 \times 12	"	14 \times 8
Marchionesses	22 \times 12	Plantation	13 \times 11
" Small	22 \times 11	Doubles	13 \times 10
Countesses	20 \times 10	"	13 \times 7
" Wide	20 \times 12	Small	12 \times 8
Viscountesses	18 \times 10	Ditto	12 \times 6
" Small	18 \times 9	Ditto	11 \times 5½

Water.

Cubic inch = 252.458 grains.

Gallon (277 274 cub. in.) = 10 lb. (distilled)

Cubic foot = 62.321 lb.

35.943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships : Ton, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns : A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt.

2 qrs. 21.5 lb. in addition to its own weight.

An inch of rain on the surface of an imperial acre = 43,560 sq. feet = 3,630 cubic feet = 100.993 tons.

A TON WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET

Earth	21	Coal, Newcastle	43
Clay	18	Pit Sand	29
Chalk	14	River ditto	22
Thames Ballast	20	Marl	10
Coarse gravel	19	Shingle	23
Coal, Welsh	40	Night Soil	18

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 lb., pure silver 655 lb., cast iron 450 lb., copper 550 lb., lead 720 lb., pure platinum 1,220 lb., tin 456 lb., aluminium 163 lb.

Old Scottish Measures.

LIQUIDS.

4 Gills	= 1 Mutchkin.	2 Pints	..... = 1 Quart.
2 Mutchkins	= 1 Choppin.	4 Quarts	..... = 1 Gallon.
"	pin.	8 Gallons	..... = 1 Barrel.
2 Choppins	= 1 Pint.		

CORN MEASURE.

4 Lippies	..... = 1 Peck.	4 Firlots	= 1 Boll.
4 Pecks	..... = 1 Firiot.	16 Bolls	= 1 Chaldor.

Old Scottish Weights.

16 Drops 1 Ounce, 16 Ounces 1 Pound, 16 Pounds 1 Stone.

Charitable Bequests in 1909.

435

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Henry Isaacs Barnato, aged 58, South African financier	2,500,000	250,000	Dame Emily Roe, aged 64, of Lichurch, Derby	41,503	20,500
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Miss Sarah Elizabeth Grumbridge, of Brighton	31,649	24,000	Mrs. Sarah Jackson, of Bowdon, Chester	32,633	8,300
			Mrs. Ellen Waterson, of 127, Queen's Gate, S.W.	56,962	8,250
			Total	£ 3,421,170	19,128,665

- Abdul Karim, Hafiz Munshi, C.V.O., C.I.E., formerly Indian Secretary to Queen Victoria, aged 46.—*April*.
- Adrian, Frederick Obadiah, C.M.G., late Officer of Arms for that Order, aged 72.—*Jan. 14*.
- Alderson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry James, K.C.B. (Crimea), aged 75.—*Sept. 10*.
- Alexander, Very Rev. John, Dean of Ferns, aged 65.—*Nov. 19*.
- Allen, Henry George, K.C., formerly M.P. for the Pembroke District, aged 92.—*Nov. 24, 1908*.
- Alt, Col. William John, C.B., aged 68.—*Nov. 9, 1908*.
- Amar Singh, Gen. Raja Sir, K.C.S.I., late President of Kashmir State Council and Commander in Chief of the Army, aged 44.—*March 26*.
- Amhurst of Hackney, William Amhurst, 1st Baron, formerly M.P. for West Norfolk, aged 73.—*Jan. 16*.
- Anderson, Maj.-Gen. Alfred (Suakin and Burma), aged 66.—*July 15*.
- Anderson, Gen. David (Indian Frontier), aged 88.—*Oct. 7*.
- Annesley, Hugh, 5th Earl, an Irish Representative Peer, an M.P., 1857-74, aged 77.—*Dec. 15, 1908*.
- Anson, Rt. Rev. Hon. Adelbert John Robert, Bishop Assistant of Lichfield, formerly Bishop of Qu'Appelle, aged 69.—*May 27*.
- Appleton, Rev. Richard, M.A., Master of Selwyn College, aged 60.—*Feb. 28*.
- Baird, Adm. Sir John Kennedy Erskine, K.C.B. (Russian War), aged 75.—*Dec. 8, 1908*.
- Barnewall, Sir Reginald Aylmer John de Barnewall, 10th Baronet, aged 71.—*April 18*.
- Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Henry Ware, Bishop Suffragan of, aged 78.—*April 17*.
- Barry, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Deacon, K.C.V.O., aged 58.—*Nov. 14, 1908*.
- Bateman, Edward Louis, C.B., late Assistant Secretary to Ecclesiastical Commissioners, aged 74.—*Jan. 25*.
- Battye, Maj.-Gen. Arthur, C.B. (Indian and Afghan campaigns), aged 69.—*June 13*.
- Bent, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G., Premier and Treasurer in Victoria, aged 71.—*Sept. 17*.
- Bentinck, William George Cavendish, formerly M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth, aged 55.—*Aug. 22*.
- Bergne, Sir Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., of long and varied diplomatic service, aged 66.—*Nov. 15, 1908*.
- Bhashyam, Sir Vembakam Aiyangar, C.I.E., late a judge of the High Court of Madras, aged 64.—*Nov. 18, 1908*.
- Black, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wilsone, K.C.B. (Crimea, Zululand, &c.), aged 72.—*July 5*.
- Blackburne, Ven. Foster Grey, Archdeacon of Manchester, aged 70.—*Feb. 1*.
- Blackett, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward William, 7th Baronet, C.B. (Crimea), aged 78.—*Sept. 13*.
- Blain, William, C.B., Auditor of the Civil List, aged 47.—*Dec. 27, 1908*.
- Blennerhassett, Rt. Hon. Sir Rowland, P.C., 4th Baronet, formerly M.P. for Galway and Kerry, aged 69.—*March 22*.
- Bonsey, Ven. William, Archdeacon of Lancaster, aged 63.—*Jan. 13*.
- Boyce, Robert Henry, C.B., late Principal Surveyor of Consular Buildings, aged 74.—*Jan. 20*.
- Boyle, Sir Edward, 1st Baronet, K.C., late M.P. for Taunton, aged 59.—*March 19*.
- Bracken, Maj.-Gen. Richard D'Oyly Compton (Punjab), aged 78.—*May 4*.
- Brady, Sir Francis William, and Baronet, K.C.
- County Court Judge for Tyrone and a musical composer, aged 85.—*Aug. 27*.
- Brady, Col. Sir Robert Maziere, 3rd Baronet, aged 55.—*Sept. 21*.
- Brymer, Col. William Ernest, formerly M.P. for S. Dorset, aged 69.—*May 9*. (£240,497 gross.)
- Buckley, Abel, formerly M.P. for the Prestwich Division, aged 73.—*Dec. 22, 1908*.
- Bunbury, Rev. Sir John Richardson, 3rd Baronet, aged 95.—*Feb. 19*.
- Burke, Sir Theobald Hubert, 13th and last Baronet of Glinsk, formerly Lt.-Col. in 18th Regt. (Crimea and Mutiny), aged 75.—*April 6*.
- Burne, Maj.-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Crimea and Indian Mutiny), a member of the Council of India 1887-96, aged 71.—*Feb. 3*.
- Burnley, Rt. Rev. Alfred Pearson, Bishop Suffragan of, aged 60.—*March 19*.
- Burns, Rev. Dawson, D.D., temperance advocate, aged 80.—*Aug. 22*.
- Burnside, Sir Bruce Lockhart, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon and Speaker of House of Assembly, aged 76.—*Aug. 10*.
- Burton, Michael Arthur, 1st Baron, K.C.V.O., a director of Bass and Co., formerly M.P. for Stafford, &c., aged 71.—*Feb. 1*. (£1,000,000.)
- Butler, Sir Thomas Pierce, 10th Baronet, aged 72.—*March 8*.
- Caird, Edward, LL.D., D.C.L., D. LITT., Master of Balliol, aged 73.—*Nov. 1, 1908*.
- Cameron, Col. Aylmer, C.B., V.C. (Crimea and Mutiny), aged 75.—*June 10*.
- Cameron, Sir Ewen, K.C.M.G., late of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company, aged 67.—*Dec. 10, 1908*.
- Carnae, Sir James Henry Sproule Rivett, 3rd Baronet, aged 62.—*May 30*.
- Carrick, Charles Henry Somerset, 6th Earl of, aged 57.—*April 6*.
- Carysfort, William, 5th and last Earl of (U.K. Baron), K.P., aged 73.—*Sept. 4*. (£443,727.)
- Chapman, Robert Barclay, C.S.I., formerly Finance Secretary to the Indian Government, aged 79.—*May 15*.
- Clarke, Lt.-Col. Sir Marshall James, K.C.M.G., late Resident Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, aged 68.—*April 1*.
- Cleeve, Sir Thomas Hardy, aged 63.—*Dec. 19, 1908*.
- Clements, Maj.-Gen. Ralph Arthur Penrhyn, C.B., D.S.O. (S. Africa and Burma), aged 53.—*April 2*.
- Clerk, Gen. Sir Godfrey, K.C.V.O., C.B. (Mutiny and Indian Frontier), formerly Lieutenant of the Tower of London, aged 73.—*Nov. 18, 1908*.
- Colchester, Rt. Rev. Henry Frank Johnson, Bishop Suffragan of, aged 74.—*Dec. 7, 1908*.
- Colomb, Rt. Hon. Sir John Charles Ready, K.C.M.G., formerly Captain R.M.A. and M.P. for Bow and Bromley and for Yarmouth, aged 71.—*May 27*.
- Colvin, Sir Walter Mytton, formerly an M.L.C. of Agra and Oudh, aged 61.—*Dec. 16, 1908*.
- Cooper, Sir Daniel, and Baronet of Woollahra, aged 60.—*June 13*. (£123,863 gross.)
- Cooper, George Joseph, M.P. for Bermondsey, aged 65.—*Oct. 8*.
- Copland, Col. Alexander, C.B. (India and Afghanistan), aged 75.—*Dec. 2, 1908*.
- Cornish, Rt. Rev. Robert Kestell, formerly Missionary Bishop of Madagascar, aged 85.—*March 7*.
- Crawford, Francis Marion, novelist and descriptive writer, aged 54.—*April 9*.

Crosfield, William, formerly M.P. for Lincoln, aged 70.—*May 17*.
 Crawford, Oswald, C.M.G., late Chairman of the London General Publishing Company, aged 74.—*Jan. 31*.
 Cumming, Col. William Gordon, C.I.E., formerly Chief Engineer of Burma, aged 66.—*April 1*.
 Currie, Sir Donald, G.C.M.G., head of the great shipowning firm, formerly M.P. for Perthshire, aged 83.—*April 13*. (£2,305,852 net.)
 Darrah, Henry Zouch, C.S.I., a Commissioner in the United Provinces, aged 54.—*March 18*.
 Davson, Sir Henry Katz, Deputy Chairman of the West Indian Committee, aged 78.—*Feb. 21*.
 De Clifford, Jack Southwell, 25th Baron, aged 25.—*Sept. 1*.
 De Lotbinière, Hon. Sir Henri Gustave Joly, K.C.M.G., K.C., late Lieut. Governor of British Columbia, aged 79.—*Nov. 16, 1908*.
 Dickson, Rt. Hon. Thomas Alexander, formerly an M.P., aged 76.—*June 17*.
 Dobson, Hon. Alfred, C.M.G., Agent-General for Tasmania, aged 60.—*Dec. 5, 1908*.
 Dods, Rev. Marcus, D.D., Principal of New College, Edinburgh, and a Theological author, aged 74.—*April 26*.
 Drinkwater, Sir William Leece, late First Deemster in the Isle of Man, aged 97.—*May 22*.
 Duncan, Sir Surr William, 1st Baronet, aged 74.—*Dec. 31, 1908*. (£115,903).
 Dundas, Sir Charles Henry, 4th Baronet of Beechwood, aged 57.—*Nov. 22, 1908*.
 Duveen, Sir Joseph Joel, founder of an art firm in Bond Street, aged 65.—*Nov. 9, 1908* (created a Knight that year). (£486,675 net.)
 Egerton of Tatton, Willbraham, 1st and only Earl, and Baron, formerly M.P. for North and Mid Cheshire and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, aged 77.—*March 16*. (£286,820 net.)
 Elliot, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander Jas. Hardy, K.C.B. (Gwalior, Sutlej, and Crimea), aged 84.—*July 1*.
 Elliot, Maj.-Gen. Minto, C.B. (Indian Mutiny, Hazara, and Egypt), aged 75.—*March 14*.
 Elsmir, George Robert, C.S.I., formerly a Judge and Senior Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, aged 70.—*May 26*.
 Elworthy, Henry, C.I.E., aged 62.—*July 26*.
 Etheridge, Maj.-Gen. Alfred Thomas, C.S.I. (Guzerat and Mutiny), aged 84.—*July 28*.
 Fagge, Sir John William Charles, 8th Baronet, aged 78.—*April 13*.
 Fane, Adm. Sir Charles George, K.C.B. (Crimea and Baltic), aged 71.—*Feb. 23*.
 Floyd, Capt. Sir John, 3rd Baronet (Crimea), aged 85.—*May 12*.
 Fenn, George Manville, extensive writer of juvenile and other literature, aged 78.—*Aug. 26*.
 FitzGibbon, Rt. Hon. Gerald, a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, aged 72.—*Oct. 14*.
 Foote, Maj.-Gen. William Francis (China, 1857-8), aged 88.—*Feb. 14*.
 Forster, Rt. Hon. Hugh Oakeby Arnold, M.P. for Croydon, formerly Secretary of State for War, aged 53.—*March 12*.
 Fortescue, Hon. Dudley Francis, formerly M.P. for Andover, aged 88.—*March 3*.
 Fox, Arthur Wilson, C.B., Contractor-General of the Commercial Department, Board of Trade, aged 47.—*Jan. 20*.
 Gibbons, Sir Charles, 6th Baronet, Capt. R.N., retired (Black Sea), aged 80.—*Feb. 5*.
 Glensk, Algernon, 1st and only Baron, proprietor of the *Morning Post*, formerly M.P. for South Kensington, aged 78.—*Nov. 24, 1908*. (£347,186 net.)

Gosset, Maj.-Gen. Sir Matthew William Edward, K.C.B. (Indian Mutiny, Kaffraria, Burma, &c.), aged 69.—*March 27*.
 Gough, Gen. Sir Hugh Henry, G.C.B., 1st (Mutiny, Abyssinia, and Afghanistan), Keeper of the Crown Jewels, aged 75.—*May 12*.
 Gowan, Hon. Sir James Robert, K.C.M.G., late a Judge of the High Court of Canada, aged 93.—*March 17*.
 Griffith, Horace Major Brandford, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Gambia, aged 66.—*Sept. 23*.
 Guinness, Sir Reginald Robert Bruce, aged 67.—*July 9*.
 Gwydyr, Peter Robert, 4th Baron, aged 98.—*April 3*.
 Haines, Field-Marshal Sir Frederick Paul, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (Sutlej, Punjab, and Crimea), Commander-in-Chief in India, 1876-81, aged 89.—*June 11*.
 Hall, Sir Basil Francis, 7th Baronet, aged 76.—*Jan. 13*.
 Harcastle, Frank, formerly M.P. for the West-houghton Division of Lancashire, aged 64.—*Nov. 5, 1908*. (£115,394 gross.)
 Harkwicke, John Manners, 7th Earl of, retired Captain R.N. (Baltic and Black Seas), aged 68.—*March 13*.
 Harris, Reader, K.C., founder of the Pentecostal League, aged 61.—*March 30*.
 Harrison, Maj.-Gen. Edward (Sutlej), aged 83.—*Jan. 3*.
 Hawley, Sir Henry Michael, 5th Baronet, aged 61.—*July 2*.
 Hay, Sir John, an Australian landowner, aged 68.—*Feb. 25*.
 Heidenstam, Frederick Charles, C.M.G., Chief Medical Officer in Cyprus.—*Aug. (?)*.
 Hibbert, Rt. Hon. Sir John Tomlinson, K.C.B., formerly M.P. for Oldham, aged 84.—*Nov. 7, 1908*.
 Holder, Hon. Sir Frederick William, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the House of Representatives, Australian Commonwealth, aged 59.—*July 23*.
 Holzmann, Sir Maurice, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., L.S.O., late Clerk of Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, aged 73.—*April 1*.
 Hope, Maj.-Gen. John (Crimea), aged 81.—*Sept. 18*.
 Howard, Sir Andrew Charles, K.C.B., late Assistant Commissioner of Police.—*June 11*.
 Howell, Sir Walter Jack, K.C.B., Chief of Maritime Department of Board of Trade, aged 54.—*May 28*.
 Howth, William Ulrick Tristram, 4th and last Earl of, K.P., Baron Howth of Ireland from about 1430, and of U.K. from 1881, M.P. for Galway 1868-74, aged 81.—*March 9*.
 Hudson, Rear-Adm. Joseph Samuel (Black Sea), aged 74.—*June 14*.
 Hume, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert (Crimea, Bhutan, &c.), aged 80.—*Feb. 9*.
 Humphery, Sir William Henry, 1st and only Baronet, K.C.B., formerly M.P. for Andover, aged 82.—*March 31*.
 Isaacs, Sir Henry Aaron, Lord Mayor of London 1890, aged 79.—*Aug. 4*.
 Jacoby, Sir James Alfred, M.P. for Mid Derbyshire, aged 57.—*June 23*.
 Johnson, Sir John Henry, Sheriff of London, &c., 1874, aged 83.—*Oct. 2*.
 Johnson, Rt. Rev. William Anthony, R.C. titular Bishop of Arindela and Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Westminster, aged 77.—*March 27*.
 Judd, Sir George, a noted Hampshire farmer, aged 69.—*Sept. 5*.
 Justice, Maj.-Gen. William Clive, C.M.G. (Indian

- Mutiny), frequently acting Governor of Jamaica, aged 73.—*Nov. 19, 1908.*
- Keay, John Seymour, formerly M.P. for Elgin and Nairn, aged 69.—*June 27.*
- Kennedy, Gilbert George, late Police Magistrate at Marlborough Street, aged 64.—*Jan. 2.*
- Kinsbour, H.H. the Mir of, G.C.I.E.—*March 6.*
- Kincarmey, William Ellis Gloag, Hon. Lord, a Judge of the Court of Session, 1889-1905, aged 81.—*Oct. 8.*
- King, Col. Sir Dudley Gordon Alan Duckworth, 5th Baronet (Soudan, 1885), aged 57.—*Feb. 13.* (£129,113 gross.)
- King, Lieut.-Col. Sir George, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., I.M.S., late Director of Botanic Survey of India, aged 68.—*Feb. 12.*
- Lang, Very Rev. John Marshall, D.D., Principal of Aberdeen University, and father of the Archbishop of York, aged 74.—*May 2.*
- Law, Maj. Sir Edward FitzGerald, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., late Finance Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, aged 62.—*Nov. 2, 1908.*
- Lawrence, Sir Edward, Mayor of Liverpool, 1865, aged 83.—*May 31.*
- Lee, Sir Edward, formerly Librarian of the Crystal Palace, aged 76.—*April 4.*
- Lefroy, Very Rev. William, Dean of Norwich, aged 73.—*Aug. 11.*
- Leicester, Thomas William, and Earl of, K.G., aged 86.—*Jan. 24.* (£427,645 net.)
- Littler, Sir Ralph Daniel Mackinson, Kt., Chairman of Middlesex Quarter Sessions, aged 73.—*Nov. 23, 1908.*
- Lloyd, Thomas Edward, M.P. for Cardigan District, 1874-80, aged 89.—*Sept. 28.*
- Login, Rear-Adm. Spencer Henry Metcalfe, C.V.O. (Ashanti and Suakin), late a Naval A.D.C., aged 57.—*Jan. 22.*
- Luckock, Very Rev. Herbert Mortimer, Dean of Lichfield, aged 75.—*March 24.*
- Lusk, Sir Andrew, 1st and only Baronet, Lord Mayor of London in 1874, formerly M.P. for Finsbury, aged 98.—*June 21.*
- McArthur, Alexander, formerly M.P. for Leicester, aged 65.—*Aug. 1.*
- McHugh, Patrick Aloysius, M.P. for North Sligo, aged 50.—*May 31.*
- Mackenzie, Capt. Sir Alexander Muir, 3rd Baronet, aged 69.—*June 25.*
- Mackenzie, Col. George Frederick Campbell, C.B. (Afghanistan and South Africa), aged 53.—*Feb. 6.*
- Macleod, Maj.-Gen. Charles Donald (Indian Mutiny, &c.), aged 63.—*March 30.*
- Mackenzie, Sir Stephen, F.R.C.P., aged 65.—*Sept. 3.*
- McLeod, Gen. Harry (Afghanistan), aged 75.—*June 15.*
- McQueen, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Withers, G.C.B. (Mutiny, Afghanistan, &c.), aged 73.—*Aug. 15.*
- Mark, Sir John, Mayor of Manchester, 1889-91, aged 76.—*April 4.* (£45,690 net.)
- Marshall, Very Rev. Theodore, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, aged 65.—*May 1.*
- Martin, Sir Theodore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., author of the "Life of the Prince Consort," aged 92.—*Aug. 18.*
- Mathew, Rt. Hon. Sir James Charles, late Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 78.—*Nov. 9, 1908.*
- Mawbey, Maj.-Gen. Henry Way (Baltic), aged 83.—*April 30.*
- Meade, John Michael De Courcy (Crimea and China), aged 77.—*Oct. 20.*
- Meikljohn, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Hope, K.C.B., C.M.G. (India, Afghanistan, and Egypt), aged 64.—*May 1.*
- Melville, Gen. Henry (Indian Mutiny), aged 76.—*Nov. 28, 1908.*
- Meredith, George, O.M., esteemed novelist and poet, aged 81.—*May 18.*
- Mitchell, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.E. (twice Vice-President), aged 83.—*Oct. 12.*
- Mitchell, Robert William Span, C.M.G., I.S.O., a Government Emigration Agent in India, aged 68.—*May 15.*
- Moncreiff, Henry James, 2nd Baron, late a Judge of the Court of Session, aged 68.—*March 3.*
- Monro, Capt. Sir David, late Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, aged 69.—*Jan. 9.*
- Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund John, 1st Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., late Ambassador at Paris and of long diplomatic service in Europe, South America, &c., aged 75.—*Oct. 28.*
- Moor, Sir Ralph Denham Rayment, K.C.M.G., late High Commissioner for Southern Nigeria, aged 49.—*Sept. 14.*
- Moore, George Washington, famous comedian, aged 90.—*Oct. 1.*
- Morgan, Col. Hon. Frederic Courtenay, formerly M.P. for Monmouthshire, aged 74.—*Jan. 8.*
- Morrish, Sir Thomas Buxton, Chairman of the Newington bench of Magistrates, aged 69.—*Feb. 11.*
- Muntz, Sir Philip Albert, 1st Baronet, M.P. for Tamworth, aged 69.—*Dec. 21, 1908.*
- Mure, Sir Andrew, late senior Puisne Judge at the Mauritius, aged 80.—*Oct. 12.*
- Narotandas, Sir Harkirandas, Sheriff of Bombay, aged 59.—*Nov. 16, 1908.*
- Newcomb, Simon, distinguished American astronomer, aged 74.—*July 10.*
- Oliver, Maj.-Gen. John Ryder, C.M.G. (Indian Mutiny and Bhutan), aged 74.—*Feb. 10.*
- Oram, Richard Edward Sprague, C.B., late Chief Inspector of Factories, aged 79.—*March 28.*
- Orr, Maj. Walter Hood, C.I.E. (just created; Waziristan), I.M.S., aged 41.—*Jan. 28.*
- Owen, Sir Hugh Charles, 3rd Baronet, formerly of 73 Regt., aged 83.—*April 5.*
- Palmer, Rev. Sir Lewis Henry, 5th Baronet of Carlton, aged 90.—*April 28.* (£206,775 net.)
- Pearson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Knight, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Crimea and Zululand) aged 75.—*Oct. 2.*
- Perren, George, formerly a well-known tenor singer, aged 86.—*April 7.*
- Petre, Philip Benedict Joseph, 15th Baron, aged 44.—*Dec. 6, 1908* (having succeeded in previous June).
- Pitman, Sir Henry Alfred, F.R.C.P., aged 100 years and 4 months.—*Nov. 7, 1908.*
- Porter, Sir Alfred de Bock, K.C.B., Financial Adviser to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, aged 68.—*Nov. 25, 1908.*
- Pottinger, Sir Henry, 3rd and last Baronet, aged 75.—*Oct. 16.*
- Price, Sir Richard Dansey Green, 2nd Baronet, aged 71.—*May 26.*
- Price, Hon. Thomas, Prime Minister of South Australia, aged 57.—*May 31.*
- Pritchard, Col. Hurlock Galloway, C.S.I. (Indian Mutiny), aged 72.—*May 6.*
- Raikes, Gen. Robert Napier (Gwalior, Burma, and Mutiny), aged 95.—*March 23.*
- Raines, Gen. Sir Julius Augustus Robert, G.C.B. (Crimea and Mutiny), aged 81.—*April 11.*
- Read, William Henry Macleod, C.M.G., formerly Consul for Sweden and Norway, Consul-General for the Netherlands, &c., aged 90.—*May 10.*

- Reid, Dir.-Gen. Sir John Watt, K.C.B., M.D., R.N. (Crimea, China, and Ashanti), aged 85.—*Feb. 24.*
- Rigg, Rev. James Harrison, D.D., twice President of the Wesleyan Conference, aged 88.—*April 17.*
- Ripon, George Frederick Samuel, 1st Marquess of, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., late Lord Privy Seal and leader in the Lords, formerly Secretary of State for War, India, and the Colonies, and Viceroy of India, an M.P. 1852-9, aged 81.—*July 9.*
- Robertson, James Patrick Bannerman, Life Baron, a Lord of Appeal, aged 63.—*Feb. 2.*
- Rolfe, Adm. Ernest Neville, C.B. (Ashanti, Egypt, &c.), aged 62.—*May 10.*
- Rolfe, Eustace Neville, C.V.O., Consul-General at Naples, aged 63.—*Dec. 15, 1908.*
- Rowlands, Gen. Sir Hugh, K.C.B., F.C. (Crimea, &c.), aged 78.—*July 31.*
- Russell, Maj.-Gen. John Cecil, C.V.O. (Ashanti and Zululand), aged 69.—*March 30.*
- St. John, Adm. Henry Craven (Baltic, China, and Japan), aged 72.—*May 21.*
- Salomons, Hon. Sir Julian Emanuel, formerly Chief Justice of N. S. Wales, aged 74.—*April 6.*
- Sankey, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Hiram, K.C.B. (Mutiny and Afghan), aged 79.—*Nov. 11, 1908.*
- Scott, Very Rev. Archibald, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1896, aged 71.—*April 18.*
- Scott, Sir Arthur Gullum, late Accountant-General at the India Office, aged 67.—*July 20.*
- Seymour, Ven. Albert Edw., Archdeacon of Barnstaple, aged 67.—*Dec. 24, 1908.*
- Shaw, Sir John Charles Kenward, 7th Baronet of Eltham, aged 79.—*Jan. 7.*
- Sheffield, Henry North, and Earl of, formerly M.P. for E. Sussex, aged 77.—*April 21. (£14,052 net.)*
- Sheil, James, late a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, aged 79.—*Dec. 12, 1908.*
- Shenton, Hon. Sir George, late Pres. of Legislative Council of W. Australia, aged 67.—*June 29.*
- Simeon, Sir John Stephen Barrington, 4th Baronet, late M.P. for Southampton, aged 58.—*April 27.*
- Slack, Sir John Bamford, formerly M.P. for St. Albans, aged 51.—*Feb. 11.*
- Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, 1st Baronet, Chairman of Northern Whig Company, aged 67.—*Feb. 28.*
- Smith, Sir Thomas, 1st Baronet of Stratford Place, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., aged 76.—*Oct. 2.*
- Smith, Hon. Sir Francis Villeneuve, formerly Premier and Chief Justice of Tasmania, aged 89.—*Jan. 17.*
- Sotheby, Maj.-Gen. Frederick Edward (Crimea, Mutiny, China, and Ashanti), aged 72.—*Feb. 7. (£82,031 net.)*
- Southern, Sir James Wilson, Chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., aged 69.—*Jan. 9.*
- Pooner, Chas. Edwin, C.M.G., aged 55.—*May 15.*
- Stepney, Sir Emile Algernon Arthur Keppel Cowell, and last Baronet, formerly M.P. for Carmarthenshire Dist., aged 74.—*July 2.*
- Stevens, Sir Charles Cecil, K.C.S.I., late Bengal Board of Inland Revenue, aged 68.—*March 24.*
- Stokes, Whitley, C.S.I., C.I.E., former Member of the Council of the Viceroy, aged 78.—*April 13.*
- Strong, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Henry, late Chief Justice of Canada, aged 83.—*Aug. 31.*
- Strutt, Maj.-Gen. John Rootsey (Indian Mutiny, China, Abyssinia, &c.), aged 77.—*Feb. 15.*
- Stuart, Capt. John Alexander Alan, C.B. (Nile and Ashanti), aged 67.—*Nov. 8, 1908.*
- Swinburne, Algernon Charles, esteemed lyric poet, aged 72.—*April 10.*
- Sydney, Most Rev. William Saumarez Smith, 1st Archbishop of, aged 72.—*April 18.*
- Tarrant, Surg.-Gen. Thomas, C.B., M.D., late A.M.S. (Crimea, Indian Mutiny and Zulu War), aged 78.—*Feb. 3.*
- Tempest, Sir Tristram Tempest, 4th Baronet, aged 44.—*June 23.*
- Thorburn, Sir Walter, late M.P. for Peebles and Selkirk, aged 66.—*Nov. 10, 1908. (£111,703.)*
- Toronto, Most Rev. Arthur Sweatman, Archbishop of, aged 64.—*Jan. 23.*
- Torrance, Sir Walter Mitchell, M.P. for Central Glasgow, aged 52.—*Feb. 4.*
- Townsend, Charles, formerly M.P. for North Bristol, aged 76.—*Nov. 4, 1908.*
- Trelawny, Maj.-Gen. John Jago (Egypt), aged 83.—*May 11.*
- Tucker, William, C.B., late Assistant Secretary in Education Department, aged 74.—*April 25.*
- Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward, formerly M.P. for S.E. Essex, aged 61.—*Aug. 15.*
- Tulloch, Maj.-Gen. Arthur (Mutiny, China, Afghanistan, &c.), aged 76.—*Aug. 4.*
- Turner, Henry Blois Hawkins, C.I.E., formerly Sheriff of Calcutta, aged 69.—*March 30.*
- Turner, Col. Henry Fyers, C.B., R.E., retired (Soudan), aged 69.—*Sept. 17.*
- Tweedmouth, Edward, 2nd Baron, K.T., P.C., late Lord President of the Council and First Lord of Admiralty, &c., aged 60.—*Sept. 15.*
- Tyrrill, Rev. George ("Father"), aged 48.—*Aug. 15.*
- Vanderzee, Maj.-Gen. Francis Henry (Burma, 1885-6), aged 67.—*April 22.*
- Vavasour, Josiah, C.B., M.I.C.E., aged 74.—*Nov. 14, 1908. (£215,555 net.)*
- Wakley, Thomas, editor of the *Lancet*, aged 57.—*March 6.*
- Wallace, Robert John, C.B., late of Inland Revenue Office, aged 62.—*May 4.*
- Ward, Sir John, Lord Mayor of Leeds in 1902, aged 64.—*Nov. 7, 1908.*
- Ward, Maj.-Gen. William John (Gwalior, Punjab, and Frontier), aged 83.—*Oct. 9.*
- Wardle, Sir Thomas, President of the Silk Association, aged 77.—*Jan. 3.*
- Warmington, Sir Cornelius Marshall, 1st Baronet, K.C., aged 66.—*Dec. 11, 1908. (£122,926 net.)*
- Warren, Maj.-Gen. Dawson Stockley, C.B. (Crimea, Afghan, and Suakin), aged 78.—*Dec. 21, 1908.*
- Whitbread, Col. Sir Howard, Kt., C.B., aged 73.—*Dec. 3, 1908.*
- Williams, David Parry, C.B., late Collector of Customs at Liverpool, aged 66.—*Sept. 2.*
- Wilkinson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clement, K.C.B. (Mutiny, Afghanistan, and Egypt), aged 71.—*Nov. 24, 1908.*
- Wills, Sir Frederick, 1st Baronet of Northmoor, late M.P. for North Bristol, aged 70.—*Feb. 18. (£2,926,649 net.)*
- Wilson, Sir Mathew Wharton, and Baronet of Eshton, aged 81.—*March 1. (£24,385 net.)*
- Winthrop, Adm. George Teal Sebor (Syria and New Zealand), aged 87.—*Aug. 17.*
- Wortham, Maj.-Gen. Hale Young (Crimea, India, and China), aged 71.—*April 15.*
- Wright, Sir Cory Francis Cory, 1st Baronet, aged 70.—*May 30. (£502,631 net.)*
- Wyde, William Henry, C.M.G., formerly in the Foreign Office, aged 89.—*March 2.*
- Wyllie, Lieut.-Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon, C.I.E., C.V.O., Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India, aged 60.—*July 1 (assassinated).*
- Wynne, William Robert Maurice, Lord-Lieutenant of Merionethshire, aged 68.—*Feb. 5.*

Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1908-1909.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS, 1 Nov., 1908-31 Oct., 1909.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—(1908) Nov. 17. The King gave a State Banquet at Windsor Castle in honour of the King and Queen of Sweden. 18. Accompanied by the Queen, the King opened a hall and library at Eton as a memorial for old Etonians who fell in the South African War. Dec. 14. The King held an investiture at Buckingham Palace. 22. The King received the Syrian Patriarch at Buckingham Palace. 23. The King left for Sandringham to spend Christmas with the Royal family. (1909) Jan. 22. The eighth anniversary of the King's accession was celebrated throughout the Empire. Feb. 2. The King received the delegates to the International Naval Conference. 9. The King and Queen arrived in Berlin. 13. Their Majesties returned from Germany. 18. Four Basuto chiefs were received at Buckingham Palace by the King. 23. The King held a Levée at Buckingham Palace, and received Dr. Sven Hedin. March 3. His Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace. 5. The King left for Biarritz on account of his health. 8. The Empress Marie of Russia arrived in England on a visit to the Queen. 17. The King went from Biarritz to Pau, where he witnessed Mr. Wilbur Wright's aeroplane flights. 27. Motoring from Biarritz, the King attended the Basque Fêtes at St. Jean Pied-de-Port. April 2. On the King's behalf the Prince of Wales held a Council at Marlborough House. 15. The King left Biarritz for Paris. 17. Accompanied by Queen and Princess Victoria, who had joined him *en route*, the King arrived at Genoa, leaving on the following day for a Mediterranean cruise. 21. Their Majesties arrived at Malta. 25. Leaving Malta, they arrived at Catania, and made an excursion round Mount Etna. May 3. Proceeding to Naples, the King and Queen visited Pompeii. 8. The King returned from the Continent, having greatly improved in health. 17. The King received and inspected at Buckingham Palace the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of its formation. 19. His Majesty was present at the Naval and Military Tournament. 24. The King held a Levée at St. James's Palace, and received the Berlin Municipal Councillors at Buckingham Palace. 26. The King was present at Epsom, where, amid great enthusiasm, his horse Minorn won the Derby. June 5. The King presented new colours to the 1st Battn. Norfolk Regt. at Buckingham Palace. 7. The delegates to the Imperial Press Conference attended a garden party given by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, at which both the King and Queen were present.—Prince and Princess Nashimoto of Japan were received by the King and Queen. 8. The King and Queen visited the International Horse Show at Olympia.—The Prince and Princess of Wales made their first official tour of the Duchy of Cornwall. 16. The King and Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. 19. His Majesty presented colours to 108 Territorial Regiments at Windsor Castle. 21. The King and Queen visited Wellington College for the celebration of the Jubilee of its foundation. 22. The Special Ottoman Mission announcing the accession of Mahomet V. was received at Buckingham Palace.—The King held the third Levée of the season. 23. His Majesty visited

the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Gloucester. 24. The King and Queen attended the dedication services of the Memorial Chapel at the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank.—Their Majesties held the fourth and last Court of the season at Buckingham Palace. 25. The celebration of the King's birthday was interfered with by wet weather, the Trooping of the Colour being cancelled.—The visiting members of the Russian Duma were received by the King. 26. The new buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, were opened in State by the King and Queen. July 2. The first State Ball of the season was given at Buckingham Palace. 3. After holding a Council, the King opened a new speech-room at Rugby. 5. His Majesty reviewed and presented colours to the West Lancashire Territorials at Knowsley. 6. The King and Queen opened the new infirmary buildings at Manchester, and His Majesty at Worsley inspected and presented colours to the East Lancashire Territorials. 7. The King and Queen opened the new University buildings at Birmingham. 8. His Majesty laid the first stone of the new buildings of the Imperial College of Science and Technology at South Kensington. 9. The King inspected the boys of the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich, at Buckingham Palace. 16. The final State Ball of the season was held. 19. The King received the Turkish Parliamentary delegates, and witnessed a parade of the London Fire Brigade. His Majesty visited Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Prince's Gardens. 20. The foundation-stone of the new King's College Hospital at Denmark Hill was laid by the King. 22. The King held an investiture and conferred the birthday honours. 24. The delegates to the Imperial Defence and South African Union Conferences were entertained to luncheon by the King at Buckingham Palace. 26. His Majesty received at Buckingham Palace a party of Australian and New Zealand sailors who had been training in English naval depôts. 31. Accompanied by the Queen, His Majesty reviewed the Home and Atlantic Fleets in Cowes Roads. August 2. The Tsar and Empress of Russia arrived at Cowes on a visit to the King. 4. The King and the Tsar visited the Royal Naval College and Osborne House. 9. The King and Queen returned from Cowes, and afterwards received Sir Joseph Ward, the New Zealand Premier. 10. The King held a Council at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards left for Marienbad. 27. His Majesty entertained M. Francis Kossuth, the Hungarian Premier, to luncheon at Marienbad. Sept. 4. The King returned from Marienbad in excellent health. Oct. 4. The King presented medals to five fishermen for gallantry in rescue work. 11. After a stay at Balmoral, His Majesty returned to London. 12. The King received in audience at Buckingham Palace the Prime Minister, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. Balfour, subsequently proceeding to Newmarket. 18. The King held an investiture at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards held a Council. 21. By an ingenious arrangement of apparatus, the King, while staying at West Dean Park, Chichester, opened a new institute for tuberculosis work in Montreal. 25. His Majesty visited Norwich, and reviewed and presented colours to Norfolk Territorials; subsequently he laid the corner-stone of a new wing of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—(1908) Nov. 16. H.M.S. *Sapphire* visited Oporto for the celebration of King Manoel's birthday. 18. The King and Queen of Sweden entertained by the Corporation of London at Guildhall. Dec. 15. An address of congratulation to the new Turkish Parliament was signed by 376 members of all parties of the House of Commons. (1909) Jan. 15. A part of the United States Fleet arrived at Malta. Feb. 9. The Emperor and Empress and all the members of the Imperial Family received the King and Queen on their arrival in Berlin. In the evening a state banquet was given at the Royal Castle, at which cordial speeches were exchanged, both monarchs emphasising their desire for the preservation of the world's peace. March 6. The King was received by President Fallières at the Elysée in Paris, and lunched with the President. —Officers of the British cruisers *Venus* and *Arrogant* deposited wreaths on the tombs of King Carlos and the Crown Prince. 30. King Alfonso entertained King Edward at lunch at San Sebastian. April 12. The municipality of Genoa gave a banquet in honour of the officers of the British squadron which was awaiting the arrival of King Edward. 18. Under the guidance of German officers, a party of English boy scouts visited the battlefields round Metz. 29. A meeting took place at Baia between King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the King and Queen of Italy, the royal party dining together on the *Victoria and Albert*. May 22. Municipal visitors from Manchester and Salford were entertained by the Hamburg Council. June 4. Representatives of the British Labour Party were entertained by the Municipal Council of Frankfurt. 7. British bishops, clergy and ministers of all denominations, to the number of 120, left for Germany to return the visit of the German pastors in the preceding year. 21. A distinguished party of Russians, consisting of members of the Council of the Empire and of the Duma, arrived in London. July 13. The Lord Mayor entertained Prince and Princess Kuni of Japan at the Mansion House. Aug. 2. The Tsar and Empress of Russia arrived at Cowes on a visit to the King. 5. The Tsar received deputations from the Corporations of London and Portsmouth, and from the Chambers of Commerce of London and Liverpool. 15. The King at Marienbad entertained M. Clémenceau at luncheon. 18. The King gave a banquet in honour of the Austrian Emperor's birthday. Sept. 13. At the special invitation of the German Emperor, several British officers witnessed the Imperial manoeuvres. 29. A banquet was given in New York in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebrations, the British admiral, Sir E. Seymour, being warmly applauded.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.—(1908) Dec. 1. Mr. E. G. Pretyman (U.) was returned for Chelmsford. 4. The Government's fourth Education Bill was withdrawn. 21. Parliament was prorogued. (1909) Jan. 1. The Old Age Pensions Scheme was inaugurated, and throughout the country the work of payment was carried out smoothly. 16. The Unionist candidate was returned unopposed at Tamworth. Feb. 9. Resolutions demanding Home Rule were passed at the Nationalist Convention in Dublin. 16. Parliament was opened by the King in state. 17. The report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law was issued. Drastic changes were recommended, including the abolition of Boards of Guardians.

23. The bye-election at Taunton resulted in the return of the Unionist candidate. 24. The punishment of disorderly strangers in the House of Commons was provided for in a Bill. 27. Mr. J. Falconer (L.) was returned at the Forfarshire bye-election. March 2. At the Central Glasgow bye-election Mr. Scott-Dickson gained a Unionist victory. 9. Replying to a temperance deputation, Mr. Asquith said the Government had not abated their determination in regard to the licensing question.—Sir A. Dewar, K.C., was re-elected for South Edinburgh.—Liberals also retained the Hawick Burghs. 24. New Zealand's offer to provide a first-class battleship—or two, "if necessary"—was announced in the House of Commons. 29. Sir R. Hermon Hodge (C.) secured the late Mr. Arnold-Forster's seat at Croydon.—A vote of censure on the Government on account of their naval policy was defeated. 30. Disorder was created at Westminster by suffragists, and 12 were arrested. Similar scenes occurred on the following day. 31. A representative non-party meeting, to consider the state of the Navy, was held at the Guildhall, London. April 1. The Children's Act came into operation. 3. Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K.C. (L.), re-elected for East Denbighshire. 8. The trustees of the Nationalist Parliamentary Fund issued an appeal to the Irish people for support. 16. Lord-Provost Gibson (L.) returned to fill the vacancy in East Edinburgh. 20. Shortage in the wheat supply occasioned a general rise in the price of bread. 27. Obtaining admission to the House of Commons, several suffragists chained themselves to statues in the hall. 29. Mr. Lloyd George introduced his first Budget in a speech of nearly four and a half hours' duration. 30. Invitations to a Conference on Imperial Defence were despatched by the Government to the British Dominions. May 1. Mr. Maurice Healy (Ind.) defeated the official Nationalist candidate at Cork. 4. A triangular contest at Stratford-on-Avon resulted in a Unionist gain.—The Labour candidate, Mr. J. Pointer, secured the seat for the Atercliffe division. 12. A motion in favour of the payment of members was carried in the House of Commons.—The Budget, as regarded in its effect upon Ireland, was condemned at a representative meeting held in Dublin. 17. Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C. (U.), was returned unopposed for West Edinburgh. 19. An important letter, protesting against many of the Budget proposals, was addressed to the Prime Minister by a number of leading City bankers, merchants and business men. 21. Mr. Asquith, at Sheffield, stated that it was the intention of the Government to adhere to the main lines of the Budget proposals. 24. Empire Day was marked by patriotic celebrations throughout the country and the British dominions on a more extended scale than heretofore. 27. Mr. McKenna defended Sir John Fisher against the charge of conducting a personal campaign, and denied that espionage was carried on in the Navy. June 11. Mr. T. Landon (Nat.) was returned for East Limerick. 12. Lord Hugh Cecil was invited to stand for Oxford University at the next election. 17. Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons reminded those members who constantly called into question the action of the Indian Government, that they were only encouraging the elements of mischief. 22. In a letter Lord Rosebery described the Budget proposals as revolutionary. 24. Speaking at a political

luncheon, Mr. Asquith denied the revolutionary character of the Budget. 26. The resignations were announced of Lord Fitzmaurice, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Under-Secretary for India; and Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., and the Master of Elibank, M.P., were respectively appointed to the vacant offices. 29. A further attempt was made by female suffragists to force an entrance into the House of Commons, and as a result 115 arrests were made. 30. Lord Charles Beresford addressed a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce on naval matters, and submitted a programme, to cost between 55 and 60 millions. *July 10.* Mr. H. Samuel re-elected for the Cleveland division. 12. A scene, culminating in the suspension of Mr. Will Thorne, occurred during an all-night debate in the House of Commons. Two days following, on the motion of the Prime Minister, Mr. Thorne's suspension was expunged from the journals. 16. Mr. J. S. Hancock (*L. and Lab.*) elected for Mid-Derbyshire. 20. Mr. J. W. Gulland (*L.*) was re-elected for Dumfries Burghs.—Mr. Asquith supported a motion by Mr. Dillon in the House relating to a breach of privilege in connection with a letter sent by the Duke of Norfolk to the Unionist candidate for the High Peak division. 21. Mr. Asquith denied that there was a prospect of an immediate dissolution. 23. Mr. O. Parlington (*L.*) was re-elected for the High Peak division. 29. A marble statue of the late Lord Salisbury was unveiled at the Foreign Office. 30. Mr. Lloyd George at Limehouse warmly defended the proposed new land taxes, and vehemently attacked landlords in general and dukes in particular. *Aug. 7.* Lord Lansdowne, speaking on the Budget, declared that the House of Lords was quite prepared to try conclusions on that issue. 10. Mr. Matthew Keating (*Nat.*) and Mr. Scanlon (*Nat.*) were returned unopposed for South Kilkenny and North Sligo respectively. 15. Serious rioting between Protestants and Roman Catholics occurred at Portadown, in Ireland, and at Lurgan on the following day. *Sept. 3.* Mr. Lynch (*Nat.*), who fought for the Boers in South Africa, was returned unopposed for West Clare. 10. Speaking in Glasgow, Lord Rosebery again condemned the Budget as being revolutionary. 17. Mr. Asquith spoke at Birmingham in support of the Budget, and replied to Lord Rosebery. 22. Speaking also at Birmingham, Mr. Balfour made a vigorous response to the Prime Minister's speech, and maintained that the country would prefer Tariff Reform to Socialism. 29. In a letter, Mr. Balfour categorically denied that it was the intention of the Unionist Party to withdraw Old Age Pensions when returned to power. *Oct. 6.* Mr. Balfour proceeded to Balmoral and had an audience of the King. 9. Mr. Lloyd George spoke at Newcastle in support of the budget. 22. A revised Budget estimate having shown an additional deficit, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that it would be met by taking half a million from the Sinking Fund. 26. Mr. Balfour in a speech attacked the Lord Advocate, Mr. Ure, in connection with speeches in which the suggestion was made that a Unionist Government would cease the payment of Old Age Pensions. 28. The Bermondsey bye-election, necessitated by the death of the sitting member, resulted in a Unionist gain.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—(1908) *Nov. 3.* The final municipal election returns of the country

showed that the Unionists gained 131 seats, Liberals 33, Labour 11, Socialists 9, and Independents 4. The feature of the contests was the number of defeats sustained by the Socialists. 9. The Lord Mayor's Show took place, and in the evening the Prime Minister attended the customary banquet. Among the municipal mayors elected was the first lady to occupy that position, at Aldeburgh. (1909) *Jan. 18.* The construction of an embankment on the south side of the Thames for the site of the new County Hall was commenced. 25. At a meeting of South London mayors and town clerks a resolution to secure the Crystal Palace for the public was unanimously carried. *March 9.* Sir R. Melville Becheroff was elected chairman of the London County Council. 16. The Port of London Authority held its first meeting, Sir Hudson Kearley presiding. *April 22.* The Mansion House Fund for the Messina earthquake sufferers exceeded £400,000. *June 15.* The effect of the Budget proposals upon the capital value of the property of the ratepayers was considered by the London County Council. *July 21.* The Corporation of London entertained 1,200 bluejackets from the Fleet in the Thames at the Guildhall. *Aug. 23.* A Highgate cable tramway, the first of the kind to be constructed in Europe, was taken over by the London County Council for electrification. The deputation of the City Corporation to inquire into the lighting of Continental cities reported in favour of incandescent gas. *Sept. 14.* Blackfriars Bridge, now the widest over the Thames, was reopened for the tramway connection with the Embankment.—The sale was completed by a private company of 14 of the London County Council steamers. 24. Italians resident in London presented the Lord Mayor with a bronze bas-relief of his portrait in appreciation of his services in connection with the Messina Earthquake Fund. 29. Alderman Sir John Knill was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS (GENERAL).—(1909)

Jan. 14. Three men were killed at the Tilmanstone Colliery. *Feb. 16.* A terrible colliery accident occurred at the West Stanley Pit in north-west Durham, 168 men and boys losing their lives. 23. A fire broke out at some fibre stores at Millwall, over 10,000 bales of jute and manilla, valued at £400,000, being destroyed.—Damage amounting to £200,000 was done by a fire at the Scotstoun Flour Mills. *March 6.* By the collapse of a dam at Birkenhead 14 workmen were killed. *April 8.* At a fire at some cabinet works in Bristol a fireman was killed and another injured. 9. A portion of an express from London to Aberdeen was derailed near Newcastle, an attendant being badly crushed. 15. A fire broke out at an oil-refining works at Silvertown, over £60,000 damage resulting. *May 7.* The Oxford University Press warehouse in London was burnt out, the damage being estimated at £30,000. 29. Six men were drowned in Stornaway harbour by a boat accident. *July 2.* By the collapse of a dam at Newport, Mon., 39 lives were lost. 22. Armr.-Sergt. McCracken killed by an accidental shot at the Bisley Ranges. *Aug. 4.* During a sham fight of the West Riding Territorials the Rev. H. L. T. Hodgson, acting-chaplain, was shot by a live cartridge. 10. Expansion of the rails through heat caused the derailment of a London and North-Western train near Stalybridge, the driver and fireman being killed and

several passengers injured. 12. Owing to the early morning mist, a motor car ran into a detachment of Territorials on Salisbury Plain, and ten men were injured, one dying later in hospital. 14. A panic among some children at a cinematograph show at Southsea resulted in one being killed and several injured. 17. Damage amounting to upwards of £100,000 was caused by a fire in Glasgow. 27. Through the fall of a pit-cage at Penygraig, Glamorganshire, five men were killed and 23 injured. Sept. 1. Lord de Clifford, in endeavouring to avoid an accident, was thrown out of his motor car and killed instantly. Oct. 1. An explosion took place in a colliery at Pontardulais, South Wales, resulting in the death of two men. 20. A colliery explosion took place near Auchinbeck, Ayrshire, in which four men lost their lives. 29. A terrible mining disaster occurred near Bargoed, South Wales; 27 lives were lost, several succumbing while attempting rescue work.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS AT SEA.—(1908) Nov. 25. The E lerman liner *Sardinia* caught fire soon after leaving Malta, over 100 pilgrims and a number of Europeans being either burned or drowned. (1909) Jan. 22. The White Star liner *Republic* and an Italian emigrant steamer, the *Florida*, collided 175 miles off New York. Several persons were killed, but a greater disaster was averted by the arrival of the *Baltic*, which received the "C Q D," or distress signal, sent up by wireless telegraphy by the *Republic*. The latter vessel sank while being towed to New York. Feb. 1. Six lives were lost by an explosion which occurred while the Trinity House steamer *Argus* was blowing up a sunken wreck off Caister. The steamer *Cian Ronald* was lost off Edithburgh, Australia, the captain, five other Europeans and 25 Lascars being drowned. April 10. The steamer *Mahratta* went ashore on the Goodwins and broke up next day. July 14. 11 lives were lost by the sinking of the submarine C 11 after a collision. 22. A British fishing vessel was sunk on the Dogger Bank and 11 lives were lost. 31. While firing a salute on the *Temeraire* a gun charge exploded, injuring four men, one fatally. Aug. 5. The Shaw Savill liner *Maori* was wrecked off Cape Town and 23 lives lost. 14. In order to extinguish a fire on board, the Cunarder *Lucania* had to be submerged in dock at Liverpool. Sept. 6. The Allan liner *Laurentian* went ashore off the Newfoundland coast, but all the passengers were safely landed. 9. The Blue Anchor liner *Waratah*, which left Durban for Cape Town on July 26, was given up as lost. 16. The London liner *Umkati* was totally wrecked near Cape Town. Oct. 25. The Scottish steamer *Hestia* was totally wrecked on Grand Manan Island, Maine, and 34 lives were lost.

AERONAUTICS.—(1909) March 19. An Aeronautical Exhibition was opened at Olympia, London. May 3. Messrs. Wilbur and Orville Wright arrived in London, and had an interview with Mr. Haldane at the War Office. 5. Mr. Asquith announced the appointment of a special committee of investigation regarding aerial construction and navigation. July 12. M. Latham made an attempt to cross the English Channel from Calais to Dover in his monoplane, but the motor failed after seven miles, and the machine descended into the sea. 25. M. Bleriot succeeded in flying across the Channel from Calais to Dover on his monoplane, the feat occupying 31 mins. 26. M.

Latham made his second attempt to cross the Channel, but the motor stopped when almost within reach of Dover, and the machine fell into the sea. Sept. 8. Mr. Cody made a cross-country flight of over an hour in his aeroplane at Aldershot. Oct. 15. In extremely unfavourable weather, the first aviation week to be held in Great Britain was opened at Doncaster. During the following days, a number of successful flights were made by foreign aviators. 18. The Blackpool aviation week was opened. On the following day, M. Paulhan, on a Farman biplane, accomplished a flight of over half an hour's duration in very gusty weather. Mr. Farman also established an English record by covering 47 miles 1284 yards in 1 hr. 32 mins. 16½ secs. The feature of the week was a daring flight, twice round the course, by M. Latham, the wind being estimated at 40 miles an hour.

ART, &c.—(1909) Feb. 12. At the sale of the Benson collection of Greek coins, the record price of £640 for a coin was given for a tetradrachm of Katana. April 7. An interesting exhibition of Early English Portraiture was opened at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. 28. The record price for a book, £7,810, was given in Paris for a copy of the "Œuvres de Molière," 1773. May 3. The Royal Academy opened, the feature of the year being the excellence of the portraits. 20. The art collection of the late Mr. Justice Day realised £102,546. June 3. On the eve of its departure for abroad, Holheim's "Duchess of Milan" was purchased for the nation, an anonymous donor contributing £40,000 and the Treasury £10,000. Sept. 28. The King granted a charter and diploma to the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists.

CAUSES CÉLÈBRES.—(1908) Nov. 16. The claim of Albert Kirby Fairfax to the Fairfax peerage was upheld by the House of Lords. (1909) Feb. 2. The Court of Appeal decided that a woman who obtains a separation order deprives herself of the right to divorce. March 20. In the cross-actions for divorce brought by Mr. J. A. Stirling and his wife, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, Lord Guthrie found for Mr. Stirling. 12. Charges brought against Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., and others for conspiracy were dismissed at the Guildhall. 17. Judgment by consent for £1,000 (which was awarded to charity) was given against the *People* for circulating defamatory rumours about Mr. Lloyd George. May 18. The House of Lords decided that an illegitimate posthumous child is a "dependent," and can claim compensation for his father's death. 20. A dealer in antique china was ordered by the High Court to pay £10,342 damages to the executors of the estate of a collector for fraudulent representation and breach of warranty. June 2. The Court of Criminal Appeal allowed the appeal of Joseph Stoddart against his conviction and sentence in connection with football coupon competitions. 12. The action for slander brought by the Hon. Alexis Roche against Sir Timothy O'Brien resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff with £5 damages. 18. Ex-Lieutenant Woods' appeal in his action against the Army Council was dismissed. July 26. The House of Lords decided against the Government in their claim for estate duty on £780,000, left by the late Duke of Richmond. Aug. 3. The High Court decided against the Board of Education in the Swansea schools case on the subject of salaries to teachers.

CONGRESSES, CONFERENCES, AND EXHIBITIONS.

Imperial Press Conference.—At the invitation of the Home Press, delegates representing all shades of opinion from the Oversea Dominions assembled in London during the first week in June. A series of questions of the highest Imperial interest were very fully debated, and, in the course of the proceedings, Ministers, ex-Ministers, and highly-placed naval and military authorities contributed to the discussions.

South African Union.—*July 13.* The Premiers of Cape Colony (Mr. J. X. Merriman), Natal (Mr. E. R. Moor), Transvaal (General Botha), and Orange River Colony (Mr. A. Fischer), and other delegates arrived in London in order to discuss with the Government the draft of the South African Constitution Bill. It was decided that the date of Proclamation of the Union should be May 31, 1910, the eighth anniversary of the Peace of Vereeniging, and that the Prince of Wales be invited to open the first Parliament.

Imperial Defence.—The first sitting of this Conference was held on July 29. Owing to the highly important nature of the subjects discussed, the proceedings were regarded as confidential, but on Aug. 26 Mr. Asquith made a statement in the House of Commons with regard to the result of the Conference. As to military defence, the land forces of the Dominions should be so standardised that they could be rapidly combined into one homogeneous Imperial Army. As regards naval defence, New Zealand would continue her policy of contribution, and Canada and Australia proposed to lay the foundation of fleets of their own. The announcement of the South African plans would be deferred until after the Act of Union had been consolidated.

General.—(1909) *Jan. 15.* The British Museum completed a century and a half of its existence. —The centenary of Sir John Moore was marked by an interesting exhibition of relics at the Royal United Service Museum. *Feb. 3.* The Foreign Office announced that the International Naval Conference had arrived at agreements on some of the most important items of the programme. *March 25.* The appointment of a Royal Commission was announced, with the Prince of Wales as president, to assist the organisation of international exhibitions. *April 27.* The Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance opened in London. *May 8.* The "Golden West Exhibition" was opened at Earl's Court by the Lord Mayor of London. *13.* The Royal Naval and Military Tournament was opened at Olympia. *20.* The Imperial International Exhibition, at Shepherd's Bush, was opened by the Duke of Argyll. *24.* The 25th anniversary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was celebrated. *27.* The Prince of Wales opened the International Congress of Applied Chemistry. *31.* The Co-operative Congress opened at Newcastle. *June 2.* Mr. John Burns opened a Tuberculosis Exhibition at Whitechapel. *5.* The International Horse Show was opened at Olympia. *22.* The exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society opened at Olonchester, and was visited by the King on the following day. *July 5.* The Travel and Sports Exhibition was opened at Olympia by Lieut. Shackleton. *Aug. 16.* A Darwin Centenary Exhibition was opened at the Natural History Museum. *Sept. 20.* The first sitting of the conference of the International Association of the Press took place in Lincoln's Inn Hall.

CRIMES.—(1909) *Jan. 23.* An extraordinary outrage by aliens took place at Tottenham in broad daylight. Two Russian anarchists, after seizing £80 from a clerk, were chased by police and civilians, at whom they fired indiscriminately. A policeman and a boy were shot dead and fourteen others injured, while one of the miscreants committed suicide, and the other, severely injured, succumbed after removal to hospital. *Feb. 23.* The sum of £2,700 was stolen from the cruiser *Indomitable*. *24.* An American shot his wife in the National Portrait Gallery and then committed suicide. *April 3.* A man named Dench, at St. Blazey, Cornwall, shot and severely injured a boy in the street, afterwards barricading himself in a cottage, armed with a double-barrelled gun, with which he shot and slightly injured two men before surrendering after three days' siege. *June 26.* The "D. S. Windell" bank frauds were disposed of at the Central Criminal Court, a young Dutchman named Robert receiving eighteen months' hard labour, and a former bank cashier, King, seven years' penal servitude. *July 1.* Sir W. Curzon Wylie, a distinguished Indian civil servant and political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State, was shot and killed, and Dr. Lalacac, a Parsee physician, who came to his assistance, was mortally wounded, by a young Indian student named Dhingra, at a reception at the Imperial Institute. Dhingra was subsequently sentenced to death, and duly hanged on Aug. 17. *23.* Arthur Horsley, the printer of the *Indian Sociologist*, edited by Krishnavarma, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court. *Aug. 22.* A gang of thieves was captured while leaving the premises of a large Jeweller's in London, property amounting to upwards of £40,000 being found upon the men.

DEATHS.—(1908) *Nov. 6.* Sir Henry Pitman, Emeritus Professor and Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians, aged 100. (1909) *Jan. 24.* The Earl of Leicester, K.G., aged 86. *April 3.* Lord Gwydyr, within twenty-four days of entering his 100th year. *10.* Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet, aged 72. *May 18.* George Meredith, O.M., novelist, aged 81. *June 11.* Field-Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines, aged 69. *21.* Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., a former Lord Mayor of London, aged 99. *July 9.* The Marquis of Ripon, K.G., aged 81. *Aug. 18.* Sir Theodore Martin, biographer of the Prince Consort, aged 93. *Oct. 16.* Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, chairman of the Afrikaner Bond in Cape Colony, aged 64.

DRAMA.—(1908) *Dec. 1.* A *matinée* in honour of Madame Ristori was given at His Majesty's Theatre. (1909) *Jan. 27.* A suggestive play, from a patriotic standpoint, entitled *An Englishman's Home*, was produced at Wyndham's Theatre. *April 8.* The Lord Chamberlain refused to sanction the performance of the *Passion Play* by the English Drama Society. *23.* The establishment of a Shakespeare Memorial Theatre was decided upon. The gift of £70,000 by an anonymous donor was announced at the meeting of the General Committee. *8.* The Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon was brought to a close by a performance by Mr. Benson's company of *The Taming of the Shrew*. *June 21.* The Shakespearian Festival at His Majesty's commenced with the revival of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. *22.* Mr. Asquith stated that a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament would be appointed to inquire into

the Censorship. *July 29.* The Censorship Committee commenced its sittings, and evidence was given by a number of dramatists, actors, managers, and others interested in the question. *Aug. 25.* Mr. Bernard Shaw's play, *The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet*, was produced in Dublin. *Oct. 8.* Sir H. Beerbohm Tree unveiled a bronze memorial tablet of the Globe Playhouse affixed to premises in Southwark, on the site of Shakespeare's theatre. *25.* A subscription list for a Shakespeare Memorial Theatre was opened, the sum to be raised being £500,000.

ECCLIASTICAL.—(1908) *Dec. 21.* Dr. Paget appointed Bishop of Stepney; and the Rev. R. H. Whitcombe Bishop of Colchester. (1909) *Jan. 6.* The election of Dr. Lang, Bishop Suffragan of Stepney, as successor to Dr. MacLagan as Archbishop of York, took place at York Minster. *14.* Out of £40,239 collected for the Hospital Sunday Fund, the Church of England contributions amounted to £31,924. *20.* In the Consistory Court of Wells Cathedral, the Rev. Smyth Pigott, of the Agapemone, Spaxton, was found guilty of immorality. *25.* The new Archbishop of York was enthroned in the presence of a large congregation in York Minster. *28.* The Rev. J. H. G. Randolph appointed Bishop of Guildford. *Feb. 17.* It was announced that the Pan-Anglican Thank Offering, amounting to £223,000, had been provisionally allotted. *April 21.* The 800th anniversary of the death of St. Anselm was observed by a special service at Canterbury Cathedral, and by Pontifical High Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. *May 5.* Convocation agreed to various recommendations in connection with the Revision of the Rubrics. *7.* The Sheffield Bishopric Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons. *10.* The Congregational Union adopted a scheme for a Sustenation Fund of £250,000. *11.* A petition, with nearly 750,000 signatures, protesting against any alteration in the Sovereign's Protestant Declaration, was presented to Parliament. *22.* Archdeacon Furse, of Johannesburg, was elected Bishop of Pretoria. —Archdeacon William Banister was appointed to the new Bishopric of Hu-nan, Central China. *18.* The Scottish General Assembly was opened in Edinburgh. *20.* Canon Henn, Vicar of Bolton, was appointed Bishop of Burnley. *26.* The Rev. L. H. Burrow appointed Bishop of Lewes. *Aug. 3.* The Rev. Walter Andrews appointed Bishop of Hokkaido, Japan. *24.* The Ven. J. C. Wright consecrated Archdeacon of Sydney in St. Paul's Cathedral, and Rev. C. J. Ferguson-Davie as Bishop of Singapore. *Sept. 7.* The Rev. H. Russell Wakefield appointed Dean of Norwich. *14.* The Right Rev. Edward Ash Wise and Canon C. T. Abraham appointed Bishops of Stafford and Derby respectively. *Oct. 6.* The Church Congress was opened at Swansea, under the presidency of the Bishop of St. David's. *12.* The retirement was announced of Dr. Sheepshanks, Bishop of Norwich.—The Rev. R. S. Fyfe appointed Bishop of Rangoon.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1909) *Jan. 12.* The Modern Language Association met at Oxford, Lord Fitzmaurice delivering the presidential address. *Feb. 26.* Mr. E. C. Wills gave £10,000 to the Bristol University Fund. The President of the Board of Education, replying to a deputation from the National Union of Teachers, said that he could not promise to prohibit the employment of unqualified teachers. *April 20.* New buildings for the School of Forestry and Rural Economy

were opened at Oxford by the President of Magdalen. *26.* Lord Curzon, the Chancellor, submitted a memorandum on Oxford reform to the University authorities. *May 8.* The Earl of Derby was installed as Chancellor of Liverpool University. *17.* The warrant granting a charter establishing the University of Bristol was signed by the King.—The Goldsmiths' Company offered to contribute £50,000 for the extension of the engineering department of the Central Technical College. *June 15.* The last Senior Wrangler under the old Mathematical Tripos regulations at Cambridge was announced to be Mr. P. J. Daniell, of King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Trinity College. *18.* Mr. Haldane opened the New Institute of Physiology at University College, London. *July 7.* Lord Curzon opened new buildings at St. Paul's School in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of its foundation. Cambridge University received £20,000 for the endowment of a German professorship. *30.* The Jubilee of Wellington College was celebrated. *Sept. 19.* A large demonstration in support of the Gaelic language in the new Irish University was held in Dublin. *27.* A memorandum of arrangements between the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Education upon agricultural education was issued. *Oct. 14.* The new University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire was opened at Cardiff by Lord Plymouth.

EXPLORATION.—(1909) *March 23.* Telegrams from Lieut. Shackleton, commander of the *Nimrod* Antarctic Expedition, were published. *June 12.* The King and Queen telegraphed their congratulations to Lieut. (now Sir E.) Shackleton on his safe return to England. *28.* Lieut. Shackleton gave an account of his expedition before the Royal Geographical Society, the Prince and Princess of Wales being present. *Aug. 22.* Mr. Wellman, starting from Spitzbergen, made a further attempt to reach the North Pole with his airship, but was forced to abandon it, owing to a serious accident to the vessel soon after the commencement of the journey. *25.* A grant of £20,000 was recommended by the Government towards the cost of Lieut. Shackleton's Antarctic expedition. *Sept. 1.* The dramatic announcement was published that Dr. Cook, an American explorer, had discovered the North Pole. *6.* A despatch was published from New York announcing that Commander Peary had reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909, twelve months after the date on which Dr. Cook claimed to have arrived at the spot. *13.* Particulars were published of Capt. Scott's South Polar Expedition, to start in August, 1910. *23.* Dr. Cook, at New York, was severely cross-examined by a number of journalists in connection with his reported discovery of the North Pole, and was stated to have emerged successfully from the ordeal. *29.* The Antarctic exploration ship *Nimrod* arrived in the Thames, and was opened for public inspection.

LABOUR.—(1908) *Nov. 29.* The Appeal Court decided that Trade Unions could not legally make a compulsory levy for the purposes of Parliamentary representation. (1909) *Jan. 4.* Northumberland miners' wages were reduced by 3½ per cent. *13.* Some hundreds of unemployed marched to Grosvenor Square, and indulged in demonstrations in front of some of the houses. *Feb. 11.* Sir E. Fry gave his award in the dispute between the L. & N.W. Railway and its men.

April 9. The annual conference of the Social Democratic Party was opened at Bristol. *13.* At the Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., the President, announced the resignation of himself, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Philip Snowden, and Mr. Bruce Glasier from the national council, to which they had been re-elected on the previous day, "owing to the movement of irresponsibility which had grown up inside the party." It was decided to make a levy of 1s. a member in order to raise an election fund of £10,000. *May 19.* Mr. Churchill, in the House of Commons, explained the intentions of the Government as regards Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance. *22.* Wages of Welsh miners were reduced $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by the Conciliation Board. *July 3.* Considerable friction resulted in various parts of the country from the introduction of the Miners' (Eight Hours) Act. In South Wales a threatened strike was averted. *30.* The Scottish coal strike, which promised to become general with disastrous consequences, was settled in terms stated to be satisfactory to the miners. *Aug. 5.* The conciliation board of the Great Central Railway settled various questions in dispute with the employees without appealing to an arbitrator. *Sept. 2.* Replying to a deputation of Northumberland and Durham miners, the Home Secretary urged them to treat the minor evils of the eight hour day with patience. *Oct. 1.* The Central (Unemployed) Body for London passed a resolution urging the Government to make further provision against unemployment. *11.* The President of the Board of Trade announced the appointment of a Director and a General Manager of Labour Exchanges under the Act of 1909.

LEGAL.—(1909) *Feb. 3.* Sir J. Gorell Barnes, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Justice Bigham.—Mr. J. A. Hamilton, K.C., was appointed a Judge of the High Court. *April 1.* The Children's Charter, establishing separate courts for children among other provisions, came into operation. *May 5.* The Inner Temple authorities disbarred Krishnavarna for "conduct unworthy of a barrister." *Aug. 1.* The new law authorising the unlimited detention of habitual criminals came into force. *Oct. 19.* An order for the compulsory winding up of the Crystal Palace Company was made.

LITERATURE.—(1909) *Feb. 10.* It was decided to erect a memorial at Bury St. Edmunds to "Ouida." *March 1.* Sir A. Conan Doyle presided at a dinner given by the Authors' Club in celebration of the centenary of Edgar Allan Poe. *April 27.* The centenary of the birth of Edward Fitzgerald, the translator of Omar Khayyam, was celebrated at Ipswich, and a similar function given by the Omar Khayyam Club in London. The sale of the Amherst Library was concluded; the amount realised, including 14 Caxtons, was over £57,000. *May 12.* A column commemorative of events in early English history associated with the Thames was unveiled by the Duke of Northumberland at Brentford. *June 23.* Cambridge University celebrated the centenary of Charles Darwin's birth, and the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the "Origin of Species." *Aug. 6.* The centenary of Tennyson's birth was celebrated at Oxford. *Sept. 15.* Lord Rosebery opened the Bicentenary Commemoration of the birth of Dr.

Johnson, at Lichfield. *18.* The body of Mr. John Davidson, the poet, who disappeared in March, was found in the sea off the Cornish coast. *22.* The Tennyson centenary celebrations took place at Lincoln. *Oct. 6.* The American Ambassador opened Harvard House, at Stratford-on-Avon, where the ancestors of the founder of Harvard University resided, as a rendezvous for American admirers of Shakespeare. *19.* A statue of Tennyson was unveiled in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge.

MILITARY.—(1908) *Dec. 11.* A new Indian medal, to be known as the "Indian General Service Medal," was announced. (1909) *Feb. 13.* 17 Territorial corps marched through London on recruiting parades, meeting with considerable success. *March 17.* A battalion of Guards, with guns and baggage, was experimentally conveyed from London to Hastings in motor cars in about three hours. *May 1.* Mr. Haldane stated that the Territorial Army had 87 per cent. of its establishment. *15.* Over 8,000 City members of the Territorial Force paraded, and afterwards marched past the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. *June 1.* Sir Ian Hamilton relinquished the Southern Command to become Adjutant-General of the Forces and Second Military Member on the Army Council. *16.* A committee headed by Lord Roberts was formed to erect a national memorial to General Wolfe. *July 12.* The Bisley Rifle Meeting was opened. *24.* Corporal Burr, London Rifle Brigade, won the King's Prize at Bisley. *26.* The resignation was announced of the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean. *31.* Some 28,000 officers and men of the Territorial Force commenced a fortnight's camp training on Salisbury Plain. *Aug. 11.* Lord Kitchener, on his promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal, was also appointed to the Mediterranean command, the scope of which, it was stated, would be greatly extended. *26.* General Sir O'Moore Creagh, F.R.C., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, left to take up his new duties. *Sept. 13.* In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Quebec and the death of General Wolfe, a banquet was given in London, Field-Marshal Sir George White, F.R.C., presiding.

MUSIC.—(1909) *Jan. 16.* The English performances of Wagner's "Ring" commenced at Covent Garden. *April 25.* The Opera season opened at Covent Garden with the first performance in this country of *Samson et Dalila* by Saint-Saëns. *May 1.* Madame Petrazzini returned to Covent Garden, and was heard in *La Traviata*. *May 12.* A Stradivarius violin, known as "Le Mercure," realised £925. *June 15.* With picturesque ceremony the Elsteddoff was opened with the "Gorsedd" in Kensington Gardens, and at the celebrations of the festival in the Albert Hall Mr. Balfour delivered an address. Mr. Asquith spoke on the second day, and on the third Mr. Lloyd George presided, addressing the audience in Welsh. *26.* The Handel and Mendelssohn Festival concluded at the Crystal Palace with a performance of the "Messiah." *Aug. 14.* The Promenade Concerts commenced at Queen's Hall, and a season of opera in English at the Lyric Theatre. *Oct. 1.* Mr. George Washington Moore, founder of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, died in his 90th year.

NAVAL.—(1909) *Feb. 22.* The *Vanguard* launched at Barrow. *April 20.* The *Nubian*, a 35-knot

destroyer, launched at Southampton. 27. The new sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence met for the first time to investigate the naval questions raised by Lord Charles Beresford. *June 17.* About 350 warships of various types were mobilised for the naval manoeuvres. 28. The unreliability of the boom for defensive purposes was demonstrated at Portsmouth Harbour when the destroyer *Perret* completely cut through it without sustaining serious damage. *Aug. 16.* The sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee issued their report on Lord Charles Beresford's criticisms on the Navy, and while generally deciding against the Admiral, agreed that the Admiralty did not fully take him into their confidence.—A boiler explosion occurred on the destroyer *Otter* at Weihaiwei, resulting in the death of two men. 17. A mysterious discovery of blasting cartridges amongst the naval coal was made at Portsmouth. 21. The battleship *Hannibal* struck a reef in Babbacombe Bay, and much damage was done to the bottom plates. *Sept. 17.* Efforts to recover the sunken submarine *C 11* were abandoned, and a funeral service was read on board the *Vindictive* over the spot where the vessel was lost. 22. The cruiser *Clio*, which it was feared had foundered, was reported safe in the Haitian Straits. 30. The *Neptune* launched at Portsmouth, and the *Glasgow* from the Fairfield Works. *Oct. 12.* The institution of a Navy War Council was officially announced. 15. The Prince of Wales formally opened the new Admiralty Harbour at Dover, which had cost 3½ millions. 28. The battleship-cruiser *Indefatigable* launched at Devonport.

PAGEANTS.—(1909) *April 23.* St. George's Day was more generally observed as a national festival. The Prince of Wales, Grand Master, was present at the annual service for members of the Order of St. Michael and St. George at St. Paul's Cathedral. It being also Shakespeare's birthday, a memorial service was held at Southwark Cathedral, and celebrations took place at Stratford-on-Avon. *May 4.* A historical pageant, entirely acted by children, took place at the Whitechapel Art Gallery. *June 10.* The English Church Pageant was opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the grounds of Fulham Palace. The history of the Church, covering a period of 1,000 years, was impressively represented in a series of effectively arranged scenes, in which, altogether, 4,200 performers took part. 21. Colchester Pageant was opened by the Lord Mayor of London. 22. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Wells for the celebration of the millenary of the Bishopric, and afterwards attended a thanksgiving service in the ruins of Glastonbury. *July 17.* The Fleet visited the Thames for a week, the line extending from Southend to the Houses of Parliament, and forming an imposing spectacle. 19. The Bath Pageant was inaugurated by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. 26. The Welsh National Pageant at Cardiff and the York Pageant were opened.

RAILWAYS.—(1909) *March 1.* Replying to a deputation from Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Churchill said that in view of recent agreements and amalgamations, a general survey of railway policy should be taken. *May 6.* Mr. Churchill announced that he would appoint a committee of experts to investigate the question of railway amalgamation.

SHIPPING.—(1909) *Jan. 2.* Trans-Atlantic passenger traffic, east and west bound, for 1908 showed a shrinkage of almost a million persons in comparison with the figures for 1907. 19. The White Star Company notified their intention of placing the two great steamers building on the Southampton-New York route. *March 2.* The *Mauretania* arrived at Queenstown after the fastest eastern passage ever made. 5. The Canadian Pacific Company's liner *Empress of Britain* arrived at Liverpool, having established a record for the double voyage between Liverpool and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and back, in 11 days 15 hours 7 mins. *July 15.* The formation was announced of a committee to inquire into the present state and administration of the law with respect to pilotage in the United Kingdom. *Aug. 30.* By the arrival of the *Mauretania* at Fishguard a new service was inaugurated between New York and that port. The liner also beat all previous records, either out or home, having completed the journey in 4 days 14 hours 27 mins., at an average speed of 25.41 knots an hour. *Sept. 9.* The Blue Anchor liner *Waratah*, which left Durban for Cape Town on July 26, was given up as lost. 27. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company celebrated the 70th anniversary of its incorporation by Royal Charter.

SPORT.—(1908) *Nov. 26.* At a Marathon race in New York, Dorando beat the English Olympic victor, Hayes, in 2 hours 44 mins. 20½ secs. *Dec. 11.* The Oxford and Cambridge Rugby match at Queen's Club ended in a draw of 1 goal each.—Wales defeated the Australians at Cardiff by a penalty goal and 2 tries to 2 tries. 26. At Sydney, N.S.W., Johnson, the American coloured boxer, easily beat Burns in the contest for the heavy weight championship of the world. (1909) *Jan. 1.* A Marathon race in Scotland was won by Saint Yves, a young French waiter, in 2 hours 44 mins. 40 secs. 9. The Australian Rugby team defeated England at Blackheath by 3 tries to 1 try. 16. Wales defeated England under Rugby rules at Cardiff by 1 goal and 1 try to nil. 29. The Amateur Skating Championship race for the King's Cup was decided at Lingay Fen, F. W. Dix being the winner, in 4 mins. 41½ secs. 20. England defeated France at Leicester under Rugby rules by 2 goals and 4 tries to nil. *Feb. 6.* The Canadian curlers beat the Scottish team in the test matches by 321 to 220. 20. The Oxford and Cambridge Association match at Queen's Club ended in a draw of 1 goal each. *March 15.* Dorando won a decisive victory over Hayes in a Marathon race at New York in 2 hours 48 mins. 8 secs. 20. Scotland beat England in the Rugby match at Richmond by 3 goals and 1 try to 1 goal and 1 try. At Dublin, Ireland beat France under Rugby rules by 19 points to 8. In the annual inter-Varsity sports at Queen's Club, Oxford beat Cambridge by six events to four. 26. The Grand National Steeplechase was won by a French horse, Lutteur III. *April 3.* Oxford secured a notable victory in the University boat race by 3½ lengths. 21. Oxford won the University golf match at Sandwich by six points to two. 24. Manchester United won the Association Cup, beating Bristol City by 1 goal to nil. 28. The King's colt *Minoru* won the Two Thousand Guineas. *May 10.* The Australian cricket team played their first match, defeating Notts by an innings and 6 runs. 26. The King was present at Epsom when his horse *Minoru* amid great enthusiasm, won the Derby. 28. The

King's Princesse de Galles was beaten by two lengths in the Oaks by Mr. W. C. Cooper's *Perola*.—The amateur golf championship was won by Mr. R. Maxwell, who beat Capt. Hutchison by one hole. 29. England won the first test match against the Australians at Birmingham by ten wickets. June 16. The second test match at Lord's was won by the Australians by nine wickets. 23. American won the first of the series of international polo matches by 9 goals to 5. July 3. The Australians were successful in the third test match at Leeds, winning by 126 runs. 5. America won the International Polo Cup, beating England by 8 goals to 2. 8. The Belgian Eight won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta.—Albert Craig, the "Surrey poet," died after a long illness. 9. The Eton v. Harrow match ended in a draw in favour of the latter team. 10. The Players beat the Gentlemen at the Oval by 64 runs. 17. At Dublin, Ireland beat Scotland in the International Athletic Contest by eight events to three. 28. The fourth of the test matches, played at Manchester, ended in a draw. Aug. 11. First-rate form was exhibited by both the Australian and English elevens in the fifth and final test match at the Oval, which ended in a draw, the rubber being thus won by the visitors. Sept. 2. The St. Leger was won by Mr. Fairrie's *Bayardo*. 15. The match between Kent, the champion county, and the Rest of England was abandoned owing to the wet weather. 18. A twenty-four hours' amateur walking race at the Stadium was won by T. Payne, of North Shields, who covered 127 miles 542 yards.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1908) Nov. 2. The Viceroy held a brilliant Durbar at Jodhpur. 7. A daring attempt was made by a Bengali to assassinate Sir A. Fraser, Lieut.-Governor of Bombay.—The cruiser squadron, commanded by Sir Percy Scott, were most hospitably entertained during their visit to South Africa. 16. The general election in Canada resulted in the return of 134 Liberals and 86 Conservatives. 17. A Woman Suffrage Bill passed the Victorian Legislative Council. Dec. 11. The Indian Summary Justice Bill was passed by the Viceroyal Council.—The Indians of the Six Nations, at Brantford, Ontario, elected the Prince of Wales an honorary "War Chief." 18. Lord Morley's Reform dispatch was published in Calcutta, and was well received. (1909) Jan. 3. A serious religious riot occurred at Titaghur, Calcutta, the police having prohibited the sacrifice of cows at a Mahomedan festival. 4. The report of the Straits Settlements and Malay States Opium Commission was unanimous that hasty prohibition would be disastrous to the Colonies.—A draft Anglo-American Agreement dealing with the inland territorial waters between Canada and the United States was drawn up at Washington. 5. Sir Thomas Bent resigned the Premiership of Victoria, and a coalition ministry between the Government party and Independents was arranged.—In New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward reconstructed his Cabinet. 9. In Australia the Broken Hill Mine strike continued, and Mr. Tom Mann and others were arrested. 11. The Waterways Treaty between the United States and Canada was signed at Ottawa.—The South African Union Convention re-assembled at Cape Town, and the question of a capital was discussed.—The Anglo-German Boundary Commission in West Africa reported

heavy fighting with the tribes.—The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar (Ranjitsinhji) was accorded a great reception on his arrival from England. 26. The Government undertook to institute an inquiry as regards the liquor traffic in West Africa.—The active measures taken in Eastern Bengal to reinforce British authority were stated to have had an excellent effect. Feb. 2. For mutilating the statue of Queen Victoria at Nagpur in November, a student was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and another man to one year. 8. The new Constitution for United South Africa was published in the form of an Imperial Bill.—Pretoria was selected as the seat of the Government Offices, and Cape Town of the Parliament. 10. Fresh outrages were reported from India. The native Public Prosecutor at Alipur was murdered by a Bengali student, and two bombs were thrown at a train containing a European official of Calcutta, fortunately without doing injury. 19. The Canadian Government proposed the formation of a Department of External Affairs. 23. The submission to The Hague of the Newfoundland Fisheries question was agreed to by the United States. 26. Dinizulu, the South African native chief, was found guilty and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of £100. March 3. In Newfoundland, the Bond Cabinet resigned office, and Sir E. Morris formed a ministry. 12. General Botha, in a speech, said it must be made clear to the natives that the United South African Parliament would be their sole master in the future. 19. The Canadian Government announced the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay. 22. The Indian Budget was presented in the Legislative Council, and was favourably received. 24. Lord Strathcona offered £50,000 towards military training in Canadian public schools. 29. Mahomedans held a meeting at Allahabad in support of separate representation under the Indian Councils Bill.—The appointment of Mr. Sinha, a native, to the Viceroy's Council was much criticised. April 2. During an extended tour, the Viceroy of India visited Amritsar and witnessed the ancient religious ceremony of Pahal. 12. Lord Grey opened an Empire Fair at Ottawa organised by the Society of St. George, to which the Queen and Princess of Wales forwarded embroidered banners. 13. The Governor of Newfoundland, owing to the continued political deadlock, ordered a new election. 14. The whirlpool and rapids at Niagara became invisible through a tremendous ice-block in the Lower River, the scene created having never previously been witnessed.—The Indian Government ordered the temporary closing of the Khailar Pass owing to friction with frontier officials. 16. At a reception given in Calcutta in honour of Mr. Sinha, the Maharaja of Tagore strongly denounced the spread of anarchism, which he described as a "cancerous growth." 22. An American fishing schooner was captured within the three-mile limit off Vancouver Island by a Canadian cruiser. 22. To make an offer of an immediate contribution to the Imperial Navy was the substance of a resolution adopted at a mass meeting at Victoria, British Columbia. May 5. It was announced that Lord Grey would complete his full period of six years as Governor-General of Canada, until December, 1910. 11. The Constitution of the South African Union was signed at Bloemfontein.—A British officer and 11 police were killed in an ambush in Northern Nigeria.—The Newfoundland elections resulted

in a victory for Sir Edward Morris. 14. Alterations made by the United States Senate to the Waterways Treaty led the Canadian Parliament to withdraw the measure for the session. 19. In his statement on Imperial Defence, Sir W. Laurier said it would not be wise for the Canadian Navy to be a part of the Imperial Navy, but it should act in accordance with the Admiralty. A British force attacked the Mullah in Somaliland, recovering 600 camels. 23. The All-India Moslem League at Lucknow expressed great alarm at the proposed limitations of Mahommedan representation. 25. It was announced that Lord Selborne had satisfactorily adjusted the European and native appeals against the partition of Swaziland.—Contributions amounting to £40,000 were promised towards the Hong-Kong University Endowment Fund. June 2. Mr. Deakin formed a new Cabinet of the Australian Commonwealth. 5. Mr. Deakin telegraphed to the Imperial Government offering, on behalf of the Commonwealth, a *Dreadnought*, or its equivalent. 12. The referendum in Natal on the question of Union resulted in a majority of 7,420 for the Union, 11,121 being in favour and 3,701 against. July 1. Dominion Day was celebrated throughout Canada and in London. 7. Lord Strathcona presented £100,000 to McGill University, Montreal.—Encounters between French steam trawlers and the crews of Canadian, American, and Newfoundland sailing trawlers took place on the Grand Banks. 10. A British picket was cut up in the Tochi Valley, on the Indian frontier, by Khost outlaws. 19. Drastic measures were passed by the Bengal Council for dealing with Indian sedition. The discovery of rich gold-bearing stone was reported at Ballarat, Victoria.—The State of Kelantan was formerly taken over by the Governor of the Straits Settlements. 24. Indian members of Legislative Councils in India emphatically condemned the recent political assassinations, and also the interference of British members of Parliament regarding deportations. 30. A meeting of Europeans and natives at Calcutta decided to erect a statue to Lord Kitchener.—The effective occupation of the "empty north" of the Australian continent was considered in the Commonwealth Parliament. Aug. 7. The anniversary of the introduction of the boycott in India passed off without disturbance.—Queensland's Jubilee was celebrated by an exhibition at Brisbane.—Canada assumed control of the naval yard at Esquimaux. 13. Earl Grey's visit to the Yukon was the cause of great enthusiasm. 19. The heaviest floods experienced for forty years resulted in considerable loss in Victoria. 20. The Viceroy gave a farewell banquet to Lord Kitchener. 22. Timber to the value of millions of dollars was destroyed by forest fires in British Columbia. 25. The meeting of the British Association commenced at Winnipeg with Professor J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, as President. 30. Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, had a narrow escape from death through being lost during a hunting expedition in the Yukon. Sept. 1. The Parliament Building in Toronto was completely destroyed by fire. 9. An impressive service was held in Johannesburg in memory of the fallen officers and men of the Imperial Light Horse. 14. Lord Dudley, Governor-General of the Commonwealth, opened the seventh Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Sydney. An influential meeting was held in

Bombay strongly condemning the treatment of Indians in South Africa. 16. A motion for Preference was adopted at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Sydney. 21. A Bill for compulsory military training was introduced in the Commonwealth Parliament. 25. General Botha left Southampton on his return to South Africa. 26. Dominion Day was celebrated throughout New Zealand. 28. It was announced that the Australian Fleet unit would be ready to take the place of the present Imperial squadron by the end of 1912. Oct. 16. A destructive fire occurred at a wheat elevator near the Government Docks in Quebec, involving a loss of over £200,000.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(1908) Nov. 3. The Presidential election in the United States resulted in an overwhelming victory for Mr. Taft, the Republican candidate. 8. M. Victorien Sardou, the eminent French author and playwright, died, aged 77. 9. An agreement was arrived at between the French and German Governments in regard to the Casablanca incident. 10. The debate on the Kaiser interview in the *Daily Telegraph* took place in the Reichstag. Prince Bilow was warmly supported in his remarks that he trusted for the future the Emperor would be induced to observe more reserve "even in private conversation." 11. A colliery explosion at Radbod, Westphalia, resulted in the loss of 360 lives. 14. The Emperor of China, Kwang-Hsu, died, aged 38, and on the following day the Dowager Empress expired, aged 74. 16. Pius X. celebrated his Jubilee at Rome. 21. The Tsar made his first public appearance in the streets for several years by attending the funeral of the Grand Duke Alexis. 30. An agreement was concluded between the United States and Japan as regards the Pacific Ocean policy of the two countries. Dec. 1. The 60th anniversary of the Emperor Francis Joseph's reign was celebrated in Vienna. 28. A most terrible earthquake desolated Calabria, and a large area of Sicily. (1909) Jan. 2. Father John of Kronstadt died, aged 79. 4. The Supreme Court at Washington quashed the colossal fines, amounting to £5,800,000, which had been imposed upon the Standard Oil Company. 7. A further shock of earthquake destroyed the cemetery at Messina. It was estimated that the number killed in the earthquake of the preceding month was 156,500. 9. The suggested annexation of Crete by Greece was emphatically protested against at Constantinople. 12. The amount of a new Russian loan was stated to be £56,000,000.—Wholesale disorder continued in Persia, and Anglo-Russian intervention was suggested in St. Petersburg. 13. 100 men were said to have perished through an explosion in the Lick coal mine in Virginia. 20. An explosion occurred in Auka coal mine in Hungary, over 100 miners being killed. 27. M. Coquelin, *and*, the great French actor, died in Paris, aged 68. Feb. 1. The new Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Haïd, was informed of his recognition by the Powers. 2. Lemoine, the "diamond maker," was condemned by default to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of £150. 3. M. Lopukhin, a former director of the Russian police, was arrested in Paris. 9. The Khedive opened the Nile barrage at Esneh. 12. The centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday was celebrated throughout the United States. 14. 300

persons were burned to death at a theatre in Acapulco, Mexico. *March 4.* President Taft officially took office in the United States. *10.* The treaty between Great Britain and Siam was signed. *16.* In the Belgian Chamber, the Congo policy of the Government was severely criticised. *17.* A strike of postal and telegraph employes in Paris caused considerable inconvenience for nearly a week. *26.* The Balkan crisis was terminated by the formal recognition by Russia of Austria's annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. *27.* The Serbian Crown Prince announced his renunciation of the succession to the throne. *April 20.* Bluejackets from the British cruiser *Fox* were landed at Bushire, looting of goods from British merchants having taken place. *22.* A military revolution broke out at Constantinople. *18.* An enormous congregation assembled in St. Peter's at Rome for the ceremony of the beatification of Joan of Arc. *27.* The Turkish crisis was brought to an end by the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid and the succession of his brother, Rechid Effendi, under the title of Mehemed V. *30.* Queen Wilhelmina of Holland gave birth to a daughter. *May 5.* The Shah of Persia granted a Constitution. *14.* The German Emperor and Empress visited the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna. *20.* Sultan Mehemed V. visited the Parliament in Constantinople, and witnessed the taking of the oath by the Deputies. *22.* The Hague Court decision in the Casablanca dispute distributed the blame equally between the French and German authorities. *June 1.* A strike of tramway employes in Philadelphia led to serious rioting. *4.* The waters of the Willebroeck Canal in Belgium overflowed, and the country between Brussels and Vilvorde was flooded. *5.* M. Chauchard, founder of the Magasins du Louvre, died in Paris, leaving a fortune estimated at over seven million pounds. *8.* News arrived at the Hague that an earthquake had occurred in Sumatra, 200 being killed and many injured. *9.* The French Navy Council recommended an expenditure on construction of £120,000,000, to be spread over ten years. *11.* Earthquake shocks, extending over a wide area, were experienced in Southern France. *14.* Death of Dr. Penna, President of Brazil. *17.* The Tsar and the Emperor William met in the Finnish Skerries. A British steamer which had misunderstood the maritime regulations was fired on by a Russian torpedo boat, and an engineer was wounded. *20.* Riotous scenes were witnessed on the Auteuil racecourse, owing to a strike of stable-boys. *22.* The Queen of Spain gave birth to a daughter. *24.* An acute constitutional crisis commenced in Germany by the rejection of the Succession Duty Bill by the Reichstag. Italy celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Solferino. *July 6.* The United States Senate adopted the proposal to levy an additional 25 per cent. duty on all dutiable articles. Geneva celebrated the 450th anniversary of John Calvin's birth. *10.* The bi-centenary of the battle of Poltava was celebrated in Russia. *14.* Prince Bulow's resignation of the Imperial Chancellorship was accepted by the German Emperor. *16.* The Shah of Persia was deposed, and his son, Ahmed Mirza, a minor, appointed to succeed him. *18.* Don Carlos de Bourbon, a former Spanish "Pretender," died at Varese, aged 61. *20.* The Clemenceau Ministry in France resigned in consequence of an adverse vote on naval matters, and M. Briand formed a Cabinet. *21.* The Spanish war with Morocco

was strongly opposed in Madrid and elsewhere. *23.* Heavy fighting took place at Melilla between the Moors and the Spaniards, extensive losses occurring on each side. *27.* Rioting of a desperate character broke out in Barcelona as the result of a general strike proclaimed as a protest against the Moroccan campaign. Churches and religious institutions were destroyed by the rioters. *28.* Leipzig celebrated the 500th anniversary of the University. *31.* The Tsar and Empress of Russia were received by President Fallières on their arrival at Cherbourg. *Aug. 2.* A permanent Pacific Fleet was stated to be in contemplation in America. Terrible floods occurred in Manchuria, and over 1,000 people were reported drowned. *15.* Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., was forbidden by the German police to speak at a Socialistic meeting at Kiel. *16.* Naval developments in the United States were stated to include the construction of 30,000-ton battleships. *18.* Officers of the international squadron cut down the flagstaff from which the Greek flag was flown at Canea, Crete. The 79th birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated in Austria. *23.* A strike of steel workers near Pittsburg led to serious and fatal rioting. *25.* Sharp earthquake shocks were experienced in Sicily, Italy, resulting in some damage. The Porte decided to recognise King Ferdinand's title as King of the Bulgars. *27.* Disastrous floods in the valley of the Santa Catarina river, Mexico, resulted in the loss of 1,500 lives and damage estimated at £2,400,000. *Sept. 8.* The first Session of the Turkish Parliament was concluded. *9.* The death was announced of Mr. E. H. Harriman, the American "Railway King." *25.* The Hudson-Fulton celebrations commenced in New York. The French military airship, "République," collapsed at a height of nearly 500 feet, and the crew of four were killed. *26.* The fifth German *Dreadnought* was launched at Kiel. *28.* The third International Shipping Conference, at which 25 nations were represented, assembled at Brussels. *30.* The sixth German *Dreadnought* was launched at Wilhelmshaven. *Oct. 2.* The formal opening took place of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, 122 miles long, which was constructed entirely by Chinese capital and labour. *4.* The Spanish troops suffered a severe reverse in Morocco, losing a general and 37 officers and men killed, and 248 wounded. *5.* President Taft arrived in San Francisco, and inspected the newly built city. *9.* General d'Amade, a distinguished French officer, was relieved of his command in consequence of criticisms of French and Spanish policy in Morocco. *13.* The execution of Señor Ferrer, on the ground that he was a revolutionary conspirator, at Barcelona, occasioned considerable excitement on the Continent. *15.* A military crisis was averted in Greece by the resignation of the Princes from the Army. *16.* President Taft and President Diaz exchanged friendly visits at the frontier towns of the United States and Mexico. *19.* Death of Professor Lombroso, the distinguished criminologist, aged 74. The anniversary of the discovery of the Bay of San Francisco, by Gaspar di Portola, in 1769, was celebrated. *21.* The Spanish Government resigned. *23.* The Tsar arrived at Racconigi, and was most cordially welcomed by the King of Italy. *26.* Prince Ito, the famous Japanese statesman, was assassinated on Kharbin railway station by a Korean. *29.* In imitation of their military colleagues, a portion of the Greek Navy revolted, but the mutiny was quickly suppressed.

The British Empire.

* THE total area of the British Empire is nearly 11,400,000 square miles, with a total population of about 410,000,000. The known surface of the globe is estimated at 55,000,000 square miles, and its total population is believed to be about 1,800,000,000; so that the British Empire occupies approximately 21 per cent., or more than one-fifth, of the earth's surface, and its population is in the proportion of 22 per cent., or over one-fifth, of the inhabitants of the globe. The total revenue exceeds £400,000,000, the debt totals over £1,500,000,000, and the trade exceeds £1,600,000,000. Railways to the extent of 90,000 miles have been opened, and 12,160,000 net tons of shipping sail under the British flag, while nearly 265,000,000 tons enter and clear annually at British ports.

Constituent Parts of the British Empire.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
UNITED KINGDOM of Great Britain and Ireland	121,000	44,100,000
EMPIRE OF INDIA and its Dependencies.....	1,900,000	300,000,000
Ceylon and Maldives	26,000	4,000,000
Eastern Asia	2,000	1,000,000
DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, &c.	3,750,000	5,600,000
West India Islands, South America, Falkland Islands	130,000	1,500,000
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, &c.	3,100,000	4,100,000
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.....	105,000	900,000
SOUTH AFRICA	1,238,000	6,300,000
West Africa	600,000	33,000,000
East and Central Africa	750,000	8,000,000
Mauritius, Seychelles, &c.	900	400,000
Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus	3,721	450,000
Antarctic: South Georgia	1,500	.....

THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Constitution.—The Constitution, which is unwritten, recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice; the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people; and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons. The component parts of the British Government may be thus briefly described:

1. *The King.*—The King has a right to veto bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong," is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress.

2. *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King. English bishops, Irish peers, elected for life, and Scottish peers, elected for duration of Parliament, may also sit in the House of Lords. This House may alter or reject a Bill passed by the House of Commons. In practice it generally submits to the will of the people.

3. *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 670 elected members representing county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-sixth of the population are electors.

4. *The Ministry.*—The Ministry includes members of the Cabinet and a number of other persons who have no seat in the Cabinet. Ministers are drawn from the ranks of the party in power.

5. *The Executive.*—This consists of the King in Council. It is the Crown which "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." Ministers hold their office during pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

The Judicial System.—(a) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. The High Court comprises the King's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from these divisions, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. All civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the Royal Courts of Justice, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench. The Chancery Division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g.,

* An enlarged edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, containing the whole of the Popular Edition, together with a supplement devoted to the Imperial Dominions, Foreign Countries, Annual Summaries, Sport, Shipping and Railways, Holiday and Health Resorts, County and Municipal Directory, &c., is also published, neatly half-bound, 792 pages, price 2s. 6d. net. (See Table of Contents, p. 593.)

the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court, while in the provinces the County Courts have jurisdiction in bankruptcy.

With regard to criminal law in England it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction are (1) the judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases in the provinces, and in London at the Central Criminal for the trial of cases arising in and around London; (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions in respect of cases arising within their districts. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. These courts hear and decide minor offences, and have power to commit offenders to take their trial in more serious cases. (4) *Court of Criminal Appeal*: This court, which was established by an Act passed in 1907, has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences. It will not, however, re-try a case, nor will it upset the verdict of a jury unless it is manifestly unreasonable.

(b) *Scotland*.—Scots civil law, which is entirely different to that of England, is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which merit only an arbitrary punishment. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

(c) *Ireland*.—The civil courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts. In the main the criminal procedure is also similar.

Local Government.—Local government is carried out under the central control of the Local Government Board. The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and others schools. Scotland and Ireland each have an elaborate system of local government. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested.

Defence.—The defence of the Empire is entrusted to the navy and army. The numbers of the navy are maintained by voluntary enlistment, although the right of impressment still exists. The army is maintained by voluntary enlistment.

GOVERNMENT OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

Colony Defined.—A Colony means any part of the King's dominions except the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and British India.

Control of Parliament.—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament; but no

Act of Parliament affects a colony unless that colony is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a colony enacts a law which is repugnant to an imperial law affecting the colony, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void.

Colonial legislatures may be controlled (x) by the refusal of the governor's assent to any measure passed; (y) by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of Crown's assent; (z) by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent.

Subject to what has been stated above, the parliament of a self-governing colony—such as Victoria—exercises throughout the colony all the ordinary powers of a Sovereign assembly.

The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:

1. *Colonies wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the governor alone*.—In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. The South African colonies of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

2. *Colonies where there is government by a governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a governor representing the Crown*.—Colonies so governed include British New Guinea, Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlement, Trinidad.

3. *Colonies where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the governor representing the Crown*.—In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta.

4. *Colonies having responsible government*.—In these colonies the principal government departments are administered by political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The colonies thus governed include Canada, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Natal, Western Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony.

British India.—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India. Where the advice of a council comes in, it is the Council of India, whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. In certain matters the actions of the Secretary of State and Council are not valid unless sanctioned by Parliament. The Governor-General of India in Council acts for executive purposes very much on the lines of the governing body of a Crown colony.

Protectorates.—The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King. The protectorates of the British Empire include British Central Africa, British East Africa, Uganda, and Nigeria.

Spheres of Influence.—A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other foreign Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation.

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.	REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON.
INDIA, see pages (508-37).....	Earl of Minto, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., <i>Viceroy & Gov.-Gen.</i>	India Office.—Rt. Hon. Visct. Morley of Blackburn, O.M., Sec. of State.
Madras.....	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, C.I.E., Governor	
Bombay.....	Col. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., Governor	
Bengal.....	Sir Edward N. Baker, K.C.S.I., <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i>	
Eastern Bengal & Assam.....	Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i>	
United Provinces.....	Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i>	
Punjab.....	Sir Louis W. Dore, K.C.I.E., <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i>	
Burma.....	Sir H. Thirkell White, K.C.I.E., <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i>	
Ceylon (538-9).....	Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, K.E., G.C.M.G., Governor	Crown Agents for Colonies.
Straits Settlements (539-40).....	Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., Governor	" " " "
Hong Kong (540-1).....	Brig.-Gen. Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., Governor	" " " "
Borneo (542).....	E. P. Gueriz, Governor	" " " "
Sarawak (544).....	H. H. Raja Brooke, G.C.M.G.	" " " "
DOMINION OF CANADA (543-54).....	{ Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., Governor-General { Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Premier	Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., High Com.
NEWFOUNDLAND (551-2).....	{ Sir R. C. Williams, K.C.M.G., Governor { Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G., Premier	Crown Agents for Colonies.
British Guiana (552).....	Sir F. Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Governor	" " " "
British Honduras (553).....	Col. Eric John Eagles Swayne, C.B., Governor	" " " "
Bermuda (553-4).....	Lt.-Gen. F. W. Kitchener, C.B., Governor	" " " "
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA (554-55).....	{ Earl of Dudley, G.C.M.G., Gov.-Gen. & C-in-Ch. { Hon. Alfred Deakin, Premier	{ Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G. (Representing the Commonwealth), Hon. T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., Agent-General. Hon. Sir J. W. Taverne, Agent-General. Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, Agent-General. (vacant) Agent-General. Hon. J. McCall, M.D., Agent-General. (vacant) Agent-General. Hon. W. Hall-Jones, High Commissioner. Crown Agents for Colonies.
New South Wales.....	{ Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G., Governor { Hon. C. G. Wade, K.C., Premier	" " " "
Victoria.....	Sir T. D. Gibson Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G., Gov.	" " " "
Hon. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G., Premier		" " " "
South Australia.....	Admiral Sir D. H. Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., Governor	" " " "
Queensland.....	Hon. A. H. Peake, Premier	" " " "
Tasmania.....	Sir W. Macgill, G.C.M.G., Governor	" " " "
Western Australia.....	Hon. W. Kingston, Premier	" " " "
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND (555-7).....	Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., Governor	" " " "
Fiji (557).....	Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G., Premier	" " " "
Papua (558).....	Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., Governor	" " " "
Pacific Islands (558).....	Hon. N. J. Moore, C.M.G., Premier	" " " "
BRITISH WEST INDIES (559-74).....	{ Lord Plunket, K.C.M.G., Governor & Com-in-Chief { Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G., Premier	" " " "
Jamaica.....	Sir Everard F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., Governor	" " " "
Bahamas.....	J. H. B. Murray, Administrator	" " " "
Leeward Isles.....	Sir Everard F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., High Commr.	" " " "
Windward Isles.....		" " " "
Barbados.....		" " " "
Trinidad and Tobago.....		" " " "
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA (575-582).....	{ Earl of Selborne, K.E., High Commissioner { Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G., Gov. { Rt. Hon. J. F. X. Merriman, Premier	Hon. Sir Somerset R. French, K.C.M.G., Agent-General.
CAPE COLONY.....	Herbert Cecil Slolyer, C.M.A., Commissioner	Crown Agents for Colonies.
Basutoland.....	Lt.-Col. F. W. Panzera, Res. Commr.	" " " "
Bechuanaland Protector.....	Earl of Selborne, K.E., Gov.	" " " "
TRANSVAAL.....	Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, Premier	" " " "
ORANGE RIVER COLONY.....	Major Sir H. J. Gould-Adams, G.C.M.G., Gov.	" " " "
NATAL.....	Hon. A. Fischer, Premier	" " " "
Rhodesia.....	(vacant) Gov.	" " " "
BRITISH WEST AFRICA (583-6).....	{ Rt. Hon. F. R. Moor, Premier { Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., Administrator	Hon. Sir W. Arbuckle, Agent-General. Crown Agents for Colonies.
Gambia.....	Sir George Chardin Denton, K.C.M.G., Governor	" " " "
Gold Coast Colony.....	Sir John Pickersgill Rodger, K.C.M.G., Governor	" " " "
Sierra Leone.....	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., Governor	" " " "
Southern Nigeria.....	Sir Walter Eerton, K.C.M.G., Gov. & Com-in-Chief	" " " "
Nigeria, Northern.....	Sir H. H. J. Bell, K.C.M.G., Gov. & Com-in-Chief	" " " "
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA (587-92).....	Capl. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., Commr. & Cons.-Gen.	Colonial Office.
Somaland Protectorate.....	Col. Sir E. P. Girouard, K.C.M.G., Gov. & C-in-Chief	" " " "
East Africa Protect.....	(vacant) Gov. & Com-in-Chief	" " " "
Uganda Protectorate.....	J. Ali bin Hamud, Sultan	" " " "
Zanzibar Protectorate.....	Basil S. Cave, C.B., Agent & Cons.-Gen.	" " " "
Nyasaland Protector.....	Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., Gov. & Cons.-Gen.	Crown Agents for Colonies.
Mauritius (592-3).....	Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., Governor	" " " "
Seychelles (593).....	Walter E. Davidson, C.M.G., Gov. & C-in-Ch.	" " " "
Ascension (593-4).....	Charles R. H. Morgan, R.M.I., Officer in Charge	H.M. Admiralty.
Falkland Islands (594).....	William Lamond Allardyce, G.C.M.G., Governor	Crown Agents for Colonies.
St. Helena (594-5).....	Lt.-Col. Henry Lionel Galloway, C.M.G., D.S.O., Gov.	" " " "
Cyprus (593-4).....	Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G., High Commr.	" " " "
Malta (594-5).....	Lt.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief	" " " "
Gibraltar (595).....	General Sir Frederick William E. F. Forester Walker, G.C.M.G., Governor & Commander-in-Chief	" " " "

*. The figures in parentheses refer to the Appendix, where a descriptive account of each country will be found.

Trade and Products of the British Empire.

THE TOTAL TRADE OF THE EMPIRE in 1907 amounted to £1,667,343,000, of which £1,236,806,000 (74·2 per cent.) was Foreign, and £430,537,000 (25·8 per cent.) Inter-Imperial.

The following table shows the approximate amount of certain staple articles produced in the British Empire during the fifteen years 1893-1907:—

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rubber.	Cotton.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Lb.	Lb.	Cwt.	Lb.	Lb.
1893	408,100,000	83,800,000	257,800,000	217,230,000	54,497,000	...	6,159,000	1,015,846,000
1898	452,900,000	99,400,000	312,500,000	278,334,000	38,581,000	54,300,000	13,423,000	1,169,429,000
1903	572,200,000	108,100,000	361,500,000	362,064,000	39,442,000	49,900,000	5,288,000	1,268,579,000
1904	458,200,000	107,700,000	363,200,000	362,590,000	37,109,000	57,800,000	9,070,000	1,534,620,000
1905	565,000,000	112,000,000	375,300,000	398,409,000	42,076,000	47,300,000	9,818,000	1,376,985,000
1906	565,500,000	119,900,000	401,900,000	413,549,000	25,426,000	59,500,000	10,907,000	1,987,027,000
1907	412,300,000	114,200,000	372,500,000	430,913,000	45,106,000	55,700,000	11,940,000	1,235,124,000

Immigration and Emigration, 1908-09.

The following tables give the number of persons who left the British Isles between the years 1840-1908, and of those who arrived from 1870-1908. The Nationality of the Immigrants is given, and the Destinations of the Emigrants (*British and Irish only*).

Year.	NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.				Year.	DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.				
	British and Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.		To British North America.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To South Africa.	Total.
1870	Not ascertained	retained until 1876		49,157	1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	—	90,743
1875	Do.	do.	do.	94,228	1845	31,803	58,538	830	—	93,501
1880	47,097	21,309	—	68,316	1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	—	280,849
1885	85,468	27,006	1,075	113,549	1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	—	176,807
1890	109,470	44,663	1,777	155,910	1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	—	128,469
1895	109,418	64,803	1,453	175,674	1865	14,424	118,463	36,683	—	174,891
1896	101,742	56,509	1,662	159,913	1870	27,168	153,466	16,526	—	202,511
1897	95,221	57,994	1,899	155,114	1875	12,306	81,193	34,750	—	140,675
1898	91,248	46,362	1,736	139,346	1880	20,902	166,570	24,184	—	227,542
1899	100,246	59,576	2,289	162,111	1885	19,838	137,687	39,395	—	207,644
1900	97,637	74,681	3,429	175,747	1890	22,520	152,413	21,179	10,321	218,116
1901	99,699	60,736	4,583	165,018	1895	16,622	126,502	10,567	20,234	185,181
1902	102,115	62,159	4,600	170,874	1900	18,443	162,502	14,922	20,815	168,825
1903	112,914	82,390	4,381	199,685	1903	59,652	123,662	12,375	50,206	259,950
1904	144,581	92,172	5,143	241,896	1904	69,681	146,445	13,910	26,818	271,435
1905	122,712	77,908	4,573	205,193	1905	82,437	122,370	15,139	26,307	262,077
1906	130,466	95,264	4,435	230,165	1906	114,839	144,817	19,331	22,804	325,137
1907	160,588	129,183	3,862	293,633	1907	151,216	170,264	24,767	20,925	395,680
1908	172,043	170,879	—	342,922	1908	81,321	96,869	33,569	19,568	263,199

THE EMPIRE'S WHEAT HARVEST.

THE following table shows the production of wheat (in bushels) in the principal parts of the Empire. The U.K. also produced 67,092,321 and Canada 44,336,492 bushels of BARLEY; the U.K. 183,688,756 and Canada 216,013,373 bushels of OATS in 1907:—

	1897.	1906.	1907.
U.K.	56,295,774	60,618,442	56,531,198
India	209,113,003	305,606,933	212,941,867
Canada	47,421,509	125,505,691	92,581,571
Australia	28,241,409	66,421,359	44,685,673
New Zealand	5,670,017	5,605,252	5,567,139
Malta	130,872	169,760	174,208
Cyprus	1,328,346	2,336,847	2,555,504

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE EMPIRE.

THE following table shows the approximate amount of Coal and Iron produced in the British Empire during the years stated. The production of precious metals will be found on page 391.

	Coal.	Iron Ore.	Pig Iron.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
1893	174,813,000	11,390,000	7,019,000
1898	217,311,000	14,418,000	8,675,000
1903	256,414,000	14,774,000	9,222,000
1904	259,778,000	14,760,000	8,965,000
1905	265,220,000	15,790,000	10,077,000
1906	284,227,000	16,683,000	10,644,000
1907	304,722,000	17,029,000	10,680,000

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE British Isles, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, lie between the 48th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 77,683,084 acres, or 121,377 sq. miles, with a population in 1909 of 45,008,421. In 1908 there were 1,176,374 births (26·4 per 1000), 676,634 deaths (15·2 per 1000), and 319,061 marriages (14·3 per 1000) in the United Kingdom. The average strength of the Regular Army of the United Kingdom was 248,244 officers and men in 1908, the Army Reserve numbered 134,110, the Special Reserve 63,151, the Territorial Force 199,290, and the Police numbered 64,437. The number of Immigrants was 342,922, and of Emigrants 386,411, in 1908. The number of Paupers and Dependents in Jan. 1909 was 1,161,402, and 15,550 Criminals were convicted in 1908. There were in 1908 45,304 registered Joint Stock Companies trading in the United Kingdom, the paid-up capital amounting to £2,123,492,957, and 1,852 incorporated Building Societies, with liabilities of £57,300,118 (exclusive of 58 unincorporated societies, with liabilities of £15,989,111). There were also 2,267 Industrial and Provident Societies, with 2,461,028 members, having a share capital of £32,751,952 and a sales total of £109,020,449. In 1908 there were 28,598 applications for Patents, of which 16,284 were sealed, and 5,965 Trade Marks were registered. With regard to Insolvency, 4,733 persons were adjudicated bankrupts in 1908, with total liabilities £6,659,383 and assets £2,797,578. In 1908 shipping to the extent of 65,469,057 tons entered and 65,977,139 tons cleared at various ports of the United Kingdom, while in 1907 sailing and steam vessels numbering 307 were totally lost, their tonnage being 131,880, and 898 lives were lost, of whom 112 were passengers and 786 crew. Of the total area, 46,876,686 acres were under cultivation in 1908, 8,176,310 acres being under corn crops, 4,028,863 under green crops, 34,172,083 other crops, grass, permanent pasture, etc. The live stock included 2,079,043 horses, 11,697,592 cattle, 31,245,836 sheep, and 4,041,322 pigs; 53,929,440 bushels of wheat, 61,568,896 bushels of barley and bere, and 176,008,072 bushels of oats, were grown in the United Kingdom, while 91,131,205 cwt. (about 183,000,000 bushels) of wheat and 12,969,855 cwt. of wheatmeal and flour were imported in 1908.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, 1840-1908.

The numbers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths for the United Kingdom and the rate per 1,000 of the population are shown below:—

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1895	1,154,898	29·4	279,746	14·3	735,244	18·7
1900	1,159,922	28·2	311,254	15·1	757,732	18·4
1905	1,163,506	26·9	315,090	14·6	669,638	15·5
1906	1,170,622	26·8	325,842	14·9	681,343	15·6
1907	1,148,573	26·0	332,190	15·1	678,822	15·4
1908	1,176,374	26·4	319,061	14·3	676,634	15·2

THE THREE KINGDOMS.

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.		
	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1840	502,303	122,665	359,687	Not recorded prior to 1855			First recorded in 1864.		
1845	543,521	143,743	349,366						
1850	593,422	152,744	368,995						
1855	635,123	151,774	426,242	93,349	19,680	62,004			
1860	684,048	170,156	422,721	105,629	21,225	68,170			
1865	748,069	185,474	490,909	113,126	23,577	70,821	145,227	30,684	93,738
1870	792,787	181,655	515,329	115,423	23,788	74,064	150,151	28,835	90,695
1875	850,607	201,212	546,453	123,693	25,921	81,785	138,320	24,037	98,114
1880	881,643	191,965	528,624	124,652	24,489	75,495	128,086	20,363	102,906
1885	894,270	197,745	522,750	126,100	25,304	74,607	115,961	21,177	90,712
1890	869,937	223,028	562,248	121,526	27,469	79,004	105,254	20,990	85,850
1895	922,291	228,204	568,997	126,494	28,422	81,822	106,113	21,120	84,305
1900	927,062	257,480	587,830	131,401	32,444	82,296	101,459	21,330	87,606
1905	929,293	260,742	520,031	131,381	31,243	74,256	102,822	23,078	75,071
1907	917,042	276,421	524,221	128,789	33,260	77,367	101,742	22,509	77,334
1908	942,611	264,647	521,644	131,337	31,583	77,839	102,426	22,831	77,151

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1823 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of bap-

tisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221 1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718 1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517 1750.....6,517,035

The first general Census was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

	1801.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Eng. & W. Scotland.	9,334,549	14,156,988	15,914,148	17,927,609	20,066,224	22,712,266	25,974,439	29,002,525	32,527,843
Ireland	1,608,420	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,025,647	4,472,103
Islands	53,191,867	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,552,385	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,704,750	4,488,775
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.	82,810	103,710	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,038	141,260	147,842	150,370
U.K. &c.	16,345,646	24,392,485	27,036,450	27,724,056	29,321,288	31,845,379	35,241,482	38,104,975	41,976,827

* Certain 1801 figures are by estimate.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1901, IRELAND, 1821-1901, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1851-1901.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.‡	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4.69	1,575,923	5.64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1.271,720	14.00	2,124,147	4.74	1,797,594	5.65
1821.	5,580,319	6,149,017	12,000,236	1,835,980	18.06	2,403,423	4.81	2,088,156	5.75
1831.	6,777,196	7,125,601	14,156,988	1,890,561	15.80	2,911,874	4.77	2,481,544	5.60
1841.	7,777,586	8,135,564	15,914,148	2,017,351	14.48	—	—	2,943,945	5.41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12.89	3,712,290	4.83	3,278,039	5.47
1861.	9,776,259	10,280,065	20,066,224	2,138,615	11.90	4,491,524	4.47	3,739,595	5.37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,323	22,712,266	2,645,042	13.21	5,049,016	4.50	4,259,117	5.33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,337	25,974,439	3,262,173	14.36	5,633,192	4.61	4,831,519	5.38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11.05	6,131,001	4.73	5,451,497	5.32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12.17	7,036,868	4.62	6,260,853	5.20
SCOTLAND									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,070	4.41	294,552	5.46
1811.	826,296	979,508	1,805,804	197,444	12.27	402,068	4.49	304,093	5.93
1821.	982,623	1,108,980	2,091,521	285,557	15.82	447,960	4.66	341,474	6.12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13.04	502,301	4.70	359,393	6.40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10.82	550,428	4.76	502,855	5.21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10.25	600,098	4.81	570,308	7.78
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,440	3,062,294	173,552	6.00	678,584	4.51	393,220	8.02
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9.72	742,694	4.52	412,185	5.05
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,050	3,735,573	375,555	11.18	812,712	4.60	739,005	4.92
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7.77	876,089	4.59	817,568	4.82
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11.09	967,200	4.62	926,914	5.20
IRELAND.									
1821.	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,827	—	—	1,312,032	5.18	1,142,602	6.25
1831.	3,794,580	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14.19	1,385,066	5.61	1,249,816	6.21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5.25	1,472,739	5.55	1,328,839	6.18
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	1,622,730	19.80	1,204,319	5.44	1,046,223	6.25
1861.	2,837,379	2,961,597	5,798,967	1,553,418	11.30	1,128,300	5.14	995,156	5.83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	1,386,590	16.67	1,071,494	5.04	961,380	5.63
1881.	2,533,777	2,641,559	5,174,836	1,237,541	14.39	995,074	5.20	914,108	5.66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	1,470,086	19.08	932,113	5.05	870,578	5.40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	1,245,975	15.23	910,256	4.90	858,158	5.20
ISLANDS.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	—	—	—	—	21,845	6.55
1861.	66,140	77,307	143,447	321	0.22	31,530	4.55	23,012	6.23
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0.83	—	—	23,982	6.02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	13,378	2.34	—	—	24,197	5.84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4.66	—	—	25,824	5.72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1.71	—	—	27,770	5.41

† Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.

‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.

§ Incorrectly taken.

‡ Decrease.

From the above figures it appears that the population of the United Kingdom (including Islands in the British Seas) in 1901 shows an increase of upwards of 3,725,000 when compared with the population in 1801, and the number of inhabited houses an increase of 608,000.

URBAN POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS (U.K.), 1908.

In the following table the Population and Birth and Death Rates for the year 1908 are shown for some large towns in the United Kingdom and in different parts of the globe. The population of each town in the United Kingdom (with the exception of certain Irish towns) is estimated to the middle of 1908.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Populatin.	Ratio per 1,000.		Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Populatin.	Ratio per 1,000.	
		Births.	Deaths.			Births.	Deaths.
London (the Metropolis)	4,795,757	25·2	13·8	West Bromwich	69,786	32·4	16·2
Aston Manor	84,256	26·1	12·5	West Ham	315,000	28·8	13·9
Barrow-in-Furness	62,312	30·0	12·1	West Hartlepool	77,573	26·4	12·0
Birkenhead	119,830	31·4	15·8	Wigan	89,636	32·8	18·0
Birmingham	558,357	28·4	15·0	Willesden	154,792	26·1	10·5
Blackburn	135,961	25·0	15·7	Wolverhampton	120,318	25·8	14·3
Bolton	185,258	24·5	15·4	York	85,861	25·1	12·6
Bootle	68,248	31·3	18·2	Belfast	380,344	29·7	19·5
Bournemouth	70,801	17·1	12·9	Cork	76,122	26·9	22·0
Bradford (Yorks)	292,136	20·2	15·5	Dublin (with suburbs)	394,525	28·7	21·5
Brighton	129,057	21·3	14·7	Limerick	38,151	27·6	20·6
Bristol	372,785	23·1	13·6	Londonderry	39,892	25·6	18·1
Burnley	105,100	28·2	17·9	Waterford	26,769	26·8	21·3
Cardiff	191,446	26·6	13·0	Aberdeen	178,210	25·0	14·0
Coventry	78,889	32·8	15·4	Dundee	168,516	27·4	18·6
Croydon	157,698	25·4	12·8	Edinburgh	350,524	21·4	15·3
Derby	127,583	25·9	13·1	Glasgow	859,715	27·8	17·8
Devonport	81,525	25·4	13·3	Greenock	71,783	30·3	17·0
East Ham	142,076	24·8	10·3	Leith	84,689	28·3	15·4
Gateshead	128,393	30·9	14·9	Paisley	90,305	26·2	15·4
Grimsby	71,800	31·7	14·4	Perth	35,196	22·0	16·8
Halifax	111,018	19·0	14·1	Alexandria	383,934	40·7	28·7
Handsworth (Staffs)	68,051	23·0	10·7	Amsterdam	565,631	23·6	13·0
Hanley	67,998	33·0	18·4	Antwerp	310,903	21·7	12·9
Hastings	67,817	15·5	11·7	Baltimore	568,571	*	17·4
Hornsey	92,713	16·1	8·3	Berlin	2,102,727	23·4	15·4
Huddersfield	94,776	24·4	17·1	Bombay	977,822	20·6	39·1
Hull	271,137	30·2	16·2	Boston	617,075	*	19·1
Ipswich	73,852	24·5	14·3	Breslau	494,758	29·9	20·5
King's Norton	78,608	24·7	10·4	Brisbane	136,662	25·0	10·2
Leeds	477,107	24·8	15·3	Brussels	630,078	16·6	14·5
Leicester	240,172	23·4	13·0	Bucharest	294,572	31·1	24·1
Leyton	125,815	25·8	10·4	Buda-Pesth	812,728	26·6	19·3
Liverpool	753,203	31·7	19·2	Buenos Ayres	1,146,865	35·6	15·8
Manchester	649,251	29·1	18·2	Cairo	692,657	45·7	34·2
Merthyr Tydfil	77,219	35·6	19·1	Calcutta	992,718	17·1	27·8
Middlesbrough	103,511	35·9	19·8	Chicago	2,166,055	*	14·1
Newcastle-on-Tyne	277,257	29·7	16·0	Christiania	231,687	25·1	14·0
Newport (Mon.)	76,955	32·6	16·1	Copenhagen	445,000	28·7	16·4
Northampton	96,405	20·9	11·6	Dresden	540,300	24·7	15·3
Norwich	122,841	25·2	14·1	Hamburg	866,330	25·7	15·3
Nottingham	260,449	26·6	15·2	Madras	548,974	30·3	40·6
Oldham	142,507	28·0	10·8	Melbourne	543,600	23·9	13·8
Plymouth	122,113	22·2	15·0	Milan	593,938	24·4	18·4
Portsmouth	211,493	28·4	13·8	Montreal	380,000	38·4	23·0
Preston	117,799	27·7	18·0	Moscow	1,411,900	35·6	28·0
Reading	81,047	22·6	11·8	Munich	561,000	26·9	17·9
Rhondda	133,137	40·3	18·4	New Orleans	362,000	*	20·3
Rochdale	88,821	24·6	18·4	New York	4,422,685	28·7	16·5
Rotherham	63,736	32·8	16·0	Paris	2,747,599	18·5	17·5
Salford	239,294	29·6	17·8	Philadelphia	1,532,738	*	17·2
Sheffield	463,222	30·7	15·8	Prague	476,664	23·1	20·1
Smethwick	68,416	31·0	13·4	Rio de Janeiro	636,018	*	32·2
Southampton	122,196	23·9	12·9	Rome	560,726	24·4	18·5
South Shields	115,535	30·1	15·5	Rotterdam	407,493	22·3	13·7
St. Helens	93,812	34·7	15·7	St. Petersburg	1,550,000	28·5	28·6
Stockport	102,339	27·7	18·2	Stockholm	339,000	25·0	14·7
Sunderland	157,093	33·0	17·7	Sydney	584,640	25·4	10·3
Swansea	97,810	33·1	18·5	The Hague	256,719	28·2	13·8
Tottenham	126,146	30·2	12·5	Toronto	229,900	34·6	20·1
Wallasey	68,849	25·2	13·6	Trieste	213,306	32·5	24·2
Walsall	97,778	29·6	14·9	Turin	381,439	20·4	18·7
Walthamstow	131,486	26·2	10·5	Venice	176,815	24·4	20·3
Warrington	71,268	32·7	17·0	Vienna	2,021,052	23·4	17·6

* Rate not stated.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

By the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, every man or woman who has attained the age of 70 years, who has been a British subject and has had his residence in the United Kingdom for 20 years, and whose means do not exceed £31 10s., is entitled to receive a pension of an amount which varies according to his or her means of from 1s. to 5s. a week. The scale is as follows: Where the yearly means of the Pensioner as calculated under the Act do not exceed £21, the rate of pension per week is 5s.; exceed £21, but do not exceed £23 12s. 6d., the rate is 4s.; exceed £23 12s. 6d., but do not exceed £25 5s., the rate is 3s.; exceed £25 5s., but do not exceed £28 17s. 6d., the rate is 2s.; exceed £28 17s. 6d., but do not exceed £31 10s., the rate is 1s.; exceed £31 10s., no pension is payable. The following table shows the number of Claims received, Pensions granted, &c., during the period 1st October, 1908, to 31st March, 1909:—

	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
(x) Number of Claims received.....	459,087	31,663	85,408	261,663	837,831
(2) (i.) By Pension Committees or on appeal by the Local Government Board on account of—	47,795	4,135	6,871	43,299	102,100
(a) Age.....	5,031	534	2,001	20,536	29,002
(b) Receipt of Poor Relief.....	16,061	1,130	1,833	7,932	27,056
(c) Means.....	15,365	1,468	1,504	8,803	27,228
(d) Other causes.....	4,143	255	757	2,483	7,668
(ii.) As being obviously invalid.....	6,405	670	636	3,455	11,056
(3) Pensions in force on 31st March, 1909	369,037	24,663	70,294	183,500	647,494
At 5s.	322,033	21,377	65,609	172,908	582,505
" 4s.	17,238	1,084	1,670	3,674	23,616
" 3s.	18,715	978	1,735	3,827	25,375
" 2s.	8,192	478	752	2,007	11,429
" 1s.	4,839	206	448	1,026	6,609
(4) Number of Pensioners whose deaths were reported during the quarter ended 31st March, 1909.....	11,846	753	2,000	3,633	18,332

PAUPERS AND POOR RELIEF, U.K., 1850-1909.

The following table shows the number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief in each of the three Kingdoms and in the United Kingdom for a series of years, with a statement of the amount expended out of the Poor Rates (including Receipts-in-Aid) in Actual Relief of the Poor, except that the expenses of management for Scotland and Ireland (but not for Eng and Wales) are included in the total:—

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Paupers.	Dependents.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total Number.	Amount of Relief.
1850	118,559	801,984	79,031	(Not known)	203,320	104,650	1,307,544	£ 7,803,787
1855	121,503	729,806	79,887		85,296	1,523	1,018,065	7,352,702
1860	119,026	731,994	77,306		36,903	43,218	1,711	1,010,158
1865	138,119	833,314	77,895		43,499	59,498	9,182	1,162,044
1870	165,324	914,067	79,290		46,897	53,687	19,729	1,279,499
1875	153,711	661,875	65,661		35,930	49,805	30,631	998,171
1880	189,394	648,636	63,009		35,599	57,455	42,735	1,037,404
1885	190,184	593,852	61,969		34,984	48,909	57,039	987,806
1890	195,048	592,497	61,577		33,493	44,653	62,213	990,359
1895	225,109	547,754	63,307		33,611	42,899	57,005	1,014,691
1900	226,871	508,517	65,929		34,003	43,820	58,534	1,000,644
1905	273,386	575,613	73,363		37,297	43,911	57,909	1,127,635
1907	281,952	552,060	74,483		36,857	45,149	57,307	1,119,921
1908	287,773	552,002	74,738		36,944	45,068	56,021	1,125,601
1909	303,617	568,863	75,659		40,028	44,035	56,501	1,161,402

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840-1908.

TOTAL NET TONNAGE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS (SAILING AND STEAM) ENTERED AND CLEARED WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST AT PORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM AND TO THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1840	3,197,501	1,460,294	4,657,795	3,292,984	1,488,288	4,781,272
1845	4,310,639	1,735,979	6,046,618	4,235,451	1,756,136	6,031,587
1850	4,700,199	2,490,277	7,190,476	4,742,345	2,662,243	7,404,588
1855	5,270,792	3,680,447	8,951,239	5,648,940	3,889,291	9,538,231
1860	6,889,009	5,283,776	12,172,785	7,025,914	5,490,593	12,516,507
1865	9,623,432	4,694,454	14,317,886	9,735,523	4,843,683	14,579,206
1870	12,380,390	5,739,974	18,120,364	12,661,790	5,835,028	18,496,818
1875	15,190,991	7,508,172	22,699,163	15,753,752	7,829,922	23,583,674
1880	20,490,522	8,583,043	29,073,565	20,858,472	8,804,036	29,662,508
1885	22,980,464	8,881,959	31,862,423	23,408,591	9,010,631	32,419,222
1890	26,777,955	10,057,757	36,835,712	27,195,157	10,253,000	37,448,157
1895	29,175,282	10,826,409	40,001,691	29,516,644	11,020,839	40,537,483
1900	31,445,328	17,777,478	49,222,806	31,265,508	18,035,379	49,300,887
1901	31,170,534	17,210,729	48,381,261	31,099,487	17,169,144	48,268,631
1902	34,104,230	18,080,279	52,184,509	34,418,303	18,110,286	52,528,589
1903	34,411,766	19,175,269	53,587,035	34,738,855	19,325,563	54,064,418
1904	35,200,869	20,423,105	55,623,974	35,762,218	20,654,542	56,416,760
1905	38,189,269	22,091,923	60,281,192	38,276,710	22,232,408	60,509,118
1906	40,415,618	25,825,295	66,240,913	40,892,824	26,137,683	67,030,507
1907	38,889,588	26,579,469	65,469,057	39,580,184	25,996,555	65,576,739

TABLE SHOWING THE TONNAGE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Port.	Entered.	Cleared.	Port.	Entered.	Cleared.
(1908).	Tons.	Tons.	(1907).	Tons.	Tons.
ENGLAND & WALES—			INDIA—		
Blyth	1,288,163	1,848,579	Calcutta	1,617,348	1,490,986
Bristol	799,208	628,301	Bombay	1,780,944	1,505,986
Cardiff	6,027,897	8,850,000	AUSTRALIA—		
Dover	1,563,274	1,554,672	Sydney	981,498	903,202
Goole	779,386	803,701	Melbourne	498,720	244,526
Grimsby	1,322,351	1,354,933	Alexandria	361,793	341,034
Hartlepool	851,666	600,490	Albany	125,238	156,544
Harwich	721,250	714,926	Fremantle	557,276	487,524
Hull	3,249,121	2,818,239	Hobart	387,650	387,384
Liverpool	7,973,123	6,901,594	Brisbane	183,512	105,783
London	11,194,073	8,487,841	NEW ZEALAND—		
Manchester	1,262,179	1,043,967	Auckland	540,718	320,229
Middlesbrough	1,491,961	1,345,040	Wellington	396,771	468,060
Newcastle & Shields	5,554,724	6,934,947	NATAL—		
Newport	1,723,539	2,171,589	Durban	1,821,458	1,516,650
Plymouth	1,640,239	1,464,678	CAPE COLONY—		
Southampton	4,043,793	3,878,279	Capetown	1,693,710	1,610,645
Sunderland	1,283,758	1,595,799	East London	63,290	157,472
Swansea	1,175,656	1,769,318	CANADA—		
Port Talbot	488,236	695,272	Montreal	1,363,972	1,325,199
SCOTLAND—			Halifax	1,076,424	978,482
Burntisland	604,613	843,510	Victoria	1,377,808	1,318,179
Glasgow	1,944,520	3,118,366	GIBRALTAR—		
Grangemouth	865,209	932,622	Malta	5,056,582	5,044,456
Leith	1,272,572	1,161,012	Aden	3,792,495	3,774,268
Methil	826,495	1,041,254	Colombo	3,232,827	3,229,380
IRELAND—			Singapore	6,216,508	6,203,077
Belfast	507,176	209,686	Penang	6,604,173	6,571,819
Dublin	227,653	65,238	Hong Kong	2,363,260	2,591,287
				11,441,707	11,443,917

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1842-1908.

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares).	No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders)	Total of Traffic Receipts.		Working Expenses.	Per cent. of Gross Receipts.	Net Traffic Receipts.
				Total.	Per Mile.			
	Miles.	£	Total.	£	£	£		£
1842	1,857	—	18,453,504	3,820,122	—	Cannot be given previous to 1860.		
1843	2,441	88,481,376	33,791,253	6,209,714	—			
1850	6,621	240,270,745	72,854,422	13,204,668	1,994			
1855	8,280	297,584,709	118,595,135	21,507,599	2,597			
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678	27,766,622	2,661			
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,862,715	35,890,113	2,701	13,187,368	47	14,579,254
1870	15,537	529,908,673	336,545,397	43,417,070	2,794	17,149,073	48	18,741,040
1875	16,658	630,223,494	506,975,234	58,982,753	3,541	21,715,525	48	23,362,618
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	62,961,767	3,511	33,220,728	54	28,016,272
1885	19,169	815,888,055	697,213,031	66,644,967	3,477	33,601,124	51	31,890,501
1886	19,332	828,344,254	725,584,390	66,615,377	3,446	36,787,957	53	32,767,817
1887	19,578	845,971,654	733,678,531	67,914,586	3,469	36,518,247	52	33,073,706
1888	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	69,739,870	3,520	37,063,266	52	33,880,110
1889	19,943	876,595,166	775,183,073	73,717,057	3,696	37,763,107	52	35,132,558
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	76,548,347	3,813	40,094,116	52	36,930,901
1891	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	78,361,633	3,881	43,188,556	54	36,760,146
1892	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	78,529,314	3,864	45,144,778	55	36,731,624
1893	20,646	971,323,353	873,177,052	76,844,086	3,722	45,177,905	56	36,374,075
1894	20,908	985,387,355	911,412,926	79,874,566	3,820	45,695,119	57	34,936,773
1895	21,174	1,001,110,221	929,770,909	81,396,047	3,844	47,208,313	56	37,102,518
1896	21,277	1,029,475,335	960,339,433	85,296,200	4,009	47,876,637	56	39,026,668
1897	21,433	1,089,795,095	1,030,420,201	88,375,236	4,123	50,122,424	56	39,265,250
1898	21,659	1,134,468,462	1,062,911,116	91,066,038	4,205	53,083,804	57	40,291,958
1899	21,700	1,152,317,501	1,106,691,991	95,851,393	4,417	55,966,553	58	40,291,958
1900	21,855	1,176,001,800	1,142,276,686	98,854,552	4,523	60,090,687	59	41,576,378
1901	22,078	1,195,564,478	1,172,395,900	99,595,434	4,511	64,743,520	62	42,366,849
1902	22,152	1,216,861,421	1,188,219,269	102,061,164	4,607	68,480,739	62	42,366,849
1903	22,435	1,235,528,917	1,195,265,195	103,079,191	4,595	70,781,854	62	44,446,076
1904	22,634	1,258,294,681	1,198,773,720	103,787,669	4,586	70,064,663	62	44,446,076
1905	22,847	1,272,600,935	1,199,022,102	105,131,709	4,601	72,781,854	62	44,446,076
1906	23,063	1,286,883,341	1,200,347,132	108,276,993	4,695	76,609,194	63	44,939,729
1907	23,108	1,294,065,662	1,259,481,315	112,178,174	4,854	76,407,801	64	44,939,729
1908	23,205	1,310,533,212	1,278,115,488	110,552,833	4,764			44,939,729

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The following table shows the average wages per head of workpeople employed in the coaching, goods, locomotive, and engineers' departments of the 27 principal Railway Companies of the United Kingdom during the first or second week in December in each of the years 1897-1906. The Companies included in the table employ over 90 per cent. of the total number of Railway servants.

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES. (15 Companies.)		SCOTLAND. (5 Companies.)		IRELAND. (7 Companies.)		UNITED KINGDOM. (27 Companies.)	
	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.
	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.
1897	339,883	24 10½	40,871	22 5½	17,354	19 5	398,108	24 4½
1898	353,785	25 1½	41,143	22 7½	17,371	19 4½	412,304	24 7½
1899	371,490	25 9½	42,660	22 10½	17,708	19 4½	431,858	25 3
1900	379,750	25 7	42,461	21 11	18,136	19 5½	440,347	25 0½
1901	378,121	25 6½	43,710	23 1½	18,726	19 5	448,459	25 0½
1902	383,883	25 5½	45,240	23 1½	19,306	19 3½	448,459	24 11½
1903	384,465	25 4½	44,922	22 11½	18,934	19 5	448,321	24 10½
1904	380,610	25 7	45,216	23 1½	19,751	19 1½	445,577	25 0½
1905	384,321	25 10½	45,399	23 3½	19,531	19 2½	449,251	25 3½
1906	391,661	25 11½	46,407	23 4½	19,874	19 9½	457,942	25 5½

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND SURPLUS (OR DEFICIT), 1800-1910.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1800	1,000,000	* The amounts are exclusive of the cost of collection from 1840-60, and inclusive from 1860 onwards.		1891-2	90,994,786	89,927,773	+ 1,067,013
1700	6,000,000	† 1909-1910 estimated.		1892-3	90,395,377	90,375,365	+ 20,012
1800	38,000,000			1893-4	91,133,410	91,302,846	- 169,436
1840-1*	47,433,399	49,285,396	- 1,851,997	1894-5	94,683,762	93,918,421	+ 765,341
1845-6	52,009,324	49,628,724	+ 2,380,600	1895-6	101,973,829	97,764,357	+ 4,209,472
1850-1	53,057,953	49,882,322	+ 3,174,731	1896-7	103,949,885	101,476,669	+ 2,473,216
1855-6	65,704,491	88,428,345	- 22,723,854	1897-8	106,614,004	102,935,994	+ 3,678,010
1860-1	70,283,674	72,792,059	- 2,508,385	1898-9	108,336,193	108,150,236	+ 185,957
1865-6	67,812,292	65,914,357	+ 1,897,935	1899-†	119,839,905	133,722,407	- 13,882,502
1870-1	69,945,220	69,548,539	+ 396,681	1900-1	130,384,684	183,592,264	- 53,207,580
1875-6	77,131,693	76,621,773	+ 509,920	1901-2	142,997,999	195,522,215	- 52,524,216
1880-1	84,041,288	83,107,924	+ 933,364	1902-3	151,551,698	184,483,708	- 32,932,010
1883-4	87,205,184	86,999,564	+ 205,620	1903-4	141,545,579	140,961,136	+ 5,445,557
1884-5	87,938,110	89,037,883	- 1,049,773	1904-5	143,370,404	141,956,497	+ 1,413,907
1885-6	89,581,301	92,223,844	- 2,642,543	1905-6	143,977,575	140,511,955	+ 3,465,620
1886-7	90,772,758	89,996,752	+ 776,006	1906-7	144,814,073	139,415,251	+ 5,398,822
1887-8	89,802,254	87,423,645	+ 2,378,609	1907-8	156,537,689	151,812,094	+ 4,725,595
1888-9	88,472,812	87,683,830	+ 788,982	1908-9	151,578,295	152,262,395	- 774,100
1889-90	89,304,316	86,083,314	+ 3,221,002	1909-†	162,840,000	162,469,000	+ 371,000
1890-1	89,489,112	87,732,855	+ 1,756,257	1910			

THE BUDGET, 1909-1910.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his Budget for 1909-10 on April 29, 1909, but the Finance Bill of 1909 did not pass the report stage in the House of Commons until Oct. 29, and was not expected to go to the House of Lords for second reading until Nov. 23. The original proposals of the Finance Bill were to provide for an estimated deficit in the year 1909-10 of £14,200,000 (including £7,000,000 for Old Age Pensions and £3,000,000 for the Navy), by new or increased taxation estimated to produce in the year 1909-10 as follows: Income Tax, £3,500,000; Death Duties, £2,850,000; Liquor Licences, £2,500,000; Tobacco, £1,900,000; Spirits, £1,600,000; Stamp Duties, £500,000; Motor Cars and Petrol, £500,000; and Land Values, £500,000. As, however, the debate on the Finance Bill was prolonged until after the first half of the financial year had passed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to revise his estimates by experience of the receipts into the Exchequer, with the result that a large decline in the yield

of the spirit duties under the increased charge required that the estimate of additional receipt from this source of revenue should be reduced from £1,600,000 to £800,000, whilst the large yield of the Death Duties in the first half of the financial year (including a million from the estate of the late Mr. Charles Morrison) enabled him to increase his estimate of the receipt from this source for the whole of the year by £1,300,000, thus making up the estimated increase in the receipt of the Death Duties for the year 1909-10 to £4,150,000. In the year 1910-11 a further increase is expected, and if this estimate be realised the yield of the Death Duties, which has hitherto not been so much as twenty millions, may be twenty-six millions or more. In addition to the proposed increases the sum of £3,500,000 was taken from the Sinking Fund, and the final figures were presented as Revenue £162,840,000, Expenditure £162,469,000, Balance for Contingencies £371,000.

EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS AND ISSUES, 1908-1909.

RECEIPTS.		£
Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 1 April, 1908	8,918,962	
Total Revenue (as detailed below)	151,578,295	
Repayment of Advances	552,516	
Raised by the Renewal of Bills, &c.—		
For Supply Purposes	29,000,000	
Raised by the creation of additional Debt (Terminable Annuities)	2,636,155	
Amount temporarily borrowed:—		
On deficiency of the Consolidated Fund	3,500,000	
On credit of Ways and Means	8,500,000	
Casual Receipts	6,956	
Canard Loan Repayment	130,000	
China Indemnity paid	314,390	
Total Receipts	£205,137,275	

ISSUES.		£
Consolidated Fund Services	39,493,394	
Supply Services	112,799,000	
To meet other Expenditure	2,429,510	
Advances:—		
For Purchase of Bullion	600,000	
Interest on Exchequer Bonds	180,000	
Bills and Bonds paid off	26,500,000	
Temporary Advances Repaid	12,000,000	
For Redemption of Debt	4,126,595	
Do. (China Indemnity)	314,391	
Do. (Suez Canal shares realised)	6,957	
Do. (Canard Loan Repayment)	130,000	
Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 31 March, 1909	6,350,427	
Total Issues	£205,137,275	

THE NATIONAL INCOME.

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Customs.....	£32,490,000	£39,200,000
Excise.....	35,720,000	33,650,000
Property & Income Tax	32,380,000	33,930,000
Estate Duty.....	19,070,000	18,370,000
Post Office.....	17,880,000	17,770,000
Telegraph Service.....	4,420,000	3,020,000
Telephone Service.....	.....	1,510,000
Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps).....	7,970,000	7,770,000
Land Tax.....	730,000	730,000
House Duty.....	1,960,000	1,900,000
Crown Lands (net).....	520,000	530,000
Suez Canal Dividends ...	1,189,411	1,171,456
Miscellaneous.....	2,208,278	2,026,829

Total National Income £156,537,690 £151,578,295

Of the sources of National Income mentioned in the above table of details:—

(I.) CUSTOMS: The contributory articles are Beer (£23,064), Chicory (£48,353), Cocoa (£309,972), Coffee (£184,991), Currants (£117,795), Dried Plums (£46,645), Figs (£56,979), Prunes (£10,011), Raisins (£240,705), Spirits (£3,961,142), Sugar, &c. (£3,161,056), Tea (£6,046,210), Tobacco and Snuff (£13,323,685), Wine (£1,120,780).

(II.) EXCISE is derived mainly from Intoxicants, (Spirits £17,456,366, and Beer £12,691,332), Saccharin £6,788, Glucose £68,834, Home-grown Tobacco £5,272, the remainder accruing from *Licences (£3,097,846) and Railway Duty (£345,821).

(III.) PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX: To this PROPERTY contributes £8,207,897, which is made up of £8,043,888 from Lands and Tenements, and £163,999 from the Occupation of Land; the

* The amount produced by such of the Licence Duties as were collected by Imperial Officers in 1908-1909 was made up as follows:—Publicans' Licences £1,704,613, Dog Licences £38,528, Carriage Licences £136,361, Game Licences £186,655, Licences for Man Servants £22,570, Gun Licences £110,564, Armorial Bearings £7,900, Auctioneers, &c. £51,358, Dealers in Gold and Silver Plate £66,358, Pawnbrokers £33,555, Hawks and Pedlars £27,230. Additional sums £1,270,000 on account of Licence Duties were collected and retained by Local Authorities.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES:

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
The National Debt.....	£29,500,000	£28,000,000
Civil List.....	470,000	470,000
Annuities and Pensions...	284,379	271,790
Salaries and Allowances...	77,764	77,736
Courts of Justice.....	515,531	518,293
Miscellaneous Services ...	624,040	331,288
To Local Taxation	.....	.....
Accounts.....	11,155,330	9,824,286

£42,627,034 £39,493,394

II.—SUPPLY SERVICES:

Navy.....	£31,141,000	£32,188,000
Army (including Ordnance Factories).....	27,115,000	26,840,000
Civil Services.....	30,120,000	30,222,000
Old Age Pensions.....	.....	2,110,000
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments	3,222,000	3,320,000
Post Office.....	27,527,000	18,113,000

£109,185,000 £112,799,000

Total Expenditure... £151,812,034 £152,292,394

Civil List and other Pensions.—The amounts paid in 1908-9 were:—For Naval and Military Services, £18,720; for Political and Civil Services, £19,133 (Viscount Cross £2,000, Lord G. Hamilton £2,000, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin Sir J. Gorst, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour, each £1,200; Countess of Mayo £1,000, Viscounts Peel and Selby, each £4,000, Sir C. L. Ryan, £1,313); for Judicial Services, £45,769. Civil List Pensions (the grant being limited to £1,200 in any one year) amounted to £25,960 in 1908-9.

Local Revenue and Expenditure.—The amount raised in 1905-6 was £163,975,539, of which

£74,214,002 was from Rates, &c., £23,565,572 from Government contributions, and £29,849,075 from the issue of Loans. The Expenditure amounted in 1905-6 to £162,436,029, of which £17,355,319 was spent in Poor Relief, £3,146,398 by School Boards, and £104,976,214 for Police and Sanitary and other Public Works. The Outstanding Loans of Local Authorities at the end of the financial year 1905-6 amounted to £564,687,477 (England and Wales £482,983,029, Scotland £63,118,797, Ireland £19,279,056). The Gross Estimated Rental of Property assessed to the Poor Rates in England and Wales in 1907-8 was £28,995,070, the Rateable Value being £209,891,680.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES, 1800, AND 1840-1841 TO 1909-1910.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Net Estimate.	Expended.	Increase over last Year.	No. of Officers and Men.	First Lord.
1800	£ 12,422,837	War with France.		£	135,000	Earl Spencer.
1840-1841*	5,597,511	Peace.			37,456	Earl of Minto.
1845-1846	6,809,872	Peace.		+ 751,653	38,523	Earl of Haddington.
1850-1851	6,437,883	Peace.		- 504,514	39,000	Sir F. T. Baring.
1855-1856†	19,654,585	War with Russia.		+ 5,164,480	51,700	Sir C. Wood.
1860-1861	13,331,693	Iron-plated ships commenced.		+ 1,507,807	61,000	Duke of Somerset.
1865-1866	10,250,788	50 Ironclads afloat.		- 638,465	60,000	"
1870-1871	8,969,969	55 Armoured ships afloat.		- 455,512	61,000	H. C. E. Childers.
1875-1876	10,798,013	18-inch armour. 81-ton guns.		+ 333,915	54,600	G. Ward Hunt.
1880-1881	10,511,840	Many additions under North-		+ 280,893	56,800	Earl of Northbrook.
1885-1886	13,090,440	brook programme, 1885-1889.		+ 1,574,730	58,000	"
1890-1891	14,557,856	£ 13,786,500	£ 14,125,358	+ 101,200	68,700	Lord G. Hamilton
1895-1896	19,613,321	18,701,000	19,637,238	+ 334,900	77,308	Earl Spencer.
1900-1901	29,822,522	28,791,000	29,998,529	+ 1,197,400	101,411	G. J. Goschen.
1905-1906	35,078,127	33,389,500	33,151,841	- 3,500,000	121,123	Earl of Selborne.
1907-1908	32,911,046	31,479,500	31,141,000	- 450,000	128,000	Lord Tweedmouth.
1908-1909	33,042,003	32,319,500	32,188,000	+ 900,000	128,000	
1909-1910	36,782,590	35,142,700	—	+ 2,823,200	128,000	Reginald McKenna.

The naval expenditure of the British Empire on sea-going force in 1903-9 was £32,188,000, of which the U.K. contributed £31,696,000. The aggregate gross tonnage of the Mercantile Marine protected thereby was 17,310,351 (U.K.) and 1,331,186 (India and Colonies), total 18,709,537 gross tons, which carries the annual value of nearly £1,700,000,000 (including ballion and specie). The naval expenditure is therefore 1.9 per cent., if regarded as a premium for insurance. Other nations spend as follows in millions of £:—U.S.A., 25; to protect 4,854,787 tons of Mercantile Shipping; Japan, 52 for 1,250,000 tons; Russia, 124 for 975,000 tons; Germany, 114 for 4,230,000 tons; and France, 123 for 1,884,000 tons.

* 1840-50, 3 Jan. to 2 Jan.; 1855 onward, 1 April to 31 March.

DETAILS FOR FOUR YEARS.		1905-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
		(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.
EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		£	£	£	£
1. Wages to Officers, Seamen, &c.		6,810,700	6,869,700	7,129,700	7,280,200
2. Victualling and Clothing		2,053,200	1,996,400	2,286,400	2,476,800
3. Medical Estabs. and Services		275,500	268,700	258,700	257,000
4. Martial Law		14,700	14,200	13,900	12,700
5. Educational Services		165,600	172,500	167,000	159,300
6. Scientific Services		65,100	65,100	66,000	67,300
7. Royal Naval Reserves		426,600	412,300	368,300	367,000
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—					
I. Personnel		2,407,600	2,549,900	2,936,200	3,148,000
II. Matériel		2,227,200	3,035,200	4,157,000	4,392,100
III. Contract Work		8,588,400	7,640,000	7,220,700	8,278,300
9. Naval Armaments		2,986,000	2,348,700	2,048,700	2,381,000
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs		1,654,500	2,753,400	2,306,700	2,916,300
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services		482,200	401,000	409,200	438,800
12. Admiralty Office		351,500	364,600	370,200	378,200
Total Effective Services		29,408,800	28,903,700	29,738,700	32,494,900
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.					
13. Half-pay, Reserved and Retired Pay		820,700	837,900	868,800	890,200
14. Pensions, Gratitudes, and Compensation Allowances		1,256,300	1,302,000	1,334,600	1,387,800
15. Civil Pensions and Gratitudes		383,700	370,900	377,400	369,800
Total Non-Effective Services		2,460,700	2,510,800	2,580,800	2,649,800
Grand Total		£31,869,500	£31,414,500	£32,319,500	£35,142,700

(a) Appropriations in Aid.—These consist of sums paid: By India £102,000, Australian Commonwealth £204,600, Dominion of New Zealand £100,000, Cape Colony £46,000, Natal £25,000, and Newfoundland £3,100—a total of £480,200. £300,000 is received from stoppages from pay for uniform and extras, £146,000 from the sale of old stores, £50,000 from proceeds of sales of old stores, &c., and £59,000 from the sale of charts. The fees paid for training Naval Cadets in the R.N. Colleges at Dartmouth and Osborne amount to £38,000. *New Coal*.—The estimated value of steam coal in stock on 31 March, 1909, was £1,152,000; additions to the value of £1,857,800 and issues to the value of £1,088,800 were anticipated, so that the estimated value of stock at 31 March, 1910, is £1,167,000. Steam coal to the value of about £1,750,000 is expended in one year.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES, 1815, AND 1840-1841 TO 1909-1910.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	(a) Net Estimate.	Expended.	Increase over Last Year.	No. of Men.	Secretary of State for War.
1815	£ 39,200,000	£ (Waterloo)	£ * [1840-51, 3 Jan. to	£ —	300,000	Visct. Palmerston.
1840-1841*	8,521,907	£ (Peace)	£ 2 Jan.; 1855 onwards	—	93,471	T. B. Macaulay.
1845-1846	8,854,297	£ (Peace)	£ April 1 to Mar. 31.]	—	95,672	Hon. S. Herbert.
1850-1851	8,723,940	£ (Peace)	—	+ 751,271	99,118	Hon. Fox Maule.
1855-1856*	25,049,825	£ (Russian War)	—	- 231,121	223,224	Duke of Newcastle.
1850-1861	15,709,299	£ (Chinese)	—	- 4,327,524	228,854	Hon. S. Herbert.
1865-1866	14,569,279	£ (War, 1860)	—	- 751,275	213,521	Mq. of Hartington.
1870-1871	12,833,972	£ (Peace)	—	- 186,607	193,665	E. Cardwell.
1875-1876	15,036,748	£ (Peace)	—	- 26,949	184,433	Gathorne Hardy.
1880-1881	15,873,347	£ (Peace)	—	+ 521,350	188,798	H. C. E. Childers.
1885-1886	20,485,799	£ 17,750,700	23,480,085	+ 295,522	177,194	W. H. Smith.
1890-1891	20,582,357	£ 18,897,900	17,611,969	+ 1,573,254	153,483	Edward Stanhope.
1895-1896	20,805,758	£ 17,983,800	17,770,095	+ 562,100	155,403	H. C. Bannerman.
1900-1901	92,309,153	£ 88,999,400	91,343,544	+ 97,100	430,000	Mq. of Lansdowne.
1905-1906	33,370,725	£ 29,813,000	28,478,803	+ 68,332,200	221,300	H. O. Arnold-Forster
1907-1908	31,042,366	£ 27,760,000	27,760,100	+ 983,000	190,000	R. B. Haldane.
1908-1909	30,837,024	£ 27,459,000	26,840,000	- 2,036,000	185,000	"
1909-1910	30,889,950	£ 27,435,000	—	- 301,000	183,200	"

COMPARISON OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.—The Estimates for 1909-1910 show a decrease of £24,000, and the Army is decreased by 1,800 men. In the year 1908-9 the Military Expenditure of the United Kingdom amounted to £27,000,000, and India spent £21,000,000, while other parts of the Empire accounted for £12,000,000 (of which amount £7,300,000 fell upon the Imperial Exchequer), a grand total of nearly £61,500,000. The Ordinary Military Expenditure of other countries was as follows:—Russia, £45,000,000; Germany, £33,500,000; France, £27,500,000; U.S.A., £25,000,000 (exclusive of £28,000,000 for Pensions), Austria-Hungary, £14,600,000; Italy, £11,500,000; and Japan, £7,000,000.

DETAILS FOR FOUR YEARS.		1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
		(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.
I.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES.					
1. Pay, &c., of the Army	£	£	£	£	£
2. Medical Establishments: Pay, &c.	10,220,000	9,825,000	9,422,000	8,527,000	8,527,000
3. Special Reserves (late Militia)	490,000	460,000	451,000	440,000	440,000
Imperial Yeomanry: Pay, &c.	819,000	840,000	840,000	897,000	897,000
4. Territorial Forces	423,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000
5. Establishments for Military Education	1,244,000	1,152,000	2,005,000	2,307,000	2,307,000
6. Quarters, Transport and Remounts	132,000	137,000	142,000	146,000	146,000
7. Supplies and Clothing, &c.	2,111,000	1,909,000	1,839,000	1,665,000	1,665,000
8. Ordnance Department Establishments, &c.	4,492,000	4,060,000	3,912,000	4,275,000	4,275,000
9. Armaments and Engineer Stores	745,000	608,000	498,000	535,000	535,000
10. Works and Buildings	1,386,000	1,195,000	1,490,000	1,644,000	1,644,000
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	2,353,000	2,439,000	2,551,000	2,551,000	2,551,000
12. War Office and Army Accounts Dept.	77,000	67,000	73,000	67,000	67,000
Total of Effective Services	559,000	567,000	580,000	593,000	593,000
Total of Effective Services	25,051,000	23,676,000	23,767,000	23,647,000	23,647,000
II.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.					
13. Non-Effective Charges for Officers, &c.	1,684,000	1,714,000	1,743,000	1,762,000	1,762,000
14. Non-Effective Charges for Men, &c.	1,684,000	1,709,000	1,782,000	1,868,000	1,868,000
15. Civil Superannuation, &c.	180,000	173,000	167,000	158,000	158,000
Total	28,609,000	27,272,000	27,459,000	27,435,000	27,435,000
III.—EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.					
16. General Stores (Harness, Saddlery, &c.)	30,000	12,000	...	...	...
17. Guns, Carriage and Ammunition	1,157,000	476,000	...	...	...
Total	£29,796,000	£27,760,000	£27,459,000	£27,435,000	£27,435,000

(a) The Gross and Net Totals are arrived at by deducting Appropriations in Aid. These consist of contributions from India, net £636,400; Ceylon, £87,500; Mauritius, £22,000; Hong Kong, £100,000; Straits Settlements, £205,000; and Malta, £5,000; and of £150,000 paid by Egypt. The sum of £36,000 is derived from the sale of horses, &c.; £26,500 is derived from the purchase of &c.; £47,000 from sale of provisions and forage; £100,000 from the sale of old stores, &c.; £3,000 barrack damages; £45,000 from the sale and rents of land, &c.; and £23,290 fees from gentlemen cadets at Woolwich and £44,800 from Sandhurst.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES FROM 1870-1871 TO 1909-1910.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Estimated Receipts, &c.	(a) Appropriations in Aid.	Net Estimate.	Increase over last Year.	Expended.	Revenue Departments.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1870-1871	9,989,545	...	(a) See Note at foot.	...	-11,048	9,849,315	6,426,720
1875-1876	13,009,081	...	...	...	+423,562	13,119,365	7,706,530
1880-1881	15,435,442	1,970,862	...	13,465,580	+280,920	15,779,289	8,183,417
1885-1886	17,805,069	1,952,523	...	15,725,526	+554,900	17,725,763	10,249,146
1890-1891	15,868,693	1,950,690	...	13,948,000	+123,484	15,901,513	11,243,009
1895-1896	20,647,410	1,142,016	...	19,207,744	+1,759,459	19,874,766	13,761,322
1900-1901	24,400,456	1,570,159	1,561,648	22,838,808	+659,143	23,500,894	16,688,634
1902-1903	28,029,582	1,661,283	1,584,937	26,939,738	+3,309,618	26,080,825	17,803,250
1903-1904	28,208,536	1,270,870	1,647,503	26,920,369	-19,369	26,685,934	18,517,220
1904-1905	29,700,094	1,037,244	1,641,377	27,983,920	+1,063,551	27,599,827	18,806,647
1905-1906	30,335,722	1,175,597	1,670,849	27,438,714	-545,206	29,118,000	19,435,475
1907-1908	31,783,223	1,228,665	1,676,189	30,107,034	+346,847	30,180,000	20,625,751
1908-1909	33,821,149	1,535,584	1,743,706	32,083,443	+1,981,409	32,338,000	21,645,631
1909-1910	41,827,659	1,146,372	1,757,488	40,070,171	+7,981,728	...	22,350,730

DETAILS FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.
CIVIL SERVICE.	£	£	£	£
I. Public Works and Buildings.....	2,790,280	2,863,132	3,053,812	3,164,784
II. (Salaries and Expenses (including £50,000 "Secret Service" Money))	2,746,285	2,881,832	2,969,171	3,028,175
III. Law and Justice	3,888,894	3,922,426	4,031,785	4,185,336
IV. Education, Science and Art	16,078,282	17,495,237	17,685,886	17,911,143
V. Foreign and Colonial Services	1,859,305	1,798,715	1,832,612	1,891,740
VI. (Non-effective and Charitable do. (Old Age Pensions £8,750,000, 1909-10))	800,345	837,997	2,003,333	9,625,920
VII. Miscellaneous.....	253,238	307,695	511,844	263,073
Total Civil Service.....	29,316,629	30,107,034	32,088,443	40,070,171
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.				
Customs and Excise	952,700	958,700	2,132,981	2,129,600
Inland Revenue	2,259,500	2,269,300	1,101,119	1,243,200
Post Office	11,092,736	11,501,562	12,227,070	12,588,617
Post Office Packet Service	731,094	707,069	733,069	730,580
Post Office Telegraphs	4,922,911	3,754,793	3,871,992	3,872,472
Post Office Telephones .....	...	1,406,627	1,529,400	1,806,252
Total Revenue Departments...	19,958,941	20,625,751	21,645,631	22,350,730

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The revenue of the Duchy was £29,000 in 1847 and £122,772 in 1908. £63,000 was paid to His Majesty; £9,555 laid out for the benefit of the estate; £6,230 deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £7,604 to defray the cost of management; and £2,000 to the Chancellor. Capital account, December, 1908, £16,448 in cash and £40,000 in securities.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Income, 1908, £144,115. £82,500 was paid to the Prince of Wales; £12,388 was laid out for the benefit of the estate; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £17,617; superannuations,

&c., £4,540; expenses of management, £10,438; leaving a balance in favour of 1909 of £15,999. Capital account, December, 1908, £30,006 in cash and £442,513 in securities.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, OR CROWN LANDS.

The receipts amounted on 31 March, 1908, to £802,144; expenditure to £183,304. £520,000 was paid over as Surplus Income to the Exchequer. The expenses on "Royal Forests and Woodlands" came to £25,171, and on "Woods, Forests, and Lands" to £146,920. The balances (capital account) on 31 March, 1908, were £87,128 cash and £531,713 stock.

(a) Appropriations in Aid.—Under Class I.—Receipts at the Convalescent Home for Officers of the Navy and Army at Osborne, £2,400; Rents and Licences for letting chairs, &c., £9,498; Sale of Ordnance Survey Maps, £26,200; and for map revision, £2,800; harbour dues, £3,500; and £3,500 in lieu of rates on Foreign Consulates and Legations in London. CLASS II.—Fees for Private Bills, &c.: House of Lords, £17,000; House of Commons, £12,000; Home Office fees and fines, £2,700; Foreign Office (Passport) fees, £560; Board of Trade fees, £26,327; Patents (stamp receipts), £268,000; Designs £5,000; Trade Marks £12,000; Mercantile Marine Office fees, &c., £34,750; Bankruptcy Department, £111,506; Board of Agriculture fees, £33,400; Royal Mint profit on coinage, £250,000; Sales by Stationery Office, £120,000; CLASS III.—Supreme Court fees, £53,920; County Court fees, £50,570; Proceeds of Prison Labour, £20,000; Scottish Court fees, &c., £49,400; Irish Police Tax, &c., £24,782; payments in aid of cost of Royal Irish Constabulary, £22,140. CLASS IV.—Queen's College (Ireland) fees, £7,530. CLASS V.—Consular Court fees, &c., £202,072. CLASS VI.—Fees for honours and dignities, £4,250 (exclusive of £1,950 stamp duty on dignities conferred). Tower of London, Admission Fees, £2,200.

THE INCOME TAX.

A Tax on Income was first imposed by Pitt in 1798, in order to meet the expenses of the French War, and at the conclusion of peace in 1801 it was abolished. In 1803 the Income Tax was again imposed as a Property Tax, divided into Schedules A, B, C, D, and E, as at the present time, the rate being 1s. in the £ on incomes exceeding £50, except in the case of Schedule B, where the rate was 9d. in England and 6d. in Scotland. In 1805 the rate was increased by 3d.,

and in 1807 the figures were 2s. in the £ on Schedules A, C, D, and E, 1s. 6d. on Schedule B for England and 1s. for Scotland. At the conclusion of peace the Income Tax ceased for 26 years (1815-1842), to be re-imposed by Sir Robert Peel on June 23, 1842, at the rate of 7d. in the £ on all incomes exceeding £150. In 1842 the tax produced about £5,000,000, or about £710,000 per 1d. of tax; and in 1907-8 the yield was £31,860,000, or £2,622,000 per 1d. of tax.

Year.	Exempt.	Rate.	Year.	Exempt.	Rate.		Year.	Exempt.	Rate.
					£100.	£150.			
1842	£		1853	£	5d.	7d.	1865-6	£	
1843	150	7d.	1854	100	10d.	1s. 2d.	1867	100	4d.
1844	Do.	7d.	1855	Do.	11½d.	1s. 4d.	1868	Do.	5d.
1845	Do.	7d.	1856	Do.	11½d.	1s. 4d.	1869	Do.	6d.
1846	Do.	7d.	1857	Do.	5d.	7d.	1870	Do.	5d.
1847	Do.	7d.	1858	Do.	5d.	7d.	1871	Do.	4d.
1848	Do.	7d.	1859	Do.	5d.	7d.	1872	Do.	6d.
1849	Do.	7d.	1860	Do.	6½d.	9d.	1873	Do.	6d.
1850	Do.	7d.	1861	Do.	7d.	10d.	1874-5	Do.	3d.
1851	Do.	7d.	1862	Do.	6d.	9d.	1875-6	Do.	2d.
1852	Do.	7d.	1863	Do.	6d.	9d.	1876-7	150	3d.
			1864	Do.	...	7d.	1878-9	Do.	5d.
					...	6d.	1880	Do.	6d.
							1881	Do.	5d.

From and to April 5th.	Exemptions.	Rate in £.	Produce.	From and to April 5th.	Exemptions.	Rate in £.	Produce.
1882-1883	£150	6½d.	£11,900,000	1896-1897	£160	8d.	£16,500,000
1883-1884	Do.	5d.	10,720,000	1897-1898	Do.	8d.	17,170,000
1884-1885	Do.	6d.	12,000,000	1898-1899	Do.	8d.	18,000,000
1885-1886	Do.	8d.	15,200,000	1899-1900	Do.	8d.	18,860,000
1886-1887	Do.	8d.	15,900,000	1900-1901	Do.	1s.	27,500,000
1887-1888	Do.	7d.	14,440,000	1901-1902	Do.	1s. 2d.	35,380,000
1888-1889	Do.	6d.	12,700,000	1902-1903	Do.	1s. 3d.	38,660,000
1889-1890	Do.	6d.	12,770,000	1903-1904	Do.	11d.	30,500,000
1890-1891	Do.	6d.	13,250,000	1904-1905	Do.	1s.	31,260,000
1891-1892	Do.	6d.	13,810,000	1905-1906	Do.	1s.	31,300,000
1892-1893	Do.	6d.	13,470,000	1906-1907	Do.	1s.	31,890,000
1893-1894	Do.	7d.	15,200,000	1907-1908	Do.	1s.	31,860,000
1894-1895	160	8d.	15,600,000	1908-1909	Do.	1s.	33,700,000
1895-1896	Do.	8d.	15,480,000	1909-1910	6 Do.	1s.*	...

NOTES.—a Not exceeding £160 exempt; not exceeding £400, first 5d. exempt; not exceeding £500, first £150 exempt; not exceeding £600, first £150 exempt; not exceeding £700, first £200 exempt.
 * The changes contemplated in the Finance Bill 1909 (the final stage of which had not been reached when these pages were sent to press) will be found on p. 373.

TEN YEARS OF PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the ten years 1908-9 to 1907-8. "Land and Houses" represent Schedules A (Ownership of Lands and Houses) and B (Occupation of Land); "Businesses" represent Schedule D (Businesses, Concerns, Professions and Employments); "Investments" are Schedule C (British, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities) and "Salaries" are those included under Schedule E (Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials).

Year.	Land and Houses.	Businesses.	Foreign Investments.	Salaries.	Total.	Rate in £.	Produce of 1d.
1908-9	£	£	£	£	£	d.	£
1898-9	153,110,123	318,555,003	36,703,116	39,861,208	548,229,450	8	2,284,289
1899-00	153,675,858	332,149,361	36,165,000	42,678,520	564,668,749	8	2,353,619
1900-1	156,109,672	354,038,220	38,170,365	45,767,966	594,106,253	12	2,475,442
1901-2	156,789,779	363,027,479	40,768,889	47,164,772	607,550,919	14	2,531,462
1902-3	156,620,813	361,403,999	42,310,728	48,271,353	608,606,903	15	2,538,862
1903-4	160,628,042	364,383,933	40,286,157	49,713,341	615,012,373	11	2,580,551
1904-5	161,001,204	365,224,308	41,337,050	50,835,535	619,328,097	12	2,580,533
1905-6	161,628,639	375,342,054	42,316,844	52,742,309	632,024,746	12	2,633,436
1906-7	162,564,175	381,036,647	41,710,964	54,736,452	640,048,238	12	2,666,867
1907-8	160,851,050	394,498,345	43,185,042	54,351,539	652,886,576	12	2,622,805

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt is mainly the remnant of the growth of many years, and nearly all was raised for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...	27,305,271	1809...	12,298,375
1794...	6,998,389	1802...	14,638,254	1810...	7,792,444
1795...	30,404,831	1803...	8,752,761	1811...	19,143,953
1796...	22,244,682	1804...	14,570,763	1812...	24,790,697
1797...	30,356,873	1805...	16,649,801	1813...	39,649,282
1798...	16,858,563	1806...	13,035,344	1814...	34,563,603
1799...	21,714,803	1807...	10,432,934	1815...	20,241,807
1800...	23,030,520	1808...	12,095,044	1816...	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £990,436,000 (Funded, £826,312,000; Unfunded, £164,124,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817-1837:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,826,814	1824...	7,456,559	1831...	2,673,858
1818...	1,624,606	1825...	9,900,725	1832...	5,696
1819...	3,162,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,918,019	1827...	2,023,028	1834...	1,776,378
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	2,964,564	1829...	2,760,029	1836...	1,590,727
1823...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837-1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1858...	2,977,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	Nil.
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...	15,094,807	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,691	1875...	Nil.	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	Nil.	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	Nil.	1893...	6,894,203
1866...	8,790,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,477
1868...	Nil.	1882...	15,647,752	1896...	7,600,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,408	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On 31 March, 1899, the gross total was £635,049,965, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £162,000,000 were raised, but since 1903 large reductions have been made.

The total gross Debt on 31 March 1909 was £754,121,309, against which must be set the value of the Suez Canal Shares (£32,667,000), other assets (£4,493,162), and Exchequer balances (£6,350,427), a total of £43,510,589; leaving the net amount of the Debt at £710,610,720.

The following table shows the state of the Debt since 1875, and the amounts raised or discharged since that year. In 1887-8 the sum of £26,558,959 was cancelled under the Act of 1887, and Local Loans Stock created in its place:—

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, 1875-1900.

Year.	Dead weight Debt.	Cost of Debt.		Old Sinking Fund and Exchequer Balances.	Gross amount Redeemed.	Debt Created.	Net Increase+ or Decrease—
		Interest, etc.	Repayment.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1875-1876	766,415,834	23,351,529	4,092,221	435,443	4,637,422	6,795,252	+ 2,157,830
1880-1881	769,856,044	23,588,052	6,047,212	117,140	6,178,945	800,000	- 5,378,945
1885-1886	739,327,382	22,217,965	1,231,712	285,730	1,466,998	3,650,000	+ 2,163,002
1888-1889	741,400,384	21,207,032	5,750,991	292,413	5,850,454	Nil	- 5,850,454
1888-1889	735,549,930	21,104,785	5,049,126	302,096	5,388,357	Nil	- 31,497,316
1888-1889	704,052,614	21,060,992	5,163,607	2,274,059	8,009,858	1,000,000	- 7,009,858
1889-1890	697,042,750	19,955,162	5,271,598	2,980,908	8,584,965	90,575	- 8,494,450
1889-1890	688,548,306	19,262,432	5,974,250	3,651,434	9,573,566	3,188,000	- 6,385,566
1889-1890	655,908,928	17,861,174	7,138,826	1,054,967	7,602,502	Nil	- 7,602,502
1889-1890	648,306,426	17,779,057	7,220,943	318,984	7,183,000	Nil	- 7,183,000
1889-1890	641,123,426	17,639,708	7,360,292	399,117	6,052,791	Nil	- 6,052,791
1889-1890	635,070,635	17,423,399	7,576,601	506,526	7,049,063	Nil	- 7,049,063
1889-1890	628,021,572	17,244,200	5,801,737	227,324	7,090,919	8,000,000	+ 909,081
1900-1901	628,930,653	18,686,729	1,128,760	244,623	1,460,700	62,000,000	+ 60,539,300
1901-1902	689,469,953	20,583,318	1,102,214	3,114,226	4,454,303	60,000,000	+ 55,545,697
1902-1903	745,015,650	21,531,867	5,750,191	258,722	6,236,888	32,000,000	+ 25,763,112
1903-1904	770,778,762	20,496,068	6,509,932	3,398,183	10,128,985	2,000,000	- 8,128,985
1904-1905	762,629,777	19,538,980	7,441,020	2,779,823	8,315,100	757,432	- 7,557,668
1905-1906	755,072,109	19,235,364	8,780,663	1,476,397	11,852,132	Nil	- 11,852,132
1906-1907	743,219,977	18,879,385	9,620,615	4,218,659	13,714,432	Nil	- 13,714,432
1907-1908	720,505,545	18,590,734	10,909,266	5,751,029	18,009,680	Nil	- 18,009,680
1908-1909	711,475,805	18,011,046	9,988,954	4,717,114	18,797,969	Nil	- 8,787,969
1909-1910	702,687,897	18,120,000	6,880,000	...	...	...	...

The Debt is of three descriptions:—I. Funded (a) *Permanent*, (b) *Terminable*; II. Unfunded; III. Certain other Liabilities. The Funded and Unfunded (or Floating) Debts are included in the fixed annual charge, and details of the various descriptions are given below:—

I. FUNDED DEBT.—(a) *Permanent*.

That is, Debt which the Government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. This consisted of the following stock on 31 March:—

	1908.	1909.
2½ per cent. Consols...	£577,342,017	£573,739,122
2¼ per cent. Consols...	4,151,077	4,112,356
2½ per cent. (16 Vict.)	30,469,927	30,341,580
Bank of England Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland do. ...	2,630,769	2,630,769
	£625,608,890	£621,838,957

(b) *Terminable Annuities*.

These are a description of Sinking Fund by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off year by year, and after a certain time the capitalized sum entirely extinguished, the Treasury giving an Annuity for a certain number of years in exchange for permanent stock.

The following is a list of these terminable annuities with their amount, the dates when they expire, and their capitalized value as on March 31, 1909:—

(1) Annuities for Life and Terms of Years (£1,468,465, created 1830-1888)	£14,438,432
(2) Annuities created by the National Debt Act 1883, National Debt Local Loans Act 1887, and the Finance Act 1899:—	
(a) Savings Banks Annuities (£490,533 expiring in 1913-1914)	2,468,573
(b) Savings Banks Annuities (£773,637 expiring in 1924-1925)	10,873,380
(c) Book Debt Annuities (£745,215 expiring in 1924)	9,542,161
(3) Minor Annuities:—	
(a) Trustee Savings Banks Deficiency Annuity (£83,672 created in 1881 and expiring in 1917)	686,741
(b) Sinking Fund Annuity (£15,547 created in 1884 and expiring in 1934)	—

Total Capital value...£38,009,337

II. UNFUNDED DEBT.

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans, money borrowed for short periods, which the Government is bound to pay off at certain dates, and is represented by certain loans having currency for periods varying from a few months to five or more years. On 31 March, 1909, these con-

sisted of six months' Treasury Bills to the amount of £14,500,000, and also of War Stock and War Bonds (2¼ per cent.) repayable in 1910 to the amount of £21,339,602, and Exchequer Bonds (2¼ per cent.) repayable by annual drawings of £1,000,000 to the amount of £7,000,000.

The total Debt on which interest is included in the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge is therefore £702,687,897.

III. OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums, which are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge, stood as follows on 31 March, 1909:—

Under Barracks Act, 1890	£585,077
„ Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1907	6,880,829
„ Uganda Railway, 1896 to 1902	4,237,984
„ Public Offices Act, 1895	403,701
„ (Whitehall Site) Act, 1897	452,340
„ Royal Niger Comp. Act, 1899	661,666
„ Naval Works Acts, 1895-1905	20,570,019
„ Military Works, 1897 to 1903	11,805,171
„ Land Registry Buildings, 1900	190,603
„ Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,880,795
„ Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	89,620
„ Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,205,607
„ Cunard Agreement Act, 1904	2,470,000
Total	£51,433,412

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. On 31 March, 1909, these consisted of the following sums:—

Liability to Suitors (Chancery)	£1,932,125
„ „ Bankrupts' Estates	1,114,575
„ „ Suitors, &c. (Ireland)	602,436
Court of Bankruptcy	42,542
Unclaimed Dividends (B. of England)	79,000
„ South Sea Annuities, &c.	39,788
„ Dividends (Bank of Ireland)	1,459
„ Prize Money	6,492
Life Annuities, &c. (Nat. Debt Office)	20,000
Unclaimed Dividends	837,915

COST OF THE DEBT.

The Cost of the National Debt for the last two years is detailed below:—

	1907-1908	1908-1909
I. Annual Interest—		
Funded Debt	£	£
Terminable Annuities	15,773,533	15,652,808
Unfunded Debt	3,596,992	3,550,707
II. Cost of Management	1,584,073	1,166,203
III. New Sinking Fund ...	180,107	175,156
	8,365,294	7,455,126

Total.....£29,500,000 £28,000,000

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

* General Trade (Merchandise), 1700-1850, and 1854-1908.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Year.	Total of Imports Per Head.	Domestic Exports Per Head.	Total of Trade Per Head.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1700.....	4,600,000	6,100,000	10,700,000	1700	0 15 6	0 18 0	1 2 6
1750.....	7,250,000	10,150,000	17,400,000	1750	1 2 0	0 19 6	2 14 0
1800.....	30,500,000	38,120,000	68,620,000	1800	1 17 0	2 1 6	4 4 0
1810.....	42,000,000	45,870,000	87,870,000	1810	2 8 0	2 2 3	5 2 0
1820.....	36,500,000	51,750,000	88,250,000	1820	1 5 0	2 1 9	4 3 6
1830.....	46,250,000	66,750,000	113,000,000	1830	1 9 0	2 2 0	4 13 0
1840.....	62,100,000	97,400,000	159,500,000	1840	2 6 0	1 18 9	5 9 0
1850.....	95,250,000	82,500,000	177,750,000	1850	3 10 0	2 11 10	6 10 0
1854.....	152,389,053	115,821,092	268,210,145	1854	5 10 2	3 10 2	9 14 0
1855.....	143,542,850	116,691,300	260,234,150	1855	5 3 2	3 8 10	9 7 0
1856.....	172,544,154	139,220,353	311,764,507	1856	6 3 2	4 2 10	11 2 7
1857.....	187,844,141	146,174,301	334,018,442	1857	6 13 5	4 6 7	11 17 10
1858.....	164,523,832	139,782,779	304,306,611	1858	5 16 0	4 2 5	10 14 5
1859.....	179,182,355	155,692,975	334,875,330	1859	6 5 5	4 11 2	11 14 2
1860.....	210,530,873	164,521,351	375,052,224	1860	7 7 0	4 14 7	13 0 7
1861.....	217,485,024	159,632,498	377,117,522	1861	7 10 2	4 6 5	13 0 5
1862.....	225,716,976	166,168,134	391,885,110	1862	7 14 7	4 5 7	13 8 5
1863.....	248,919,020	196,902,409	445,821,429	1863	8 9 5	5 0 0	15 3 5
1864.....	274,863,624	212,656,542	487,520,166	1864	9 5 7	5 8 4	16 9 0
1865.....	271,072,285	218,831,576	489,903,861	1865	9 2 2	5 11 5	16 9 0
1866.....	255,290,274	238,905,682	534,195,956	1866	9 17 2	6 6 2	17 16 10
1867.....	275,183,137	225,802,520	500,985,656	1867	9 2 6	6 0 0	16 12 3
1868.....	294,693,608	227,778,454	522,472,062	1868	9 14 0	5 18 2	17 4 0
1869.....	353,257,493	251,877,856	534,475,265	1869	9 12 1	6 3 7	17 4 6
1870.....	331,015,480	244,080,577	547,338,070	1870	9 16 9	6 9 6	17 10 2
1871.....	334,693,624	244,080,577	547,338,070	1871	10 10 1	7 1 7	19 10 1
1872.....	371,267,372	291,004,765	662,292,137	1872	11 2 6	8 1 0	21 0 6
1873.....	370,024,701	297,050,464	667,733,165	1873	11 11 2	7 18 10	21 4 9
1874.....	373,939,577	281,612,323	655,551,900	1874	11 8 3	7 7 9	20 11 10
1875.....	375,154,703	256,776,062	631,931,305	1875	11 8 5	6 16 6	20 1 1
1876.....	394,419,682	252,346,020	646,765,702	1876	11 15 10	5 18 11	19 6 9
1877.....	368,770,742	245,483,858	614,254,600	1877	10 18 3	5 14 1	18 3 6
1878.....	362,991,875	248,783,364	611,775,239	1878	10 11 8	5 11 8	17 16 8
1879.....	411,229,505	286,414,466	697,644,031	1879	11 17 7	6 8 10	20 3 10
1880.....	397,022,489	257,882,775	694,105,264	1880	11 7 4	6 14 0	19 17 5
1881.....	413,019,608	306,660,714	719,680,322	1881	11 14 7	6 17 2	20 8 0
1882.....	426,891,579	305,437,070	732,328,649	1882	12 0 10	6 15 4	20 13 2
1883.....	390,018,569	295,967,583	685,986,152	1883	10 18 4	6 10 6	19 4 1
1884.....	370,967,955	271,474,308	642,442,263	1884	10 6 0	5 18 2	17 16 9
1885.....	349,863,472	268,959,463	618,822,935	1885	9 12 8	5 17 2	17 0 10
1886.....	362,227,564	281,262,885	643,490,449	1886	9 17 11	6 1 3	17 11 8
1887.....	387,635,743	298,577,541	686,213,284	1887	10 10 3	6 7 2	18 12 2
1888.....	427,637,595	315,592,679	743,230,274	1888	11 10 1	6 13 11	19 19 10
1889.....	420,691,997	328,252,118	748,944,115	1889	11 4 6	7 0 7	19 7 7
1890.....	435,441,264	309,113,718	744,554,982	1890	11 10 5	6 10 9	19 13 11
1891.....	423,703,882	291,640,166	715,434,048	1891	11 2 5	5 19 1	18 15 3
1892.....	404,688,178	277,138,270	681,826,448	1892	10 10 1	5 13 4	17 14 3
1893.....	408,344,810	273,785,867	682,130,677	1893	10 10 2	5 11 2	17 11 1
1894.....	416,689,658	282,832,407	702,522,065	1894	10 12 6	5 15 4	17 18 3
1895.....	441,808,904	296,379,214	738,188,118	1895	11 3 2	6 1 4	18 12 10
1896.....	451,028,960	294,174,118	745,203,078	1896	11 5 7	5 17 2	18 12 9
1897.....	470,544,702	294,013,988	764,558,690	1897	11 13 1	5 15 7	18 18 8
1898.....	485,035,583	329,534,635	814,570,218	1898	11 17 11	6 9 9	19 19 7
1899.....	523,075,163	354,373,754	877,448,917	1899	12 14 3	7 1 6	21 6 5
1900.....	521,990,199	347,864,268	869,854,466	1900	12 11 3	6 14 9	20 18 8
1901.....	528,391,274	349,238,779	877,630,053	1901	12 11 10	6 15 1	20 18 4
1902.....	542,600,289	360,373,672	902,973,961	1902	12 16 1	6 17 3	21 6 3
1903.....	551,038,628	371,015,321	922,053,949	1903	12 17 6	7 0 6	21 10 11
1904.....	565,019,517	407,590,527	972,610,044	1904	13 1 5	7 12 7	22 10 1
1905.....	607,888,500	460,677,818	1,068,566,318	1905	13 18 6	8 12 0	24 9 6
1906.....	645,807,942	517,977,167	1,163,785,109	1906	14 12 11	9 13 3	26 7 10
1907.....	592,953,487	456,727,521	1,049,681,008	1907	13 6 3	8 9 4	23 11 3
1908.....				1908			

* Figures for the years prior to 1854 are approximate only.

Imperial and Foreign Trade.

IMPORTS (Imperial and Foreign).

Year.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.
	£	£	£
1855	109,959,539	33,593,311	143,542,850
1860	167,571,386	42,959,487	210,530,873
1865	198,231,488	72,840,797	271,072,285
1870	238,425,080	64,832,413	303,257,493
1875	289,515,606	84,423,971	373,939,577
1880	318,710,760	92,518,805	411,229,565
1885	286,566,222	84,401,733	370,967,955
1890	324,530,783	96,161,214	420,691,997
1895	321,159,448	95,530,210	416,689,658
1900	413,434,242	109,640,921	523,075,163
1902	421,474,817	109,916,457	531,391,274
1903	428,929,497	113,675,792	542,605,289
1904	431,020,222	120,018,406	551,038,628
1905	437,511,191	127,868,767	565,379,957
1906	435,723,260	122,165,240	557,888,500
1907	488,670,888	157,137,054	645,807,942
1908	463,125,429	129,828,058	592,953,487

EXPORTS (Imperial and Foreign).

Year.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.
	£	£	£
1855	88,235,224	28,456,076	116,691,300
1860	117,988,436	43,999,937	161,988,373
1865	167,284,822	51,540,754	218,825,576
1870	188,689,245	55,391,332	244,080,577
1875	204,957,312	71,631,011	276,588,323
1880	204,886,897	81,521,569	286,408,466
1885	185,934,796	85,489,512	271,424,308
1890	233,729,649	94,522,469	328,252,118
1895	209,760,256	76,072,151	285,832,407
1900	252,290,645	102,083,109	354,373,754
1902	231,659,917	117,578,862	349,238,779
1903	240,889,423	119,484,189	360,373,612
1904	250,231,825	120,783,496	371,015,321
1905	284,883,607	122,712,920	407,596,527
1906	330,030,767	130,647,051	460,677,818
1907	370,523,866	147,454,081	517,977,947
1908	321,060,854	135,666,667	456,727,521

EXPORTS (Domestic and Re-exported).

Year.	Domestic.	Re-Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1840	51,308,740	Not recorded.	...
1845	60,111,082	...	...
1850	71,367,885	...	...
1855	95,688,085	21,003,215	116,691,300
1860	135,891,227	28,630,124	164,521,351
1865	165,835,725	52,995,851	218,831,576
1870	199,586,822	44,493,755	244,080,577
1875	223,465,963	58,146,360	281,612,323
1880	223,060,446	63,354,020	286,414,466
1885	213,115,114	58,359,194	271,474,308
1890	263,530,585	64,721,523	328,252,118
1895	226,128,246	59,704,161	285,832,407
1900	291,191,996	63,181,758	354,373,754
1902	283,423,966	65,814,813	349,238,779
1903	290,800,108	69,573,564	360,373,672
1904	300,711,040	70,364,281	371,075,321
1905	329,816,614	77,779,913	407,596,527
1906	375,575,338	85,102,480	460,677,818
1907	426,035,083	91,942,864	517,977,947
1908	377,103,824	79,623,697	456,727,521

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1840	Not recorded.	5,434,167
1845	...	4,066,886
1850	...	6,940,346
1855	...	18,828,178
1860	22,978,196	25,534,768
1865	21,452,211	15,092,524
1870	29,455,668	18,919,690
1875	33,264,789	27,628,042
1880	16,253,883	18,889,503
1885	22,010,166	21,783,105
1890	33,953,708	25,170,072
1895	46,675,661	31,726,759
1900	39,543,173	31,974,039
1902	31,393,345	26,125,206
1903	38,967,723	39,233,238
1904	45,563,927	46,302,832
1905	51,559,909	45,391,519
1906	63,330,653	61,482,552
1907	73,072,439	67,886,858
1908	56,472,203	63,252,987

Imports and Exports Classified.

The tables on the next page show the value of British Imports and Domestic Exports, differentiating Imperial and Foreign customers, and summarizing the merchandise into the four main headings of Food, Drink and Tobacco, Raw Materials, Manufactures, and Miscellaneous. The values are as ascertained by the Board of Trade, and represent in the case of Imports the full value (what is known as "C.I.F."), i.e., cost, insurance, and freight, or if sent on consignment the sale value at the date of entry; in the case of exports the term "Domestic" includes only British and Irish produce or manufactures, and the values are those known as "F.O.B.", i.e., cost and charges for delivery on board the ship.

It must always be borne in mind that Imports have two values—F.O.B. when they *start* and C.I.F. when they *arrive*, the latter being the free on board, or cost, plus insurance and freight. Similarly, exports scheduled with their F.O.B. values as above are enhanced in value (= C.I.F.) by the time they are landed. The existence of these two values accounts, in some degree, for the difference between the figures ascertained by the Board of Trade for the United Kingdom and those ascertained by the statistical authorities of other countries.

IMPORTS (C.I.F.)			DOMESTIC EXPORTS (F.O.B.)			RE-EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		
CLASSIFICATION.	1907.		1908.		1907.		1908.	
	To Foreign Countries	Total	To Foreign Countries	Total	To Foreign Countries	Total	To Foreign Countries	Total
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:—								
Grain and Flour	53,862,261	75,469,166	50,634,661	72,723,334				
Meat, including Animals	38,083,993	51,838,213	37,557,766	49,448,334				
Other food and drink:—								
(a) Non-durable	57,668,728	67,440,228	53,991,414	68,596,994				
(b) Durable	35,780,883	46,571,681	35,371,681	46,584,374				
Tobacco	1,554,560	1,554,560	1,554,560	1,554,560				
Total	149,889,365	212,939,360	149,119,126	212,939,360				
RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES								
Mineral Products	20,756	20,756	4,644	4,644				
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	7,221,339	7,221,339	7,221,339	7,221,339				
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron and	2,525,410	2,525,410	2,525,410	2,525,410				
Other Metals and Manu-	21,871,000	21,871,000	21,871,000	21,871,000				
Wood and Timber	2,838,201	2,838,201	2,838,201	2,838,201				
Cotton	8,006,432	8,006,432	8,006,432	8,006,432				
Wool	28,339,385	28,339,385	28,339,385	28,339,385				
Other Textile Materials	1,566,388	1,566,388	1,566,388	1,566,388				
Oil, Seed, and Oils	5,660,388	5,660,388	5,660,388	5,660,388				
Rubber and Undressed Skins	4,776,312	4,776,312	4,776,312	4,776,312				
Materials for Paper Making	19,712,599	19,712,599	19,712,599	19,712,599				
Miscellaneous	125,738,838	125,738,838	125,738,838	125,738,838				
Total	257,738,838	257,738,838	257,738,838	257,738,838				
ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY								
Manufactures	7,503,128	7,503,128	7,503,128	7,503,128				
Mineral Products	2,525,410	2,525,410	2,525,410	2,525,410				
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	7,221,339	7,221,339	7,221,339	7,221,339				
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron and	2,525,410	2,525,410	2,525,410	2,525,410				
Other Metals and Manu-	21,871,000	21,871,000	21,871,000	21,871,000				
Wood and Timber	2,838,201	2,838,201	2,838,201	2,838,201				
Cotton	8,006,432	8,006,432	8,006,432	8,006,432				
Wool	28,339,385	28,339,385	28,339,385	28,339,385				
Other Textile Materials	1,566,388	1,566,388	1,566,388	1,566,388				
Oil, Seed, and Oils	5,660,388	5,660,388	5,660,388	5,660,388				
Rubber and Undressed Skins	4,776,312	4,776,312	4,776,312	4,776,312				
Materials for Paper Making	19,712,599	19,712,599	19,712,599	19,712,599				
Miscellaneous	125,738,838	125,738,838	125,738,838	125,738,838				
Total	257,738,838	257,738,838	257,738,838	257,738,838				
MANUFACTURES AND ARTICLES								
Mineral Products	20,756	20,756	4,644	4,644				
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	7,221,339	7,221,339	7,221,339	7,221,339				
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron and	2,525,410	2,525,410	2,525,410	2,525,410				
Other Metals and Manu-	21,871,000	21,871,000	21,871,000	21,871,000				
Wood and Timber	2,838,201	2,838,201	2,838,201	2,838,201				
Cotton	8,006,432	8,006,432	8,006,432	8,006,432				
Wool	28,339,385	28,339,385	28,339,385	28,339,385				
Other Textile Materials	1,566,388	1,566,388	1,566,388	1,566,388				
Oil, Seed, and Oils	5,660,388	5,660,388	5,660,388	5,660,388				
Rubber and Undressed Skins	4,776,312	4,776,312	4,776,312	4,776,312				
Materials for Paper Making	19,712,599	19,712,599	19,712,599	19,712,599				
Miscellaneous	125,738,838	125,738,838	125,738,838	125,738,838				
Total	257,738,838	257,738,838	257,738,838	257,738,838				

Principal Customers.

The countries which send the most merchandise are also the principal buyers of United Kingdom goods, as will be seen from the following table:—

IMPERIAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1908.
(In millions of £'s sterling.)

Country.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
	Value.	Order.	Value.	Order.
United States	124.1	1	42.5	2
France	43.0	2	31.7	3
Germany	38.0	3	46.3	1
Holland	36.3	4	15.8	8
Argentina	35.7	5	16.9	6
Russia	28.1	6	20.5	4
Belgium	25.1	7	17.1	5
Denmark	19.6	8	5.3	16
Egypt	17.5	9	9.8	10
Spain	13.3	10	5.7	15
Sweden	10.3	11	7.2	13
Chile	7.3	12	4.1	18
Brazil	6.9	13	8.4	12
Norway	6.5	14	4.4	17
Asiatic Turkey	5.1	15	7.2	14
Italy	3.4	16	16.0	7
Rumania	3.3	17	2.0	19
China	3.0	18	9.3	11
Japan	2.9	19	10.1	9

IMPERIAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1908.
(In millions of £'s sterling.)

Colony.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
	Value.	Order.	Value.	Order.
India	29.6	1	50.8	1
Australia	29.0	2	25.6	2
Canada	26.2	3	14.2	3
New Zealand	14.6	4	9.5	4
Straits Settlements	7.9	5	3.4	7
Cape Colony	6.0	6	8.8	5
Ceylon	5.1	7	1.8	11
West Indies	2.1	8	2.6	10
Nigeria	2.0	9	2.7	9
Channel Islands	1.5	10	1.5	12
Natal	1.2	11	4.3	6
Gold Coast .....	.6	12	1.1	13
British Guiana .....	.6	13	.7	14
Hong Kong .....	.5	14	3.0	8
Newfoundland .....	.3	15	.5	16
Brit. E. Africa .....	.2	16	.5	17
Mauritius .....	.2	17	.3	19
Sierra Leone .....	.1	18	.4	18
Gibraltar .....	.02	19	.6	15

Principal Articles Imported, 1907-1908.

IMPORTS.		1907.	1908.	IMPORTS.		1907.	1908.
		£	£			£	£
Animals, living:—				Machinery		5,311,681	4,552,904
Oxen, &c.		8,021,262	6,430,142	Manures		2,736,893	3,025,877
Sheep and Lambs		168,531	122,525	Margarine, &c.		3,036,796	3,307,967
Horses		429,549	412,607	Metals:—			
Apparel		4,542,257	4,200,819	Copper		11,583,992	10,427,547
Bacon and Ham		18,031,384	17,565,243	Iron Ore		7,359,649	4,974,733
Beef, Fresh		10,397,102	10,276,057	Other Metallic Ores ..		10,128,132	8,001,105
Butter		22,417,026	24,080,912	Iron and Steel		7,215,177	7,681,512
Cautchouc		10,834,759	8,370,905	Lead		3,936,342	3,224,294
Cheese		6,905,599	6,684,203	Tin		7,598,677	6,337,215
Chemicals, Dyes, &c.		11,629,978	10,185,617	Zinc, crude		2,137,887	1,835,734
Cocoa		3,052,391	3,068,061	Milk, Condensed		1,562,030	1,544,194
Coffee		2,437,693	2,186,680	Motor Cars and Parts ..		4,552,786	4,112,461
Corn:—				Mutton, Fresh		8,687,497	8,140,029
Wheat		37,346,548	38,295,327	Oil		24,630,131	21,852,256
Barley		6,564,670	6,113,945	" Petroleum		6,067,285	6,662,711
Oats		3,393,553	4,162,576	Paper, &c.		5,673,887	5,798,655
Maize		14,604,504	10,388,061	" materials for ..		4,363,297	4,611,797
Wheat Flour		6,604,082	7,075,231	Pork		1,666,611	1,660,286
Cotton, raw		70,458,197	55,834,883	Potatoes		2,371,545	1,967,216
" Yarn & manuf.		9,871,076	9,475,795	Ries		2,800,464	2,555,808
Eggs		7,135,530	7,183,112	Silk manufactures		12,862,834	11,621,609
Electrical Goods		1,247,650	1,263,762	Spirits		1,972,575	1,714,045
Embroidery, &c.		1,270,074	2,213,538	Stones, Marble, &c.		1,261,287	1,219,309
Feathers (ornamental) ..		2,361,176	2,331,018	Sugar, refined		11,802,374	12,185,787
Fish		2,866,349	3,204,855	" unrefined		7,331,780	7,817,640
Flax		3,458,555	3,072,298	Tea		10,744,719	10,734,415
Flowers, Artificial		1,016,464	1,073,712	Tobacco, manuf.		1,143,170	1,393,527
Fruit:—				" unmanuf.		3,072,662	3,863,626
Dried, &c.		3,066,441	3,116,004	Toys and Games		1,279,485	1,208,066
Fresh		10,977,368	10,955,829	Wine		4,010,333	3,502,702
Glass and Earthenware ..		4,052,434	3,685,330	Wool and Timber:—			
Gum		2,325,012	1,816,573	Hewn		6,989,420	6,878,495
Hump		4,037,464	2,949,648	Sawn		17,146,823	14,531,127
Hides and Skins		10,754,733	9,422,965	Manufactured		1,920,716	1,970,917
Jute		8,165,255	5,883,822	Wool		36,459,820	30,746,990
Lard		4,491,539	4,407,410	" Yarn and Manuf.		10,789,739	9,500,056
Leather, &c.		10,761,940	11,562,700				

Principal Domestic Exports, 1907-1908.

EXPORTS.	1907.	1908.	EXPORTS.	1907.	1908.
Animals, living.....	£ 1,543,925	£ 1,165,476	Hardware and Cutlery...	£ 6,434,002	£ 5,452,463
Apparel	9,561,642	8,852,775	Herrings and Fish	5,138,223	4,604,048
Arms and Ammunition	3,004,753	2,988,745	Hides, &c.	1,817,217	1,424,760
Beer and Ale.....	1,885,918	1,697,703	Iron and Steel	46,563,386	37,406,028
Biscuits and Cakes	1,023,091	1,016,040	Other Metals.....	11,674,131	8,856,472
Books	2,084,152	2,017,912	Jute Yarn	1,232,238	713,291
Caoutchouc Manufs. ...	1,689,113	1,447,117	„ Manufactures	2,876,564	2,444,346
Carriages, &c., Railway	4,350,227	3,223,348	Leather and Manufs.	4,559,037	3,826,258
Chemicals, &c.	17,052,755	16,271,089	Linen Yarn	1,242,638	903,467
Coal, &c.	42,128,994	41,615,923	„ Manufactures ...	7,345,740	5,799,198
Confectionery, Jams, &c.	1,081,544	1,092,001	Machinery	31,743,253	30,998,516
Corn and Grain.....	3,089,103	3,522,912	Motor Cars and Parts...	1,324,958	1,728,853
Cotton Yarn	15,416,971	12,844,700	Oilcloth	2,381,495	1,196,610
Cotton Manufactures...	110,437,092	95,055,513	Oil Seeds, &c.	3,429,748	3,091,825
[Piece Goods—			Paper, &c.	2,344,230	2,314,967
unbleached.....	22,422,759	19,970,594	„ Stationery	1,780,446	1,527,187
bleached	21,296,498	18,838,345	Ships and Machinery...	10,028,113	10,567,475
printed	15,823,643	13,399,144	Silk Manufactures	2,006,613	1,324,687
dyed	21,505,351	18,019,433	Soap	1,446,803	1,398,466
Thread.....	4,944,499	4,342,492	Spirits	3,115,278	3,013,830
Lace	4,871,889	3,856,422	Tobacco	1,262,498	1,399,694
Cycles and Parts	1,288,044	1,419,895	Wood Manufactures ...	1,407,932	1,256,625
Earthenware and Glass	4,048,893	3,700,037	Wool	3,207,604	2,662,151
Haberdashery	1,395,767	1,164,125	Woollen Yarn Manufs.	34,156,857	28,391,922

ARMED FORCES OF THE CROWN.

BRITISH FIGHTING FLEET COMPARED (31 March, 1909).

CLASSIFICATION.	U.K.		JAPAN.		FRANCE.		RUSSIA.		GERMANY.		ITALY.		U.S.A.	
	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.
<i>Battleships</i>	53	6	14	4	18	6	7	8	32	10	10	1	26	6
<i>Coast Defence, Arm'd.</i>	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	11	...
<i>Cruisers—</i>														
Armoured	38	1	11	2	20	2	4	2	8	4	7	3	15	...
Protected, 1st Class	18	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
" and "	38	5	10	1	12	...	2	...	21	7	4	...	16	...
" 3rd "	16	...	8	...	11	...	2	...	12	...	12	...	2	...
Unprotected .....	...	2	7	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	10	...
<i>Scouts</i>	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
<i>Torpedo Vessels</i>	23	...	2	...	13	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	2	...
<i>T.-B.-D.</i>	146	25	55	3	56	16	97	...	73	24	17	...	20	15
<i>Torpedo Boats</i>	80	...	69	...	262	...	84	...	63	...	159	...	30	...
<i>Submarines</i>	45	23	9	2	49	49	24	11	4	4	7	...	12	16

ARMY.

	ESTABLISHMENT.		EFFECTIVES.
	1908	1909	
Regular Forces, Regimental (at home and abroad).....	170,615	163,391	168,252
Regular Forces in India	76,155	76,009	76,590
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	8,451	8,604	8,050
Army Reserve	142,000	137,000	134,110
Special Reserves	80,301	90,664	67,780
Militia Reserve.....	2,000	1,650	1,704
Channel Islands Militia.....	3,163	3,183	2,984
Malta and Bermuda Militia.....	2,862	2,862	2,660
Territorial Force (including Permanent Staff)	314,053	315,842	210,100
Officers' Training Corps .....	...	768	416
Total.....	799,610	804,673	680,107
Horses and Mules (at home and abroad).....	31,913	31,063	...
" " (India)	19,800	20,358	...

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

may be roughly said to be divided from Scotland on the north by the Cheviot Hills and the rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dee. Except in the west and the north, England is for the most part a level country, so cultivated as to be highly productive. The other districts have mineral riches, including iron, tin, lead, zinc, slate, and coal, which make abundant amends for the poverty of their surface.

The southern and eastern parts of England have a population mainly derived from Belgic Gaul, whilst the western districts and Wales have been peopled from the West of France and the North of Spain, while Ireland and Scotland are believed to have been peopled by a race originally Belgic. When the Romans first came to our shores the inhabitants might have been roughly divided into two sections: those who lived inland, and who may with some reason be called Celtic colonists, were a race of hunters and shepherds, dressed in the skins of beasts, and inhabiting huts made of rude wickerwork and covered with rushes; whereas the coast-dwellers were, probably, of Gallic origin, with some approach towards civilisation, and holding intercourse, for purposes of trade, with foreign merchants visiting the island. Neglecting the Romans, who were no more than mere military garrisons, and unalloyed little with the natives—much like Europeans in the East at the present day—we have the Saxons and Jutes established from Kent to Devonshire, and the Angles (and subsequently the Norsemen) from the Thames to the Tweed. The Norman Conquest brought in a mixed multitude from the Continent; the wars of Stephen introduced a numerous body of Flemings, who were settled by Henry II. in Wales; and the commercial views of Edward III. led to the establishment of a still larger body of the same people as clothworkers in Kent. The west of England was known to the Phenicians, and was resorted to by them for its tin, four centuries or more B.C.; hence the whole country received the name of the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands. When invaded by Cæsar (B.C. 55) it was called Britain (perhaps derived from Prydain, the name of an early chief of great power), or sometimes Albion, that is, the *White Land*, from the white cliffs on the S.E. coast.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1908 the cultivated area was 24,585,455—Acres under Wheat, 1,545,732; Barley, 1,383,386; Oats, 1,958,810; Beans, 283,661; Peas, 102,033; Rye, 45,642; Potatoes, 391,083; Turnips, 1,052,488; Mangold, 415,360; Cabbage, 60,489; Kohl Rabi, 17,177; Rape, 74,303; Clover and Rotation Grasses, 2,565,508; Small Fruit, 75,750; Hops, 38,921; Other Crops, 111,532; Bare Fallow, 301,210; total arable land, 10,659,477. Permanent grass, 13,900,922. The produce in 1908 was 6,225,181 quarters of wheat (32·16 bushels per acre); 5,617,155 quarters of barley (32·48); 9,993,773 quarters of oats (40·82); 1,057,467 quarters of beans (29·94); 540,404 quarters of peas (28·24); 2,717,359 tons of potatoes (6·95 tons per acre); 14,515,895 tons of turnips and swedes (13·79); 8,756,647 tons of mangold (21·08); 2,597,094 tons of hay from clover, sainfoin, and rotation grasses (31·93 cwt. per acre); and 5,419,056 tons of hay from permanent grass (25·4 cwt. per acre). The Live Stock included 1,179,902 horses; 2,046,512 cows and heifers; 2,951,766 other cattle; 5,980,125

ewes for breeding; 9,978,750 other sheep and rams; and 2,439,087 pigs.

Education.—Public Elementary Education is free, and is conducted in various institutions known as Ordinary Public Elementary Schools,* with 223,027 boys and 208,686 girls under 5 years, 2,262,809 boys and 2,224,458 girls over 5 and under 12, and 533,966 boys and 531,182 girls of 12 years and over, on the registers in 1908. There were also 39 Higher Elementary Schools, with accommodation for 12,471 scholars, and Special Schools for Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children. Teachers are trained at 656 Pupil-Teacher Centres and at 79 Training Colleges and 27 Hostels. Public Secondary Education is conducted at 840 Recognised Secondary Schools, at 6,874 Evening (Continuation) Schools, and at 193 Day Technical Classes, 40 Art Classes, 37 Technical Institutions, and 225 Schools of Art. A Parliamentary grant of £11,380,784 was made for Public Elementary Education in 1907, the total receipts for that purpose being £11,702,300, exclusive of £9,491,703 received from Local Rates, the total payments being £21,194,003 in 1907. In addition to State action, there are many establishments known as "The Public Schools," where the upper and middle classes are educated at their own cost; and Universities at Oxford (1249 A.D.), Cambridge (1257 A.D.), Durham (1831), London (1836), Manchester (1850), Birmingham (1900), Liverpool (1903), Leeds (1904), Sheffield (1905), and Bristol (1909), with various University Colleges throughout the Kingdom.

Occupations (1901).—Of the 12,134,259 males of 10 years and upwards in England and Wales in 1901, 1,071,040 were engaged in Agriculture, 1,042,864 in Building and Works, 774,291 in Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 640,989 Coal and Shale Mine Workers, 626,263 Engineering and Machine Making, 548,190 Dock, Coal and General Labourers, 430,645 Road Conveyance, 351,911 on Railways, 311,618 Professional, 307,889 Commercial or Business Clerks, 233,000 Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations, 229,123 Tools, Dies, Arms and other Metal Trades, 222,796 Merchants, Agents, Accountants, Banking and Insurance, 195,898 Cotton Manufactures, 184,081 Boot and Shoe Trades, 180,496 Messengers, Porters and Watchmen, 179,932 Domestic Outdoor Service, 171,687 General or Local Government, 168,238 Defence, 131,429 Seas, Rivers and Canals, 130,731 Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games, 124,263 Domestic Indoor Service, 119,545 Tailors, 115,083 Cycles, Coaches and other Vehicles, 111,081 Drapers, Mercers and Dress, 107,170 Printers and Lithographers, and 101,938 Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease and Soap Makers. Of females, 3,254,242 unmarried and 917,509 married, aged 10 and upwards, were occupied, 1,330,783 being in Domestic Indoor Service, 340,582 Dressmakers, 332,233 Cotton Manufactures, 196,141 Laundry and Washing, 172,873 Teaching, 142,687 Food and General Shopkeepers, 122,668 Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, 117,640 Tailoresses, 111,841 Charwomen, and 95,900 Staymakers, Shirtmakers and Seamstresses.

* These Schools are also divisible as "Provided," where the provision of the fabric and the cost of maintenance is borne by the public, and "Non-Provided," where the buildings are not provided or maintained by the public, but by a religious denomination.

STATISTICS OF ENGLISH COUNTIES.

THE following tables show the Area and Population of each County* in England and Wales according to the Census of 1901, the Rateable Value as settled by the Assessment Committees in the Valuation Lists in 1908, the amount of Rates received by Boards of Guardians of Poor Law Unions in each county for their own purposes (*i.e.* excluding county contributions) during the year ended Lady Day, 1908, together with the number of Paupers who were actually in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1909.

The total population of England and Wales in 1901 was 32,527,843, as compared with 29,002,525 in 1891. The total number of Paupers receiving relief on Jan. 1st, 1909, was 959,848, being an increase of 31,177 when compared with the previous year. The total cost of Relief to the Poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1908, excluding the expenditure of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in connection with hospitals for infectious diseases, was £14,312,782.

The total amount of Rates received by Boards of Guardians in England and Wales for their own purposes during the year ended Lady Day, 1908, was £11,928,863, as compared with £12,118,836 in the previous year. This was equivalent in 1908 to a rate of 1s. 2½d. in the £ on Assessable Value or 6s. 10d. per head on estimated population. The receipts in aid of these Rates, inclusive of grants from County and Borough Councils, and grants under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, amounted to £3,800,000. The cost of Relief to the Poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1908, amounted to 8s. 2½d. per head of the estimated population. (*For statistics and other particulars as to Wales, see next page.*)

*COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Population.	Rateable Val.	Poor Rate.	Paupers.	LORDS LIEUTENANT.
	1901.	1901.	1908.	1908.	1909.	
Bedford.....	307,344	174,972	£1,095,896	£46,612	5,666	Lord St. John of Bletsoe.
Berks.....	573,689	283,531	1,983,688	91,944	8,117	James Herbert Benyon.
Bucks.....	407,045	173,061	1,133,584	51,282	6,259	Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O.
Cambridge.....	566,371	200,680	1,325,292	58,054	6,684	Viscount Clifden.
Chester.....	611,288	774,638	5,007,762	192,575	19,603	D. of Westminster, G.C.V.O.
Cornwall.....	886,384	318,591	1,522,539	68,726	10,059	Earl of Mount-Edgembe.
Cumberland.....	973,086	266,933	1,824,586	50,930	7,055	Lord Muncester. [G.C.V.O.]
Derby.....	560,907	401,032	2,638,095	124,658	12,115	Duke of Devonshire.
Devon.....	1,633,269	664,697	3,946,667	181,240	22,663	Earl Fortescue.
Dorset.....	624,341	199,968	1,218,007	62,639	8,098	Col. John Mount Batten, G.C.B.
Durham.....	766,591	1,194,590	5,923,473	312,308	42,749	Earl of Durham.
Essex.....	904,215	1,062,645	6,106,315	458,220	37,100	Earl of Warwick.
Gloucester.....	712,127	648,627	3,711,499	206,707	20,600	Earl of Dacie, G.C.V.O.
Hants.....	1,048,632	768,608	4,766,709	264,674	25,585	Marquess of Winchester.
Hereford.....	539,226	112,549	904,418	30,212	4,180	Sir John Cotterell, Bart.
Hertford.....	446,420	239,760	1,706,579	82,071	8,943	Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.
Huntingdon.....	207,569	46,750	349,997	12,229	1,425	Earl of Sandwich, K.C.V.O.
Kent.....	969,890	935,144	6,021,298	292,944	29,850	Marquess Camden.
Lancaster.....	1,299,816	4,437,518	25,227,711	1,188,148	103,800	Lord Shuttleworth.
Leicester.....	550,170	440,932	2,669,252	143,446	14,887	Duke of Rutland.
Lincoln.....	1,659,647	492,994	3,248,387	145,980	17,086	Earl Brownlow.
London.....	74,839	4,536,541	44,726,214	3,726,871	150,572	Duke of Fife, K.T.
Middlesex.....	178,606	810,306	6,583,755	315,860	19,121	Duke of Bedford, K.G.
Monmouth.....	395,849	316,864	1,828,609	90,512	10,799	Viscount Tredegar.
Norfolk.....	1,291,170	467,754	2,412,402	105,910	19,054	Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O.
Northampton.....	642,393	348,947	2,018,050	106,352	11,366	Viscount Althorp. [K.G.]
Northumberland.....	1,291,515	603,119	4,012,859	138,876	14,669	Duke of Northumberland.
Nottingham.....	616,287	596,705	3,284,429	189,775	16,145	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Oxford.....	491,421	186,698	1,268,650	57,377	6,456	Earl of Jersey, G.C.B.
Rutland.....	108,700	20,743	204,602	4,447	634	Maj.-Gen. J. Fielden Brockle.
Salop.....	958,667	259,088	1,921,475	50,061	6,474	Earl of Powis. [hurst, C.B.]
Somerset.....	1,070,078	466,193	3,241,944	110,048	14,882	Marquess of Bath.
Stafford.....	771,431	1,251,910	5,701,982	343,734	39,062	Earl of Dartmouth.
Suffolk.....	931,132	361,900	1,782,084	119,238	13,956	Rt. Hon. Sir W. B. Gordon.
Surrey.....	463,533	718,549	6,537,651	260,276	17,062	Hn. Hy. Cubitt, [K.C.M.G., M.P.]
Sussex.....	938,630	605,785	4,615,283	223,275	19,820	Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
Warwick.....	626,364	906,601	5,405,767	273,745	22,463	Marquess of Hertford, G.B.
Westmorland.....	505,330	64,409	577,647	15,160	1,325	Lord Hothfield.
Wilts.....	809,220	263,944	1,597,317	81,845	9,786	Marg. of Lansdowne, K.G.
Worcester.....	443,262	500,819	2,780,159	161,362	15,335	Earl of Coventry.
York, E. Riding.....	692,995	453,936	2,760,890	136,155	13,890	Lord Numburholme, D.S.O.
North Riding.....	1,277,104	375,918	2,643,699	104,313	13,547	Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.
West Riding.....	1,750,995	2,766,471	14,642,104	684,552	55,396	Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O.
Total for England	32,578,178	30,811,420	202,909,326	11,425,343	903,624	

* Note.—The Counties referred to above are Registration Counties, and do not precisely correspond with the areas of ordinary Counties, but with Poor Law areas to which the figures in this table relate. For particulars as to the area and population of Administrative Counties under the Local Government Act, 1888, see page 765.

† Received by Boards of Guardians for their own purposes.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

THE Principality of Wales, with an extreme length of 135 miles and a breadth varying from 35 miles to 95 miles, lies in the S.W. of Great Britain, and has an area of 7,370 square miles, or about 4,716,000 acres. The Principality is rich in minerals; slate, coal, and iron being among the more important; while of its manufactures, flannel, cloth, and hosiery alone are worthy of mention. The native inhabitants are almost wholly of the Cymric stock of the Celtic race; and a large number of them belong to the religious body known as the Calvinistic Methodists.

At what time Christianity was introduced it is impossible to tell, but certainly not later than A.D. 400. When the British Christians were driven from their homes, such of them as did not seek refuge beyond the seas found in the rocky fastnesses of the Welsh mountains a secure retreat from their enemies. There they immediately set about dividing the country into ecclesiastical divisions for administrative purposes, and the present sees of Wales represent those leading centres of religious thought that became famous in the sixth century.

The four bishoprics still remain as of old, and the numbers of beneficed clergy now to be found in them are as follows: St. David's, 360; Llandaff, 246; St. Asaph, 206; and Bangor, 147. The sees of St. David's and Llandaff were united with the Southern province in the year 1107, and those of Bangor and St. Asaph in the years 1092 and 1143 respectively.

When the Saxon pirates began to visit and ravage the eastern shores of Britain, the Celtic inhabitants were gradually pressed westward by the invading hordes, and finally found secure shelter in the wilds of Wales, Devon, and Cornwall. The border-lands, or marches, between England and Wales were long in a state of at least guerrilla warfare; and it was not until about 850 A.D. that one Roderick (Rhodi Mawr) contrived to unite the whole country into one Principality, dividing it afterwards among his sons into three smaller ones, named, severally, Gwynedd, Dyfed and Ceredigion, and Powis. This was followed by the incursions of the Danes, after which Howel once more (in the 10th century) succeeded in reuniting the country. Later, when England was tending in the same direction of unity, Athelstane received a tribute from the Welsh in recognition of his nominal sovereignty over them. William I. and his son Rufus both tried the plan of granting fiefs to their more

adventurous Norman knights, on condition of their conquering the land; Henry I. introduced into the Principality a colony of Flemish wool-workers. Henry II., too, and John, endeavoured, with doubtful success, to effect a final subjugation of the troublesome province. A combination of fortuitous circumstances led to its lasting conquest. Llewellyn, who succeeded David, had been implicated in the Montfort rebellion, but, on the accession of Edward I., managed to get included in the general amnesty granted to those who had joined the Leicester faction. In 1276, however, Edward, having been repeatedly refused the homage due to him from Llewellyn, raised an army to enforce his commands. Internal dissensions among the Welsh greatly aided the English, and Llewellyn, at length cooped up and almost starved to death among the Snowdon mountains, was forced to submit at discretion, and accept the terms offered by the victor (1277). By the grace of Edward the Welsh prince was allowed to return to the Principality; but trouble arising again, in which both Llewellyn and his brother David were concerned, a war arose, and the independence of Wales was for ever shattered. Llewellyn was slain in battle in 1282, with two thousand of his followers; and in the following year David, being betrayed to the English, was sent in chains to Shrewsbury, and at last put to a painful and ignominious death as a traitor. The Welsh nobility then submitted in a body, and King Edward invested his son Edward (who had been born at Carnarvon) with the Principality, which very soon afterwards was fully annexed to the Crown. In later days the history of Wales has been almost identical with the history of England, the Principality and Country marching side by side in sure and steady progress.

In education the Principality has made great strides of recent years, and possesses a University (Prifysgol Cymru), consisting of the three university colleges of Aberystwyth, Bangor, and Cardiff, in addition to St. David's College at Lampeter.

The following table of statistics contains some interesting information with reference to the various individual counties of Wales. In addition to those named, Monmouth is, not without good reason, claimed as a Welsh county; if admitted, it would add over a quarter of a million to the population of the Principality, thus making it larger than that of Scotland in the early part of the last century. The Welsh is a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of its own.

*COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Population.	Rateable Value.	Poor Rate.	Paupers.	LORDS LIUTENANT.
	1901.	1901.	1903.	1908.	1909.	
Anglesey	120,417	34,808	£143,612	£9,039	1,362	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley,
Brecon	473,087	53,951	367,542	13,159	1,632	Lord Glasluk, D.S.O. [Bt.
Cardigan	595,285	82,707	382,156	16,651	2,430	Herbert Davies-Evans.
Carmarthen	464,587	153,573	639,579	27,839	3,695	Sir J. H. Williams Drummond,
Carnarvon	322,742	137,236	727,874	41,885	4,941	John Ernest Greaves. [Bt.
Denbigh	378,309	126,458	690,177	35,581	4,192	Col. Wm. Cornwallis West.
Flint	106,873	60,536	342,431	16,674	2,143	Hugh Robert Hughes
Glamorgan	576,537	866,250	5,209,682	287,000	28,234	Earl of Plymouth, C.B.
Merioneth	523,708	64,248	310,221	17,990	2,236	Arthur Osmond Williams.
Montgomery	591,973	63,994	448,170	12,794	1,998	Sir H. L. W. Williams- Wynn, Bt., C.B.
Pembroke	357,118	82,424	420,065	20,482	2,747	Earl Cawdor.
Radnor	238,660	20,241	172,614	4,676	614	Sir C. E. Gregg Phillips, Haver- fordwest
Total for Wales	4,749,301	1,716,423	9,848,124	503,520	55,224	Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt.

*† See notes on previous page.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

THE most northerly part of the island, divided from the south by the River Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the Solway Firth, is the ancient Caledonia or modern Scotland, and contains nearly 30,000 square miles, or 19,069,500 acres, with a population of 4,472,103 in 1901, estimated at 4,877,648 in 1909.

Industries.—In the Highland regions the crofters carry on a primitive system of farming, and the distilling of whiskey is a typical industry. Sheep farming is carried on, but a great part of the land is preserved for deer. The South-Eastern Highlands contain granite in profuse quantities, and supply at Aberdeen a famous breed of cattle for the London market. In the Northern Lowlands grazing, fishing and manufacture of woollens are the chief occupations. The Western, Eastern and Mid Lowlands are immensely fertile, and contain iron and coal-fields. In 1908 the acreage under wheat was 43,828, barley 197,418, oats 948,513, potatoes 143,692, turnips 440,903, clover and rotation grasses 1,553,692, permanent grass 1,474,142, and total 4,863,473; there were 204,527

horses, 1,174,405 cattle, and 7,439,405 sheep. The principal industries are flax and jute (Dundee), cottons (Paisley), shipbuilding and engineering (Glasgow and Greenock), dyeworks (Perth), and printing and brewing (Edinburgh). The product of the sea fisheries amounted in 1907 to £3,241,941, and over 30,000,000 tons of coal were raised in Lanarkshire and the other mining districts in 1902, and about 150,000 hands were employed in textile industries. The annual value of the trade of Scotland is about £72,000,000, of which £39,000,000 represents the value of imports. The principal ports, with the tonnage of entries in 1908, are given on p. 459.

Education.—There were 3,143 Primary Schools in 1908, with 792,418 children on the register, and 169 Higher Grade Schools, with 19,928 children, in addition to 939 Evening Schools (87,599 scholars) and 754 Continuation Classes (101,664 scholars). There are Universities at St. Andrews (1411 A.D.), Glasgow (1450), Aberdeen (1494), and Edinburgh (1582).

POPULATION, AREA, VALUATION AND PAUPERS OF COUNTIES.

* The valuation of lands and heritages is that furnished by the Inspectors of the Poor to the Local Government Board for Scotland. The number of Paupers is that chargeable on May 15, 1908.

COUNTY.	Popula- tion. 1901.	Acres.† 1907.	Acres Cultivated. 1891.	Gross Valuation, 1907-1908. £	Paupers, including Depen- dents.‡	LORDS LIEUTENANT.
Aberdeen	304,439	1,261,521	573,189	1,950,815	7,467	*Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.
Argyll	73,642	1,990,472	120,522	554,090	2,228	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Ayr	254,468	724,523	383,859	1,772,652	5,951	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Banff	61,488	403,053	157,353	277,331	1,509	D. of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.
Berwick	30,824	292,577	184,211	314,750	551	Lord Binning.
Bute	18,787	139,058	22,666	161,467	310	Marquess of Bute.
Caithness	33,870	438,878	100,853	143,682	1,165	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Clackmannan	32,029	34,927	14,562	177,716	580	Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Dumfries	113,865	157,433	41,877	867,216	2,911	Lord Inverclyde.
Dumfries	72,571	686,302	213,784	616,934	1,523	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.
Edinburgh	488,796	234,340	127,669	4,632,928	10,659	*Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Elgin or Moray	44,800	304,931	104,149	263,590	1,463	D. of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.
Fife	218,840	322,844	229,752	1,571,285	4,123	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Forfar	284,082	559,037	235,613	1,803,839	5,787	*Earl of Strathmore. [K.G.]
Haddington	38,665	171,011	107,420	380,298	802	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness	90,104	2,695,145	114,086	482,262	3,073	The Macintosh of Macintosh.
Kincardine	40,923	244,482	116,912	483,644	519	Sir Alexander Baird of Urie, Bt.
Kinross	6,981	52,410	33,874	72,969	104	Sir C. Elphinstone Adam, Bart.
Kirkcubright	39,383	575,565	164,221	349,515	950	Lt.-Col. R. F. Dudgeon, V.D.
Lanark	1,339,327	562,821	227,218	9,550,084	37,455	*Earl of Home.
Linlithgow	65,708	76,861	53,612	490,162	1,568	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Nairn	9,291	104,252	24,494	58,705	260	Brodie of Brodie.
Orkney	28,699	240,847	84,328	83,116	781	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Peebles	15,066	222,599	37,053	187,062	204	Sir E. Tennant, Bart.
Perth	123,283	1,595,802	333,845	1,175,227	2,238	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Renfrew	268,980	153,332	90,224	1,807,337	6,343	Sir T. Glen Coats, Bart.
Ross & Cromarty	76,450	1,976,707	122,248	304,499	3,180	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.
Roxburgh	48,804	426,060	174,199	445,972	438	Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Selkirk	23,356	170,761	20,308	161,898	839	Lord Polwarth.
Shetland	28,166	352,319	51,884	61,006	819	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Stirling	142,291	288,842	104,228	969,334	3,422	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland	21,440	1,297,849	23,126	100,104	922	Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Wigtown	32,685	311,009	133,598	245,337	991	Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt.
Total	4,472,103	19,069,770	4,438,137	32,316,826	111,205	

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

† The areas throughout this Return are revised by the Ordnance Survey Department up to December 31, 1907, and are exclusive of Inland Water, Tidal Water, and Freshwater.

‡ Expenditure on Poor Relief in 1895, £694,014; in 1900, £1,209,619; in 1905, £1,402,251; in 1906, £1,406,489; in 1907, £1,422,375; and in 1908, £1,483,064. Paupers of all classes in 1895, 15,868; in 1900, 99,016; in 1905, 103,613; in 1906, 209,234; in 1907, 207,902; and in 1908, 111,205.

SCOTLAND.—OFFICERS OF STATE, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, ETC.
Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

OFFICERS OF STATE.

The Secretary for Scotland and Keeper of the Great Seal, Rt. Hon. Lord Pentland.
Keeper of the Privy Seal, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
Lord Clerk Register, Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., LL.D.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Alan Henry Seton-Stewart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Cup-Bearer, Earl of Southesk.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Falkland & Rothesay, Marquess of Bute.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dumoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D.; Very Rev. Sir J. Cameron Lees, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Very Rev. James MacGregor, D.D.; Rev. J. R. Mitford Mitchell, D.D.; Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, D.D.; and Rev. Prof. Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D. (extra).
Historiographer, Prof. T. Hume Brown, LL.D. £184
Linner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir T. R. Fraser, M.D.; D. W. Finlay, M.D.

Surgeons in Ordinary, Alexander Ogston, M.D.; Sir William McEwan, M.D.
Surgeon Dentist, John Smith, M.D.
Surgeon Oculist, George A. Berry, M.B.
Botanist, Isaac B. Balfour, M.D.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Sir James Cameron Lees, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, LL.D., Advocate £600
Heralds (£25 each).

Albany (vacant).

Ross, Andrew Ross, S.S.C.

Rothesay, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A., Scot.

Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each).

Carrick, Wm. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A., Scot.

March, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A., Scot.

Unicorn, John Horne Stevenson, F.S.A., Scot., Adv.

Lyon Clerk & Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S.

Procurement-Fiscal, David Scott-Moncrieff, W.S.

Herald Painter, Graham Johnston.

KING'S BODY GUARD, Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.—Capt.-General, Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.
Adjutant, Col. R. Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.

President of the Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.

Vice-Pres., Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.

Secretary, Sir Henry Cook, W.S. (61 Castle St.).

Treasurer, Harry Cheyne, W.S.

Chaplain, Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). LAW SITTINGS.

Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. Lord Dunedin, K.C.V.O. (a peer).

INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

Rt. Hon. the Lord President £5,000
Lord McLaren, John McLaren £3,600
Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnear (a peer) £3,600
Lord Johnston, Henry Johnston £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Kingsburgh (Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald), K.C.B., Lord Justice Clerk £4,800
Lord Low, Alexander Low £3,600
Lord Ardwall, Andrew Jameson £3,600
Lord Dundas, David Dundas £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

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Lord Mackenzie, C. Kincaid Mackenzie £3,600
Lord Guthrie, Charles John Guthrie £3,600
Lord Campbell, William Campbell £3,600
Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £3,600
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Inner House Ordinary Clerks, J. Antonio; W. Drummond each £250
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; James McCaul, S.S.C.; William Brown; John Cairns; Andrew Ross each £550
Outer House Assistant Clerks, R. Maxwell Main; R. W. Hepburn; Walter Stewart; J. S. Saunders; C. S. Dowell each £475

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.

15 Oct. to 20 March and 12 May to 20 July.

Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Alex. Ure, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Arthur Dewar, K.C., M.P.

Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C.
Assistants and Deputies, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Circuit Clerks, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Honorary Depute Clerk, Harry H. Maclean, W.S.
Advocates Depute, T. B. Morrison, K.C.; A. M. Anderson; Robert Munro; W. Lyon Mackenzie.
Crown Agent, W. S. Haldane, W.S.

Crown Office, 9 Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, W. S. Haldane, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart.
Second Clerk, J. K. Young.
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Exchequer, 1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Johnston.
King's Remembrancer, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.
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First Class Clerks, P. P. Sealy, I.S.O.; W. E. Snell; R. Mackinlay; William Vickers.

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Commissary Office, 2 Parliament Square.

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Sheriff-Substitutes, John C. Guy; T. H. Orphoot;
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Private Sec., A. H. Smith £100

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E. M. Anderson, M.A.; R. G. Carruthers; G. W.

Lee, D.Sc.; M. Macgregor, B.Sc.; D. Lightfoot,

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Principal Clerk, J. A. Hearne £600 to £700
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Collector of Inland Revenue, J. M. Ferguson.
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Principal Clerks, 2nd Class, G. Topping; C. Payne; E. J. Davids.

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Chief Clerk, P. Vaughn £725 to £800
Principal Clerk, W. A. Wilson £600 to £700
Assistant do., J. Sime; W. R. Morison £550
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Keeper of the Records & Registrar-General for Scotland, J. Patten MacDougall, C.B.

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First Class Clerk, P. M. Robertson £400
Second Class Clerks, R. H. Lindsay; James Hamilton; John Duff.

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Statistical Clerks, Alex. McKinlay; James C. Steven.
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Registration Examiners, Grant B. Gibson; G. T. Bisset Smith; Peter MacGlashan; J. C. Fyfe; J. J. Cossar.

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Chief Clerk, E. D. Thomson £800
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Counsel, James C. Pitman.
Solicitor, John S. Pitman, W.S. £500
Medical Officer, Dr. K. M. Douglas £775

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Crown Receiver, Holmes Ivory, W.S., New Register House, Edinburgh £600
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Lordship of Strathern, Earl of Ancaster.
Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office, Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Registrar, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.
Edinburgh Gazette Office, Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Supt. and Keeper, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

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Principal Assistant do., A. R. Myers, A.R.I.B.A.
Assistant do., A. Odell; A. J. Marshall; J. T. Galletly; H. Ryle, A.R.I.B.A.
Staff Clerk, G. W. Jupp.
Second Division Clerk, J. Barber.
Sanitary Assistant, G. W. Tulley.
Engineer Assistant, J. A. Macintyre.
Clerks of Works, W. Kennedy (Glasgow); R. B. Robertson; R. E. Wilkie; W. S. Menzies (tempy.).
Solicitor, T. Carmichael, s.s.c., 10 Duke Street.

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, I. Bayley Balfour, M.D., F.R.S.
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Sec. and Principal Clerk, Wm. Mackenzie £700
Assistant Clerk, Arthur Morgan £250
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Interim Depute do., Colin J. Stalker £350
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Keeper, Rt. Hon. Lord Pentland.
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Lord Keeper, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
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Principal Extractor, Edw. P. Thomson, W.S. £650
Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte £500
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Bill Chamber, New Register House.

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, s.s.c. £600 to £700
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1902 Browne, G. W.	1902 Nisbet, R. B.
1866 Cameron, Hugh.	1892 Noble, J. C.
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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURERS (Incorp. 1783).—*Pres.*, Thomas MacArly; *Vice-Pres. & Hon. Treas.*, J. F. N. Graham; *Sec. & Dep. Treas.*, W. H. Hill, LL.D., *Dep. Secretary*, Thos. Cameron.

CORPORATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—*City Librarian*, Francis T. Barrett (Mitchell Reference Library, 180,000 vols., 21 Miller Street); *Sub-Librarian*, Robert Adams; *Supt. of District Libraries* (260,000 vols.), John McDonald. (Annual visitors, 7,250,000; use of books, 3,000,000.)

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—*Pres.*, Dr. D. N. Knox; *Visitor*, Dr. James A. Adams; *Treas.*, Dr. W. G. Dun; *Clerk*, W. H. Hill, LL.D.; *Sec. and Lib.*, Alex. Duncan, B.A., LL.D. (Faculty Hall, 242 St. Vincent Street). I.F.P.S.G.

FACULTY OF PROCURATORS.—*Dean of Faculty*, James Mackenzie; *Treas.*, Clerk and Fiscal, J. Guthrie Smith, 205 St. Vincent Street.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES (Incorporated), 218 St. Vincent Street.—*Pres.*, Alexander Sloan, C.A.; *Treas.*, T. A. Craig, C.A.; *Auditor*, John Wilson, C.A.; *Sec.*, D. Norman Sloan, B.L., 190 W. George Street.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, Elmbank Crescent.—*Pres.*, C. P. Hogg; *Vice-Presidents*, W. M. Alston; W. W. Lackie; D. A. Matheson; James Weir; Alexander Wilson; *Hon. Treas.*, Thos. Kennedy; *Sec. and Editor*, E. H. Parker.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, Castle Street.—*Sec.*, Peter Rintoul, C.A., 212 W. George Street; *Superintendent*, Dr. J. Maxtone Thom.

ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (Instd. 1802), 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, Dr. Free-

Editor, Prof. Jas. Geikie, D.C.L., F.R.S.; *Acting Editor*, M. I. Newbigin, D.Sc.; *Chief Clerk*, G. Walker.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783).—*Pres.*, Princ. Sir William Turner, K.C.B.; *General Sec.*, Prof. George Chrystal, LL.D.; *Treas.*, James Currie, M.A.; *Curator of Library and Museum*, John S. Black, LL.D. F.R.S.E.

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH (Chartered in 1854), 27 Queen Street.—*Pres.*, J. A. Robertson Durham; *Sec. and Treas.*, Richard Brown; *Auditor*, Edward Boyd; *Law Agent*, John L. Mounsey, W.S. C.A.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, SCOTLAND (1780).—*Secs.*, Alexr. O. Currie, R. Scott-Moncrieff; *Treas.*, John Notman; *Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities*, Queen Street, Edinburgh, Joseph Anderson, LL.D. F.S.A., Scot.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO THE SIGNET, EDINBURGH.—*Keeper of the Signet*, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.; *Dep. Keeper*, George M. Paul, LL.D.; *Sub-keeper and Clerk*, James H. Notman; *Asst.-Clerk*, A. L. Dick-Peddie; *Treas.*, John Cowan; *Fiscal*, W. Stuart Fraser; *Professor of Conveyancing*, J. L. Mounsey; *Collector of Widows' Fund*, Charles Cook; *Libr.*, John Minto, M.A. W.S.

SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS, SCOTLAND.—*Pres.*, J. Steven Burns; *Vice-Pres.*, James Macdonald; *Treas. and Collector of Widows' Fund*, Charles Ritchie; *Fiscal*, Campbell Smith; *Librarian*, John Mathison; *Sec.*, A. Ellison Ross, 1, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh. S.S.G.

land Fergus; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Snodgrass; Prof. J. Graham Kerr; Dr. George Neilson; *Hon. Libr.*, Dr. James Knight; *Sec.*, Prof. Bennett; *Hon. Treas.*, John Mann, C.A.

SHERIFF COURT OF LANARKSHIRE.—*Sheriff of County*, J. G. Millar, K.C.; *Sheriff Substitutes*, D. D. Balfour, John Boyd, advocate, Thomas Alex. Fyfe, Mark G. Davidson, advocate, A. O. Morison Mackenzie, advocate (Glasgow), A. T. Glegg, advocate (Airdrie), A. S. D. Thomson, advocate (Hamilton), Wm. G. Scott-Moncrieff, advocate (Lanark); *Sheriff-Clerk*, Wm. Fyfe Grieve.

TRUSTEES OF THE CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES.—*Chairman*, George J. Kidston; *Clerk*, James Farie Anderson, 137 St. Vincent Street; *Treas.*, Thomas Adam, 16 Robertson Street.

TRUSTEES OF THE CLYDE NAVIGATION, 16 Robertson Street.—*Chairman*, Thomas Mason; *Deputy do.*, W. H. Raeburn; *Gen. Manager & Sec.*, T. R. Mackenzie; *Treas.*, Thomas Adam; *Engineer*, W. M. Alston; *Harbour-Master*, Capt. R. White; *Collector*, Walter Macfarlane; *Mechanical Engineer*, George H. Baxter; *Pilot Master*, Capt. Warden; *General Traffic Supt.*, William Stewart.

VICTORIA INFIRMARY.—*Chairman*, A. Cameron Corbett, M.P.; *Hon. Treas.*, John Fleming; *Hon. Sec.*, Wm. Gray; *Sec. and Treas.*, F. Bisset, 16 Carlton Place, S.S.; *Sup.*, Dr. D. O. MacGregor, M.B.; *Matron*, Miss M. M. Macfarlane.

WESTERN INFIRMARY (Incorporated).—*Chairman*, Sir Matthew Arthur, Bt.; *Sec. and Treas.*, Henry Johnston, 87 Union Street; *Medical Supt.*, Dr. Donald J. Mackintosh, M.V.O.

GLASGOW ATHENEUM (Incorporated 1847), St. George's Place.—*Pres.*, Lord Blythswood; *Chairman of Governors*, John Edwards, F.S.A. Scot.; *Manager*, J. Lauder, F.R.S.I.

ST. MUNGO'S COLLEGE.—*Pres.*, James T. Tullis; *Vice-Pres.*, Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart.; *Sec.*, J. T. T. Brown, 97 W. Regent St.

CONVENERS AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

CONVENER OF COUNTY.	COUNTY.	SHERIFF-PRINCIPAL.	
A. M. Gordon of Newton	Aberdeen	Donald Crawford, M.A., K.C.	£1,000
MacLachlan of MacLachlan	Argyll	A. L. MacLure, K.C.	700
James A. Oswald of Auchencrive	Ayr	J. Campbell Lorimer, K.C.	700
Richard Campbell, Old Cullen	Banff	Donald Crawford, M.A., K.C.	
Col. Charles Hope	Berwick	John Chisholm, K.C.	750
The Marquess of Bute, Rothesay	Bute	Neil J. D. Kennedy, K.C.	950
William Nicolson, Wick	Caithness	John F. MacLennan, K.C.	775
The Earl of Mar and Kellie	Clackmannan	J. McKie Lees, M.A., K.C.	800
James Watson Stewart	Dumbarton	J. McKie Lees, M.A., K.C.	
A. H. Johnstone-Douglas, Comlongan Castle	Dumfries & Galloway	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	700
Lieut.-Col. Robt. Dundas, Yr. of Armiston, Kirkhill	Edinburgh	Charles C. Maconochie, M.A., K.C.	1,800
George Ross MacKessack	(Sheriff of The Lothians and Peebles.)		
Sir Ralph W. Anstruther, Bt., of Balcaskie	Elgin or Moray	John Wilson, K.C.	800
Rt. Hon. Earl of Camperdown	Fife	George L. Macfarlane, K.C.	800
Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, Bart., of Smeaton	Forfar	James Ferguson, K.C.	1,000
The Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Haddington	(Included in The Lothians.)	
Sir Thos. Burnett, Bt., of Leys, Crathes Castle, Banchoy	Inverness	John Wilson, K.C.	800
Sir Chas. E. Adam of Blairadam, Bart. W. J. Maxwell of Munches	Kincardine	Donald Crawford, M.A., K.C.	
Col. J. Dennistoun Mitchell	Kinross	George L. Macfarlane, K.C.	
Col. Hope of Bridgecastle	Kirkeubright	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	
J. S. Robertson, Nairn	Lanark	J. G. Millar, LL.B. (Glasgow) ...	2,000
Alfred Baikie	Lanark	(Included in The Lothians.)	
M. G. Thorburn of Glen Ormiston	Linlithgow	John Wilson, K.C.	
Lt.-Col. Home Drummond	Nairn	John F. MacLennan, K.C.	775
Robert King of Levernholme	Orkney	Charles C. Maconochie, M.A., K.C.	
Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, Bart. The Lord Polwarth	Peebles	Chris. N. Johnston, M.A., K.C.	862
C. H. Scott-Plummer of Sunderland Hall	Perth	Neil J. D. Kennedy, K.C.	962
John T. Anderson	Renfrew	John Alexander Reid, K.C.	812
A. Peddie-Waddell of Balquhatetoun	Roxburgh	John Chisholm, K.C.	750
Andrew Lindsay	Setkirk	John Chisholm, K.C.	
The Earl of Stair	Shetland	John F. MacLennan, K.C.	
	Stirling	J. McKie Lees, M.A., K.C.	800
	Sutherland	John Alexander Reid, K.C.	
	Wigtown	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	

The Sheriff-Principal of Lanark resides in Glasgow; all the others reside in Edinburgh.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscrip-tion Entr. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Art	1867	125, Bath St., Glasgow	430	10 Gs. 3 Gs.	J. W. Robb.	Arts.
Australasian	1867	12, Archibald Pl., Edinburgh	100	None 2 Gs.	(S. T. Chanteloup, s.n.)	Social.
Caledonian U.S.	1835	4, Shandwick Pl., Edinburgh	350	10 Gs. 5 Gs.	(A. B. Pearson, s.n. joint)	The Services.
Conservative	1830	33, Bothwell St., Glasgow	1,600	5 & 6 Gs. 5 & 6 Gs.	Capt. J. R. Hay	Conservative.
County	1872	32, Sandgate Street, Ayr	220	2 & 5 Gs. 54.	D. W. Shaw	Social.
Highland	1836	High St., Inverness	200	10 Gs. 3 Gs.	T. G. Henderson	Social.
Imperial Union	1836	82, St. Vincent St., Glasgow	600	3 Gs. 4 & 6 Gs.	A. Craig, LL.B.	Unionist.
Junior	1888	111, Douglas St., Glasgow	120	None 5 Gs.	Robt. Phillips	Social.
Junior Con- servative	1891	46, Renfield St., Glasgow	1,200	2 Gs. 3 Gs.	A. J. Ferguson	Conservative.
Kelvin	1867	97, Buchanan St., Glasgow	550	3 Gs. 3 Gs.	Miss Stewart Wrie	Ladies. Social.
Liberal	1826	St. George's Pl., Glasgow	1,000	3 Gs. 4 & 6 Gs.	S. E. Simms, C.A.	Liberal.
New	1878	85, Princes St., Edinburgh	950	35 Gs. 7 Gs.	Col. M. Wynyard	Social.
New	—	146, W. George St., Glasgow	—	30 Gs. 8 Gs.	J. Graham	Social.
Northern	1836	91, George St., Edinburgh	300	10 Gs. 6, 4 & 3 Gs.	(vacant)	Social.
Paisley	1890	102, High Street, Paisley	165	10 Gs. 3 Gs.	Thomas MacRobert	Social.
Queen's	1807	7, Frederick St., Edinburgh	590	5 Gs. 5 & 6 Gs.	Miss L. McKiejohn	Ladies. Social.
Roy. Northern Scot. Conser- vative	1854	204, Union St., Aberdeen	210	£20 5 Gs. 5 & 6 Gs.	Geo. Cruden, M.A.	Social.
Scott. Liberal	1877	112, Princes St., Edinburgh	2,500	5 Gs. 5 & 6 Gs.	W. Hunter Maxwell	Conservative.
Spot. Liberal	1870	109, Princes St., Edinburgh	1,000	None 2 Gs.	D. N. Cotton	Liberal.
University	1864	127, Princes St., Edinburgh	700	35 Gs. 5 Gs.	A. W. Sansome	Graduates, &c.
Univ. Union	1887	Park Place, Edinburgh	1,300	59, 1 & 2 Gs. 6 Gs.	G. J. Lethem	Members.
Western	1825	147, Buchanan St., Glasgow	620	30 Gs. 10 Gs.	Capt. D. G. Fowler	Social.

TERM DAYS IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas, 2nd Feb.; Whitsunday, 15th May; Lammass, 1st Aug.; Martinmas, 11th Nov.; Removal Terms, 28th May, 28th November.

When a Scottish Term falls on a Sunday, the day after is held as Term Day.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—New Year's Day, 1st Jan.; Christmas Day (if either of the preceding falls on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be the Bank Holiday); Good Friday; First Monday in May; First Monday in August. These days, with the addition of Empire Day, are also observed in Customs and Inland Revenue Offices.

THE SCOTTISH COMMAND. Headquarters, Edinburgh.

(Comprising Scotland and Berwick-on-Tweed.)

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Sir E. P. Leach, F.C., K.C.B., l.g.	£2,007
Asst. Mil. Sec., A. H. B. Cavaye, l.c.	
A.D.C., Capt. C. A. Antrobus	£274
General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, A. G. Hunter-Weston, D.S.O., c.	£457
Brig.-Gen. in Charge of Administration, L. E. Kiggell, C.B.	
D.A.A.G., A. R. S. Martin, m.	
A.Q.M.G., R. B. Gaisford, C.M.G., c.	
Chief Engineer, H. M. Sinclair, c.	£730
Prin. Medical Officer, T. M. Coker, M.D., c.	£730
Asst. Dir. of Ordnance Stores, H. A. Anley, l.c.	£730

COAST DEFENCES.

Com., L. B. Friend, C.B., brig.-gen., Edinburgh.

No. 1 DISTRICT, Perth.

Com., E. B. Urmston, C.B., c.

No. 2 DISTRICT, Hamilton.

Com., C. T. Becker, c.

Cols. in Charge of Regimental Records:—

Highland, E. B. Urmston, C.B., Perth.

Lowland, C. T. Becker, Hamilton.

THE IRISH COMMAND. Headquarters, Dublin.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces, Rt. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., g. £3,723
 Assistant Military Secretary, G. H. Thesiger, c. £383
 Aides-de-Camp, C. Shawe, capt.; G. V. S. Bowlby, capt. each £274

Maj.-Gen. in Charge of Administration,

H. N. Bunbury, C.B. £912

Brig.-Gen. General Staff, E. S. May, C.B. £730

A.Q.M.G., B. J. C. Doran, C.B., c. £730

Chief Engineer, C. V. Wingfield-Stratford,

brig.-gen. £730

Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport,

P. E. F. Hobbs, C.M.G., c. £730

P.M.O., G. D. Bourke, C.B., K.H.P., s.g. £730

Asst. Dir. of Ordnance Stores, F. W. McT.

Bunny, c. £730

Principal Vet. Officer, E. H. Hazelton, c. £730

Comm. 5th Divn., W. P. Campbell, C.B.

m.g., Curragh £1,095

General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, W. R. B.

Doran, D.S.O., c. £730

D.A.Q.M.G., Sir T. A. A. M. Cuninghame.

Bt., D.S.O., capt. £730

Comm. 3rd Cavalry Brigade, Hon. J. E.

Lindley, b.g.; Brig. Maj., T. A. Cubitt,

D.S.O., m. £912

Comm. 13th Brigade, C. C. Monro, C.B.

b.g., Dublin £1,095

Comm. 14th Brig., Curragh.

Comm. 15th Brig., A. Wilson, C.B., b.g., Belfast.

Comm. 6th Division,

Cork.

General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, W. Douglas,

D.S.O., c. £730

D.A.A. & Q.M.G., S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O., l.c.

£383

Comm. 16th Brig., F. C. Carter, C.B., b.g., Fermoy.

Comm. 17th Brig., R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley,

C.B., b.g., Cork.

COAST DEFENCES.

Commander, A. L. Molesworth, c., Londonderry.

Commander, N. B. Inglefield, D.S.O., b.g., Cork.

No. 11 DISTRICT, Belfast.

Brig.-Gen., G. A. Mills, C.B.

No. 12 DISTRICT, Cork.

Com., T. H. Stavert, c.

Cols. in Charge of Regimental Records:—

North Irish, Brig.-Gen. G. A. Mills, C.B., Belfast.

South Irish, Col. T. H. Stavert, Cork.

THE TAXES AS CONTRIBUTED.

The following table shows the amount contributed by each of the three kingdoms (England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland) under the various schedules of the Property and Income Tax, Inhabited House Duty, and Land Tax in the financial year 1908-9.

Kingdom.	Tax.				Population, 30 June, 1909.
	Income.	Inhabited House.	Land.	Total.	
England and Wales.....	£ 31,765,537	£ 1,971,188	£ 711,691	£ 34,448,416	35,756,615
Scotland	£ 3,289,822	£ 128,010	£ 33,769	£ 4,877,648	4,877,648
Ireland	£ 1,220,129	nil	nil	£ 1,220,129	4,374,158
United Kingdom	36,275,488	2,099,198	745,460	39,120,146	45,008,421

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

IRELAND is an island lying between $51^{\circ} 26'$ and $55^{\circ} 23'$ N. lat. and $10^{\circ} 20'$ and $10^{\circ} 26'$ W. long. It is about 60 miles to the west of England. On three sides it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west from 120 to 180, with an area of about 31,759 square miles. The total acreage is (1907) 20,710,589, of which 2,995,945 acres are barren mountain, turf bog, marsh, or building land. The greater part of the surface is a plain, interspersed with low hills, the highest mountain being 3,414 feet above the sea-level. The rivers are numerous, the Shannon, 254 miles in length, being the principal; but the chief water feature of the country is the beautiful series of lakes or (as they are called) loughs, the largest, Lough Neagh, covering a surface of 98,255 acres. The harbours are among the finest in the world.

Government.—The government is semi-independent. A Lord-Lieutenant, appointed by each successive Ministry, exercises almost regal sway. The peerage consists of 176 members, who are represented in the Imperial Parliament by 28 of their number; and 103 members represent the country in the House of Commons.

The legal establishment is similar to that of England, and is presided over by a Lord Chancellor.

Population.—The population of Ireland on March 31, 1901, was 4,458,775 (2,200,040 males and 2,258,735 females), a decrease of 245,975, equal to 5.2 per cent., since the preceding Census of 1891. Of the total population the professional class numbered 214,343, domestic 219,419, commercial 97,889, agricultural 876,062, industrial 639,413. In 1908 there were 28,831 marriages, 102,426 births, and 77,151 deaths, and the estimated population on 31 June, 1909, was 4,374,158.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1908 there were 36,677 acres under wheat, 1,060,301 under oats, 154,596 under barley or bere, 8,050 under rye, 1,794 under beans, and 297 under pease—a total acreage of 1,261,715 under cereal crops; 587,144 acres were under potatoes, 279,044 under turnips, 72,092 under mangold, 39,158 under cabbage, 4,885 under vetch and rape, and 26,574 under carrots, parsnips and other green crops—a total of 1,008,897 under green crops; 46,916 acres were under flax, and 2,298,793 under hay; the total extent under crops of all kinds thus being 4,628,466 acres, while there were 10,078,073 acres

under permanent grass. The produce in 1908 was 746,047 cwt. of wheat, 3,654,724 cwt. of barley and bere, and 18,239,758 cwt. of oats; while 3,199,678 tons of potatoes, 5,416,958 tons of turnips and swedes, and 1,579,028 tons of mangolds were also grown. The live stock included 604,629 horses, 30,351 mules, 241,133 asses, 4,702,458 cattle, 4,126,106 sheep, 1,217,840 pigs, 246,286 goats, 24,031,095 poultry.

Industries.—In addition to agriculture and pasture, linen and shipbuilding are the principal industries in the north-east, sea fishing throughout the coast districts, distilling and brewing in many of the large towns, and cloth and lace locally. The western districts are being developed by the opening up of communication. An industry which is rapidly gaining ground is bee-keeping; the amount of honey produced in 1907 was 251,293 lb. in movable combs and 70,857 lb. in other hives, a total for the year of 322,150 lb.

The total value of fish landed in 1908 was £337,813, the quantities being 747,056 cwt. (including 356,025 cwt. mackerel and 250,287 cwt. herrings), exclusive of salmon and shell-fish.

Religion.—The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, 3,308,661, or 74.21 per cent. of the population, professing that form of faith, there being also 581,089 Protestant Episcopalians, 443,276 Presbyterians, and 62,006 Methodists. Until the year 1871 the Established Church was a branch of that of England, with two archbishops and ten bishops, although the members of this communion were but 12 per cent.—9 per cent. of the remaining Protestants being Presbyterians.

Education.—Ireland is well supplied with educational establishments, having three universities, a large number of secondary schools, indirectly endowed under the Intermediate Education Board, and an admirable system of primary schools under the National School Commissioners. There is also a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction which issues detailed reports, and assists generally in the development of agriculture and industry. In 1908 there were 8,468 Primary Schools in operation, with 659,001 pupils on the rolls and 12,731 principal and assistant teachers; there were also 7 Training Colleges, with 521 men and 663 women students resident. The total expenditure by the Commissioners from grants and rates was £1,624,490 in 1908-9.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable John Campbell Gordon, 7th Ear of Aberdeen, LL.D., D.C.L., G.C.M.G., born 3rd August, 1847; married, 1877, Hon. Ishbel Maria, daughter of 1st Baron Tweedmouth; Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland; sworn in 14th December, 1905... £20,000

LORD LIEUTENANTS

Private Secretary, M. S. Green	£829
Additional Private Sec. & Asst. Chamberlain, Gavin M. Hamilton	200
Ulster King of Arms, Capt. N. R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.	600
State Steward and Chamberlain, Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart., D.S.O.	500
Comptroller, The Lord Pirrie, K.P.	300
Vice-Chamberlain, R. M. Bowen Colthurst	300
Master of the Horse & A.D.C., Viscount Anson	250
Mil. Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. A. Hunter	250
Aides-de-Camp, M. G. Williams; Lt. R. A. L. Keith	each 150
Extra Aides-de-Camp, Sir Gilbert Wills, Bart.;	150

HOUSEHOLD.—£4,672.

Col. W. Lyster Smythe; Lord Haddo; Hon. Dudley Gordon; Hon. Archibald Gordon; Capt. E. G. S. L'Estrange Malone; Lieut. T. H. F. Barclay; Lieut. E. G. L. Warner; Capt. Hon. C. M. Hore-Ruthven; Lieut. V. M. Fortune.	
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir Christopher Nixon, M.D.; and W. J. Thompson, M.D.	
Surgeons in Ordinary, R. F. Tobin, F.R.C.S.I.; and Sir Arthur Chance, F.R.C.S.I.	
Surgeon to Household, J. Lentaing, F.R.C.S.I.	£100
Surgeon Oculist, F. C. Crawley, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.	
Surgeon-Dentist, Kevin E. O'Duffy, L.D.S.	
Dean of Chapel Royal, Rev. R. G. M. Webster, M.A.	£385

OFFICE OF ARMS, Dublin Castle.
Ulster King of Arms, Capt. N. R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.
Athlone Pursuivant, G. D. Burtchaell, M.A.
Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick.
Dublin Herald, Guillaume O'Grady, M.A.
Cork Herald, P. G. Mahony, M.R.I.A.

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Old Queen Street, S.W. —£25,950.
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
 Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C., M.P. £4,425
Private Secretary, C. T. Beard, I.S.O.
Assist. do., W. T. Barden; P. H. Illingworth,
 M.P.
Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. Dougherty,
 C.V.O., C.B.£2,000
Private Secretary, A. P. Magill£150
Assist. Under-Sec., E. O'Farrell £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, Sir Frederic J. Cullinan, C.B.,
 £1,000; Laurence C. Dowdall, C.B., W. P. J.
 Connolly£700 to £900
1st Class Clerks (1st Section), T. P. Le Fanu; J. J.
 Taylor, I.S.O.; C. T. Beard, I.S.O. £550 to £650
1st Class Clerks (2nd Section), S. J. M. Power;
 C. M. Martin-Jones£200 to £500
Registrar, George Gilchrist£350 to £500
Chief Clerk, Irish Office, London, T. P. Le Fanu.
Draftsman of Parl. Bills, F. N. Greer
 £700 to £900

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Custom House, Dublin. —£82,616.
President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson,
 K.C.B.£1,800
Private Secretary, A. D. Codling£100
Commissioners, The Under-Secretary for Ireland;
 Wm. L. Micks£1,200
Medical do., T. J. Stafford, C.B., D.L., F.R.C.S. £1,200
Secretary, A. R. Barlas, M.A.£1,000
Assist. Secretary, J. E. Devlin£750
Do. (Labourers Acts), M. O'Sullivan£800
Senior Clerks, E. W. Leach; M. Gregg; J. L. S.
 Smith£600 to £700
Inspectors, E. Bourke; Major Rutledge-Fair;
 R. C. Lynch; Robt. Agnew; R. Kelly; E. A.
 Sanderson; C. H. O'Connor; J. Coffey; R. P.
 FitzPatrick£500 to £700
Medical Inspectors, T. J. Browne; C. J. Clibborn;
 Surg.-Col. D. Edgar Flinn; Sir J. Acheson
 MacCullagh; E. Coey Bigger; Brendan Mac-
 Carthy; Joseph Smyth£500 to £700
Chief Engineering Insp., P. C. Cowan, M.I.C.E. £900
Engineering Inspectors, A. D. Price, M.A.I.E.,
 £500; R. O'Brien Smyth, £400; L. E. H.
 Deane£350
Inspector of Audits, J. W. Drury, M.A.£900
Auditors, C. Croker; R. J. Newell, B.L.; W. E.
 Ellis, LL.D.; D. B. Sheehan; C. D. Barry, B.L.;
 Capt. G. O. R. Wynne; R. Bourke; Maj. G. M.
 Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; J. More
 O'Ferrall; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn;
 St. J. Considine; J. A. Reddy; G. Bryan, LL.D.;
 R. J. Baker; R. Grubb, B.L.; Maurice Cos-
 grave, B.L.£300 to £800
Sec. Vaccine Dept., Dr. A. N. Montgomery.
Legal Adviser, G. T. B. Vanston, LL.D.£1,000
Solicitors, T. Tighe Mecreedy and Son.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

6 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin. —£258,077 for
 Works, Buildings, &c.; £68,495 for Railways.
Chairman, Sir G. C. V. Holmes, K.C.V.O., C.B. £1,500
Commissioners, George A. Stevenson, C.B., M.V.O.;
 Philip Hansoneach £1,200
Secretary, Hy. Williams, M.V.O., I.S.O. £650 to £800

Assist. Secretary, G. E. Shanahan£600
Staff Officers, J. C. Tew; J. Healy; T. F. Foley;
 George Price, LL.D., £350 to £450; H. P. Boland
 (superannuated)£250 to £400
Accountant, J. L. Collins£600 to £800
Heads of Divisions, J. J. Healy; A. H. Sidwell;
 J. Halligan£420 to £550
Engineer, T. M. Batchen, M.I.C.E.£750 to 900
Assist. do., C. H. O'Leary, M.I.C.E.; J. C. Smith£600
Solicitor & Treasury Solicitor in Ireland, W. G.
 Towers, B.A.£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Surveyors of Buildings, J. H. Pentland,
 B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; T. J. Mellon, F.R.I.B.A.; A.
 Robinson£500 to £650

BOARD OF TRADE, 26 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Principal Officer, Capt. William Tillar.
Engineer Surveyor, H. Dayer.
Shipwright Surveyor, T. D. Taylor.
Clerk, W. G. Marlow.
 BELFAST.—*Ship Surveyor*, W. H. Chantler; *En-
 gineer Surveyors*, F. Carruthers; W. C. Ward;
 J. S. Herriot; *Clerk*, J. H. Thomas.
 LONDONDERRY.—*Engineer Surveyor*, Geo. Shott.
 CORK.—*Ship Surveyor*, A. F. Weir; *Engineer
 Surveyor*, G. M. Gray.
 QUEENSTOWN.—*Nautical Surveyor*, Capt. E. J.
 Sharpe; *Sanitary Surveyor*, W. McLean, M.D.
 Marine Department, Mercantile Marine Office,
 26 and 27 Eden Quay, Dublin.
Superintendent, Capt. Alex. A. Walker, R.N.R.
Deputy do., Edward J. Smyth, R.N.R.

Royal Naval Reserve, Dublin.

Registrar, Capt. Alex. A. Walker, R.N.R.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin. —£234,817.
Vice-Pres., Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, M.P. £1,350
Secretary, T. P. Gill£1,500
Assist. Secs., John Rich Campbell, B.Sc. (Agric.);
 G. Fletcher, F.G.S. (Tech. Inst.) £850 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, R. C. Cantrell, I.S.O.£600 to £700
Supt. of Statistics and Intelligence, W. G. S.
 Adams, M.A.£600 to £700
Deputy do., T. Butler£350 to £550
Senr. Staff Officer, J. D. Daly, M.A. £420 to £600
In Charge of Accounts, J. P. Walsh £400 to £600
Asst. to do., M. Killeen£250 to £400
Staff Officers, R. Duncan; J. V. Coyle, B.L.; A.
 Kelly, £350 to £500; J. Hooper, B.L. £250 to
 £450; W. Dalton, B.A.; J. Hogan, B.A.
 £300 to £400

Inspectors.

Agriculture, J. S. Gordon, B.Sc. (Ch. Insp.), £600
 to £800; T. S. Porter, £755; J. Wood, B.Sc.;
 J. H. Hinchcliff, PH.D., £400 to £600; M. J.
 Cleary, M.R.C.V.S., £600; E. Gallagher; A. R.
 Robertson, F.H.A.S.; J. Pimlott, F.H.A.S.; A.
 Crockett, A.R.C.Sc.I.£200 to £400
Tech. Instr., W. V. Dixon, B.A., £600 to £800;
 R. Turnbull, B.Sc.; J. C. Small; P. O'Sulli-
 van, A.R.C.A.; H. Garrett, PH.D., £400 to £600;
 W. T. Macartney Filgate (Industries)£300 to £400
Junior Inspectors, J. J. McCaffery; C. P.
 McGann; E. P. Barrett, B.Sc.; W. A. F. Leth-
 bridge, B.A.; B. Ingram, B.A.£200 to £400
Fisheries, Rev. W. S. Green, C.B., M.A. (Chief),
 £900; E. W. L. Holt, £550; M. P. Dowling £500
Vetery. Ch. Inspector, M. Hedley, F.R.C.V.S.
 £700 to £800

Do. Transit do., D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S.
 (Supt.), £400 to £600; H. J. O'Donnell; P. Mac-
 Nulty; A. Reeves; F. Kerr, V.S. £250 to £350

Inspector for Irish Agricultural Interests in Great Britain, Earl of Carrick £700
Statistics, M. J. Jamieson; O. W. H. Roulston £200 to £400

INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Director of Museum, G. N., Count Plunkett, F.S.A. £600 to £700
Chief Clerk & Second Officer, H. B. White, I.S.O., M.A. £350 to £400
Keepers of Museum, R. F. Scharff, Ph.D.; G. Coffey, B.E.; J. J. Buckley £400 to £500
Librarian, National Library, T. W. Lyster, M.A. £550 to £650
Headmaster, School of Art, J. Ward, A.R.C.A. £600 to £700
Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A. £300 to £550

Royal College of Science.

Professors:—Engineering, (vacant);
Lotany, T. Johnson, D.Sc.; Chemistry, W. N. Hartley, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Dean); Physics, W. Brown, B.Sc.; Geology & Mineralogy, G. A. J. Cole, P.G.S.; Zoology, G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc.; Agriculture, James Wilson, B.Sc.; Mathematics, W. McFadden Orr, M.A., F.R.S. £600 to £700
Lecturers:—Organic Chemistry, A. O'Farrelly, M.A.; Agricultural Chemistry, George Stephenson; Agricultural Biology, David Houston, F.L.S.; Engineering, John Taylor, M.A.; Physics, F. E. Hackett, Ph.D. £350 to £450
Registrar, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A. £300 to £400

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.

Director of Survey, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S. £100
Senior Geologist, S. B. Wilkinson £500 to £600
Geologists, J. R. Kilroe; J. R. Seymour, B.A.; T. Hallissy £120 to £400

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin.

£1,621,921—Administration, £28,030.
Resident Commissioner, William Joseph Myles £1,500
Starkie, LITT. D. each £800
Secretaries, P. E. Lemass, I.S.O.; W. J. Dilworth, M.A. each £800
Accountant, Redmond Naish £820
Chief Inspectors, A. Purser; J. J. Hynes £800
Senior Examiner, Jas. J. Hand £600
Junior Examiner, C. H. Moore £600
Book-keeper, D. Frizell £500

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

The Castle, Dublin.—£122,430.
Chairman, J. S. Gibbons, C.B. £1,200
Vice-Chairman, John Mulhall £1,000
Medical Member, John Fagan, J.P., F.R.C.S.I. £250
Inspector, The MacDermot, D.L. £500 to £600
Secretary, S. H. Douglas, I.S.O. £450 to £550
Controller of Industries, E. Metcalfe, I.S.O. £400 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, J. J. Rafter £350 to £450
Staff Clerk, J. White £300 to £400

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Dublin Castle.—£110,225.
Inspector, John Fagan, J.P., F.R.C.S.I. £600 to £800
Assist. do., C. Graham, M.A. £250 to £350
Senior Clerk, H. O'Dea, LL.B. £250 to £350

INLAND REVENUE. Custom House, Dublin.

Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax, Richard J. Martin £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, B. Collins £600 to £700

Stamps and Taxes.

Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, and Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Joseph Simpson £850 to £1,000
Principal Clerk, Arthur W. Beatty £600 to £700
Senior Clerks, T. F. Lynch (Taxes); J. Givany (Stamps) £450 to £550; H. Ekersley £350 to £450
Minor Staff Officers, W. Abbott; P. Hughes; J. D. Weir, £300 to £400; P. Buckley; P. T. Walsh. £200 to £300

Estate Duty Office, Dublin.

Registrar, Charles J. Wilson £825 to £900
Chief Clerk, Arthur Whewell £725 to £855
Principal Clerk, Thomas J. Maguire £600 to £700
First Assistant do., J. Roche £500
Second Assistant do., T. E. O'Connor £580
1st Class Clerks, J. Quinn; H. H. Grace; J. A. Carroll; A. E. Plunkett; J. Brown £320 to £500

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Custom House, Port of Dublin.

Principal Clerks, L. M. Balfe; W. C. Warner; J. G. Lewis; J. Walshe; J. Keohane £420 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. R. Keeley £320 to £400
Collectors, M. Cussen, R. Hobbins, I.S.O. (Dublin); J. T. Mulqueen, R. W. Wood (Dublin); D. Enright, W. R. Twitchett (Cork); J. Heath (Limerick); Michael Keany, G. S. Stirling (Londonderry); J. Hutchison (Newry); J. Gore (Waterford); J. N. Armstrong (Dundalk); T. Good (Galway); A. H. Woods (Kilkenny) £300 to £800

TREASURY REMEMBRANCE'S OFFICE.

Castle, Dublin.

Treasury Remembrancer and Deputy Paymaster for Ireland, L. J. Hewby £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. Ormsby, D.L. £600 to £700
Clerk, D. Ogden £350 to £500
Examiners, O. Campbell; E. Fahy £180 to £350
Clerk to Treasury Remembrancer, P. J. Walsh.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

Charlemont House, Dublin.

Registrar-Gen., Sir William J. Thompson, M.D. £1,000
Secretary and Assistant Registrar-General, Daniel S. Doyle, LL.B. £600 to £800
Medical Supt. of Statistics, N. M. Falkiner, M.D. £400 to £550
Superintendents, George A. Newnham; James T. Dewar £350 to £500
Insp. of Registration, R. A. Cammack, B.A. £300 to £500

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Sackville Street, Dublin.

Secretary, R. A. Egerton, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk J. Stuttard £600 to £800
Principal Clerks, J. J. Coonan; F. Taylor; W. H. Hancock £440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, S. McCurry; P. J. Keawell, T. B. McDowell; J. Cahalan; J. Booth £315 to £430
Solicitor, E. R. Bate £600 to £900
Medical Officer, H. FitzGibbon, M.D. £750
Accountant, J. MacMahon £600 to £750
Examiner, E. M. Browne £450 to £570
Book-keeper, D. P. Gallagher £450 to £570
Cashier, J. Howard £440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, P. Mackey; H. N. Bowmans; J. P. O'Connor; R. R. Jones; H. J. Knowles; J. S. Plaisted £315 to £430
Contr. Sorting Office, S. G. Forsythe £550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, M. O'Toole £400 to £500

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Headquarters, Dublin Castle—£1,380,918.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, then styled "the Constabulary of Ireland," was formed in 1836 by the consolidation of the "Barony Constables" and the "Peace Preservation Police." The force is armed with rifle, sword, and pistol. Its duties are varied, and military as well as police work has often to be undertaken. In 1867, by Her late Majesty's command, the title of the force was changed from the Constabulary of Ireland to Royal Irish Constabulary, in special recognition of the splendid services rendered in the past, and in particular during the Fenian outbreaks of that year. Officers and men alike have given repeated proofs of conspicuous courage and daring, and of exceptional moderation under the most trying circumstances. Approximate strength of the force 1909-10.—235 Head Constables, 1,688 Sergeants, 382 Acting Sergeants, and 8,180 Constables; total, 10,485.

Inspector-General, Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain,

K.C.B. £1,500 to £1,800

Private Sec., W. G. Moriarty £150

Dep. Insp.-Gen., Sir H. F. Considine, C.B., M.V.O. £1,200

Asst. do., A. Gambell; F. J. Ball £700 to £800

Prin. Staff Officer, Hugh M. Metcalfe £600 to £800

Clk. in Charge of Accnts., J. F. Balfe £600 to £800

Asst. Accountant, W. Campbell £350 to £550

Staff Officers (1st Class Clerks), G. McConkey; W. Kelly; J. Robb, £350 to £500; J. J. Moore

Dep't £300 to £400

Asst. Insp.-Genl. Commandt., H. A. C. Rogers £600

Surgeon, S. T. Gordon, F.R.C.P.I. £400

Counties, &c.

Commr. of Police (Dublin), T. J. Smith, J.P. £600

36 City Inspectors each £350 to £500

195 District Inspectors each £125 to £300

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, The Rt. Hon. Richard

Robert Cherry, K.C., M.P. £5,000

Solicitor-General, Redmond Barry, K.C.,

M.P. £2,000

Chief Crown Solicitor, Sir Patrick Coll, C.B.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Ex-Officio Judges.—The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Lords Justices of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. Hugh

Holmes (and a vacancy) each £4,000

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bt.

£8,000

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Richard E. Meredith

£4,000

Judge, Hon. Dunbar P. Barton £3,500

Land Judge, Rt. Hon. John Ross £3,500

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Ld. Ch. Justice, Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien £5,000

Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles £4,600

Judges, Rt. Hon. William Drennan Andrews

(Probate); Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Moore Johnson, Bt.

(Admiralty); Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson; Rt. Hon.

Dodgson H. Madden; Hon. Walter Boyd (Bank-

rupture); Rt. Hon. William Kenny; Hon. George

Wright; Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd each £3,500

Master, Arthur H. Courtenay, C.B., D.L. £1,500

Registrar & Clerk of the Crown, James O'Brien

£700 to £900

Registrar, H. Vivian Yeo, A.B. £700 to £900

Asst. do., Torlogh O'Brien £500 to £700

Chief Clerk, Edward T. Greene £700

Chief Probate Registrar, H. C. Warren, B.A. £1,100

Assist. Registrar & Sec., J. T. Geoghegan £700

Accountant-Genl. Supreme Court, Luke Teeling.

Chief Registrar, Bankruptcy, W. H. S. Monck £800

Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle £800

Court Registrar, R. G. Darrell £500

Deputy Registrar, H. F. Gibson £500

Senior Clerk, T. Hamilton £337

Official Assignees, J. Arthur Maconchy,

and A. K. McEntire fees

Consolidated Tazings Offices, Master Jehu Mathews;

Master Shapland Morris Tandy; Master Goff.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION. £239,050.

Judicial Commr., Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Wylie

£3,500; Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald £3,000

Commissioners, S. J. Lynch, £2,500; Rt. Hon.

F. S. Wrench, £3,500; Rt. Hon. M. Finucane,

C.S.I.; Rt. Hon. W. F. Bailey, C.B., each £2,000

Secretary, Sir John H. Franks, C.B.

LEADING DUBLIN INSTITUTIONS.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY, Lower Abbey St.—

Pres., Sir Thos. Drew, Professor of Architecture.

Academicians, George C. Ashlin; P. Vincent

Duffy; Alfred Grey; Nathaniel Hill; Nathaniel

Hone; J. Johnstone Inglis; A. Bruce-Joy;

J. M. Kavanagh; Wm. H. Lynn; Bingham

McGuinness; W. M. Mitchell; Howard Pent-

land; S. Catterson Smith (Sec.); Chas. Russell;

Francis S. Walker; Alexander Williams; J.

Butler Yeats; H. C. Tisdall; R. S. Shore;

John Hughes; Henry Allan; H. J. Thaddens;

Oliver Sheppard; N. Blair Browne; J. Doyle

Penrose; Harry Scully; John Lavery; Derm-

ot O'Brien; William Orpen.

Honorary Members, Miss M. Allen; Sir C. A.

Cameron, M.D.; Edward Dowden; H. A. John-

ston; Sir John Leslie, Bart.; W. Booth Pear-

sall; Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A.; Miss S.

Purser; Sir Thornley Stoker, M.D.; Sir Walter

Armstrong; Miss Kathleen Shaw; Sir James

Guthrie, F.R.S.A.; Sir George Reid, R.S.A.

Associates, S. P. Close; John Lawlor; P. H.

Miller; Albert E. Murray; J. B. S. MacIlwaine;

Fred Batchelor; T. Manly Deane; W. J. Leech;

J. J. Shannon; Gerald Festus Kelly.

Keeper and Treasurer, P. Vincent Duffy.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, 19 Dawson Street.—

Pres., F. A. Tietzen, LL.D. Treas., Rev. W. R.

Westropp Roberts, B.D. Sec., J. A. McClelland,

D.Sc., F.R.S. Foreign Sec., E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

Librarian, R. Lloyd Praeger, B.E. Resident

Sec., R. Macalister, LL.D.

COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH LIGHTS, D'Olier St.,

Dublin. Sec., Hubert G. Cook.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, Leinster House, Kildare

Street.—Pres., Rt. Hon. Lord Ardillan, D.L.

Hon. Secs., Richard G. Carden, D.L.; Joseph

McGrath, LL.D. Registrar, Richd. J. Moss, F.C.S.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND, Merrion Square,

DUBLIN.—Director, Sir Walter Armstrong.

Registrar, W. G. Strickland.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.—

Pres., A. J. Horne. Vice-Pres., E. MacDowell

Cosgrave. Regist., James Craig, M.D.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—

Pres., J. Lentaing. Vice-Pres., Robert H.

Woods. Sec. to Council, J. Barton. Curator of

Museum, A. H. White. Registrar, G. F. Blake.

STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES, WITH NAMES OF LIEUTENANTS.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Population.	Extent in Acres.	Rateable Valuation of Property.	*Irish Emigrants.	PoorRate lodged during year ending 31 st Mar.	Number in receipt of Poor Relief on 30 Mar.	LIEUTENANTS AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.
LEINSTER.	1901.	1891.	1900.	1908.	1908.	1908.	
Carlow	37,748	221,295	£169,866	199	£23,052	1,297	Lord Rathdonnell.
Dublin & co. Bo.	448,206	226,821	1,814,393	899	273,553	15,093	Earl of Meath, K.P.
Kildare	63,566	418,496	341,011	240	36,102	1,933	Robert Kennedy.
Kilkenny	79,159	507,254	363,921	286	53,787	2,496	Marquess of Ormonde, K.P.
King's	60,187	493,263	248,216	220	28,585	1,688	Earl of Rosse.
Longford	46,672	257,770	153,281	382	17,022	1,440	Earl of Longford, K.P.
Louth	65,820	201,619	250,210	240	35,290	2,571	Lord Bellew.
Meath	67,497	578,298	552,526	293	45,707	2,282	Col. Nugent T. Everard.
Queen's	57,417	423,853	257,748	205	30,904	1,179	Sir Algernon Coote, Bt.
Westmeath	61,629	434,017	327,755	177	32,720	1,553	Lord Castlemaine.
Wexford	104,104	573,200	390,685	229	50,617	3,204	Viscount Stopford.
Wicklow	60,824	499,822	295,159	177	41,144	1,750	Earl of Carysfort, K.P.
MUNSTER.	1,152,829	4,836,708	5,164,771	3,547	668,483	36,428	
Clare	112,334	768,265	325,839	810	57,490	3,366	Capt. Hector S. Vandeleur.
Cork & co. Boro.	404,611	1,839,921	1,298,852	2,290	198,807	12,753	Earl of Bandon, K.P.
Kerry	165,726	1,159,356	310,616	1,290	74,308	5,006	Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.
Limerick & co. B	146,098	662,973	547,543	784	103,865	5,837	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
Tipperary, N.R.)	160,232	1,048,968	277,211	741	34,295	1,972	
S.R.)			411,758		56,106	3,705	Lord Dunalley.
Waterford & c. B.	87,187	456,198	315,897	508	64,417	3,227	Count de la Poer.
ULSTER.	1,076,188	5,934,681	3,487,716	6,423	589,288	35,866	
Antrim and Belfast co. Bo.)	461,634	711,276	2,247,943	3,265	168,253	8,220	Sir F. E. W. Macnaghten, Bt.
Armagh	125,392	313,036	441,573	558	49,338	1,323	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Cavan	97,541	467,015	279,137	689	25,417	1,641	Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Donegal	173,722	1,190,268	312,902	933	61,938	1,398	Rt. Hon. Thomas Lough, M.P.
Down	289,525	611,927	834,030	871	100,624	3,146	Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
Fermanagh	65,430	417,665	242,406	301	26,273	671	Marq. of Londonderry, K.G.
Londonderry & co. Boro	144,404	513,388	436,136	591	53,019	1,370	Earl of Erne, K.P.
Monaghan	74,611	318,806	276,041	374	30,636	1,043	John Cooke.
Tyrone	150,567	778,943	464,394	827	69,121	2,169	Earl of Leitrim.
CONNAUGHT	1,582,826	5,322,334	5,534,502	8,409	584,019	20,981	Lord Rossmore.
Galway	192,549	1,502,362	482,249	1,420	70,734	3,768	Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.
Leitrim	69,343	376,510	138,605	554	26,837	941	
Mayo	199,166	1,318,130	322,892	1,748	53,972	7,938	Lord Clonbrock, K.P.
Roscommon	101,791	585,407	301,926	583	25,466	1,705	Lord Harlech.
Sligo	84,083	451,815	215,112	611	28,727	1,653	Earl of Lucan, K.P.
	646,932	4,234,224	1,460,784	4,916	215,739	16,005	Rt. Hon. The O'Connor Don.
Total, IRELAND	4,458,775	20,327,947	15,467,773	23,295	2,057,529	109,280	Maj. Charles Kean O'Hara.

* Total of *Irish* Emigrants, 1st May, 1851, to 31st Dec., 1908, 4,126,300; total of *all* Emigrants, 4,174,212.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptions		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Alexandra	1892	135, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin ..	350	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy	Social.
Automobile of Ireland	1901	Dawson Street, Dublin	670	5 Gs.	3s.6d.	H. S. Chaytor	
County	1813	George Street, Limerick	120	£20	£20	G. E. Farmer	Social.
County	1813	Waterford	49 Gs.	£20	5 Gs.	W. Gallury	Social.
County of Cork	1828	South Mall, Cork	245	£20	20	R. H. Leslie	Social.
Dublin Uni- versity	1850	27, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin ..	500	10s 15	6 Gs.	Capt. C. Kendal Greene	Graduates
Hibernian	1680	122, Grafton Street, Dublin ..	80	10 Gs.	2 Gs.	B. Mullen	Social.
Hibernian U.S. Kildare Street.	1832	St. Stephen's Gn., N., Dublin	500	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	Major P. J. L. Tottenham	The Services.
Kildare Street.	1768	Kildare Street, Dublin	750	£32	£20	D. Henry, J. Bailey, J.P.,	Social.
Leinster	1845	29, Clare Street, Dublin	220	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	E. Macginnis, M.D., J.P. (Hon.)	Social.
Sackville St.	1704	Upper Sackville St., Dublin ..	200	£10	£20	G. B. Cleugh	
Stephen's Green	1849	St. Stephen's Gn., N., Dublin ..	300	5 Gs.	£7	T. J. Duncan	Social.
Uster	1843	Castle Place, Belfast	340	25 Gs.	25 Gs.	E. W. Montgomery ..	Ind. In.
Uster Reform.	1835	Royal Avenue, Belfast	400	20s 6G	5s.3 G.	W. B. Brown	Pol. & Social.
Union	1837	Donegal Place, Belfast	200	25 Gs.	5 Gs.	C. W. Henderson	Social.

THE ISLE OF MAN AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

ISLE OF MAN (MONA).

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ}3'-54^{\circ}25'N$. and long. $4^{\circ}18'-4^{\circ}47'W$., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 34 miles long, and from 10 to 12 broad, containing an area of 445.325 acres, with a population of 55,598. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western Isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1736 James, 10th Earl of Derby, died without issue male; the earldom went to his next male heir, but the sovereignty of the island went, with the Barony of Strange, to his half-general, James, Duke of Athole, on whose death the island descended to his daughter Charlotte, from whom, in 1765, Parliament purchased the sovereignty for £70,000. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende, and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. About 50 miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram roads. The natives of this island belong to a mingled race of Celts and Norwegians, and the language, in which the Celtic element is predominant, is known as the Manx.

Man is governed by an Independent Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL: Douglas, pop. 19,223 (Castletown, pop. 1,963, is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel, pop. 3,306, and Ramsey, pop. 4,729.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue ...	£87,322	£87,382	£83,186
Public expenditure	76,157	76,157	76,637
Public debt	223,931	223,931	215,731

Lieutenant-Governor, The Lord Raglan, C.B. (with house)	£1,800
Clerk of the Rolls, Thomas Kneen	1,000
First Deemster, S. Stevenson Moore	1,000
Second Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow	1,000
Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring	1,000
Receiver-General, J. T. Cowell	230
Clerk to Council, A. B. Herbert-Story	500
Speaker, House of Keys, A. W. Moore, C.V.O.	unp.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

comprise the bailiwicks of Jersey (including the Minquiers and Ecréhou Rocks) and Guernsey (in the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of Alderney, Sark, and Herm), situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances of from ten to thirty miles. They are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. The area altogether is about 73 square miles; and the population in 1901 was 95,841—Jersey, 52,796, Guernsey, with Herm and Jèton, 40,328, Alderney, 2,054, and Sark, 506. The land under cultivation in Jersey amounted in 1909 to 43,740 vergées (2½ vergées = 1 acre), and in Guernsey (1904) 11,071 acres, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and wheat, and in Guernsey green crops and oats. There were 2,385 horses, 12,205 cattle, 179 sheep, and 5,774 pigs in Jersey in 1909; in Guernsey (1904), 1,439 horses, 6,528 cattle, 209 sheep, and 5,099 pigs. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents His Majesty. French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the legislative assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre, on the east coast.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1908...£1,521,912
Exports to United Kingdom, 1908.....1,599,566

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1908, £80,711; Expenditure, £88,764
Public debt, 1908.....313,720
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Hugh Sutlej Gough, C.B., C.M.G.£1,700
Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland.
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-Gen., Adolphius Hilgrove Turner, M.A.
Viscount, Reginald Raoul Lempière,
Solicitor-Gen., Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.
Receiver-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Revenue, 1908, £60,127; Expenditure, £46,397
Public debt, 1908.....228,465
Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Robert Auld, C.B.£1,700
Government Sec., Col. W. Bell, C.B.
Bailiff, William Carey.
Dean, Very Rev. Thomas Bell, M.A.
Attorney-General, Edward C. Ozanne.
Solicitor-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Receiver-General, Alfred Henry Collings... 300
Supt. of Education, J. A. Munday.

Judge (Alderney), Nicholas Barbenson.
Attorney-General, W. J. Picot.
Receiver, W. Gautvain.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them; and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1201, was changed to Mayor; is the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality, four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and modern cases occur with Alderman Wood, 1815, 1816; Sir John Key, 1830, 1831; Alderman Cubitt, 1860, 1861; and Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, 1883, 1885. The title of Lord Mayor is said to have been first bestowed in 1354 on Sir Thomas Legge, by Edward III.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life.

The Common Council was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folk-mote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. Sheriffs (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas, on which day the Lord Mayor is elected. He is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the Lord Mayor's Show. The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time 2 Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circa* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

Lord Mayor, 1909-10. £10,000.

		Ald. Shff. Mayor.		
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Knill, Bart.	..... { Bridge.....			
Private Sec. Sir Wm. Jameson Soulsby, Kt., C.B., C.I.E.	..... { Mansion House, E.C. } ...	1897	1903	1909
<i>Aldermen.</i> <i>Ward.</i> <i>Address.</i>				
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt. <i>Cripplegate</i>	41 Hill Street, Mayfair, W....	1874	1875	1882
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart.	<i>Bridge Without</i> ...31 Lombard Street, E.C.	1883	1882	1890
Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	<i>Lime Street</i>	1888	1892	1895
Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, Bt., G.C.I.E. <i>Farringdon Wn.</i> ..	52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	1888	1884	1896
Sir Horatio D. Davies, K.C.M.G.	<i>Bishopsgate</i>	1889	1887	1897
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bt.	<i>Bassishaw</i>	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bt.	<i>Portoken</i>	1891	1894	1902
Sir James Thomson Ritchie, Bt. <i>Tower</i>	6 Lime Street, E.C.	1891	1896	1903
Sir John Pound, Bt.	<i>Aldgate</i>	1892	1895	1904
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bt. <i>Cordwainer</i>	42 Cannon Street, E.C.	1892	1900	1905
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt. <i>Farringdon Without</i> ..	68 & 70 Ludgate Hill, E.C.	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bt.	<i>Coleman Street</i>	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt. <i>Dougate</i>	3 Suffolk Lane, E.C.	1895	1902	1908

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Sir Thomas Vezey Strong, Kt.	<i>Queenhithe</i>	1897	1904	.....
Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, Kt., M.D. <i>Langbourn</i>	136 Feuchurch Street, E.C.	1898	1906	.....
Sir David Burnett, Kt.	<i>Candlewick</i>	1902	1907	.....
Sir Francis Stanhope Hanson, Kt. <i>Billingsgate</i>	47 Botolph Lane, E.C.	1905	1908	.....
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Kt. <i>Castle Baynard</i> ..	159 Queen Victoria St., E.C.	1907	1905	.....
Charles Johnston	<i>Aldersgate</i>	1907	.....	.....
Sir Charles Choers Wakefield, Kt. <i>Bread Street</i>	27 Cannon Street, E.C.	1908	1907	.....
Sir William Henry Dunn, Kt. <i>Cheap</i>	11 St. Helen's Place, E.C.	1909	1906	.....
Charles Augustin Hanson	<i>Broad Street</i>	1909	.....	.....
Sir Geo. Joseph Woodman, Kt. <i>Walbrook</i>	27 Old Jewry, E.C.	1909	1905	.....
Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt.	<i>Vintry</i>	1909	1901	.....
Edward Ernest Cooper	<i>Cornhill</i>	1909	.....	.....

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London, James Roll, 3 Adelaide Place, London Bridge, E.C.; and Ralph Slazenger, 10 Ducksfoot Lane, E.C.
Under-Sheriffs, J. D. Langton, 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.; and W. J. B. Tippetts, 11 Maiden Lane, E.C.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21); meets at Guildhall on alternate Thursdays at 1 p.m. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor presides. The Chairmen of the various Committees of the Corporation of London for the year 1909 are distinguished by numbers in the following list, viz.:—(1) The City Lands Committee, whose Chairman is unofficially designated "Chief Commoner"; (2) Bridge House Estates; (3) Coal and Corn and Finance; (4) Improvements and Finance; (5) Streets; (6) Sanitary; (7) Central Markets; (8) Cattle Markets; (9) Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets; (10) Police; (11) Port of London Sanitary; (12) County Purposes; (13) Library; (14) City of London Schools; (15) Orphan School; (16) Music; (17) General Purposes; (18) Officers and Clerks; (19) Law and City Courts; (20) Gresham; (21) Epping Forest; (22) West Ham Park; (23) Accounts; (24) City of London Asylum; (25) Special (Port of London); (26) Elementary Education; (27) Special; (28) Distress; (29) Overseers; (30) Assessment.

ALDERSGATE.—*Ald.* C. Johnston; *Dep.* J. W. Goodinge; *Dep.* T. H. Ellis; R. Smyth, D. Haydon (9), T. M. Janes, R. Green, R. N. Stollery, G. L. Wild.

ALDGATE.—*Ald.* Sir J. Pound, Bart.; *Dep.* (vacant); C. Barham, J. L. Pound (17), G. Hayson, G. C. H. Jennings, T. Ellis, F. G. Mellows, H. E. Sparks.

BASSISHAW.—*Ald.* Sir A. J. Newton, Bart. (10); *Dep.* J. B. Pittman; H. E. Preen, W. J. W. Beard, C. Hayden.

BILLINGSGATE.—*Ald.* Sir F. S. Hanson; *Dep.* J. L. Sayer; T. H. Miller, E. Seaman, E. Ansted, H. W. Russell, H. Bird (29), S. W. Morris, J. G. Howell (12).

BISHOPSGATE.—*Ald.* Sir H. D. Davies, K.C.M.G.; *Dep.* A. Wagstaff; *Dep.* D. Greenaway; G. Taylor, E. F. Fitch, W. Bull, J. Tollworthy, C. J. Thomas, E. Ardley, J. S. Robinson, L. Bamberger, T. Robinson, T. Freeman, J. Elkan, C. Farris.

BREAD STREET.—*Ald.* Sir C. C. Wakefield; *Dep.* S. D. Coates (20); G. H. Steinberg, A. B. Smith, P. Alliston, W. de Solincourt, S. A. Worskett, C. C. Hodges, E. R. Hitchins.

BRIDGE.—*Ald.* Sir J. Knill, Bart.; *Dep.* W. G. Barnes; W. H. Williamson (25), A. W. Timbrell, W. Hacker, T. H. Deighton, J. Roll, F. D. Bowles, J. P., H. P. Squire.

BROAD STREET.—*Ald.* C. A. Hanson; *Dep.* J. S. Thompson; W. P. Neal, C. Hartridge, R. Davies, L. G. Marcus, W. H. Brown, W. W. Hale, S. H. M. Killick.

CANDLEWICK.—*Ald.* Sir D. Burnett; *Dep.* C. G. Algar (2), C. Game, W. Dennis, G. E. Ellis, E. H. Lamb, C.M.G., M.P., J. P., A. Gill.

CASTLE BAYNARD.—*Ald.* Sir T. V. Bowater; *Dep.* A. B. Hudson; J. R. Brough (13), T. B. Callard, J. Wynn, Rev. P. Clement-Smith, M.A., J. L. Evans, E. S. Jacob, W. W. Jaggard.

CHEAP.—*Ald.* Sir W. H. Dunn; *Dep.* S. Parnwell; J. Tickle, A. W. Read, E. J. Anning, W. H. Thomas, J. R. Pakeman, Col. J. W. Benington, L. A. Newton.

COLEMAN STREET.—*Ald.* Sir J. C. Bell, Bart.; *Dep.* F. G. Painter; H. S. Dove, F. Brinsley Harper (23), W. Camden, J. Gunton, F.R.I.B.A., F. Walker, L. Taylor, G. Billings.

CORDWAINER.—*Ald.* Sir W. V. Morgan, Bart.; *Dep.* G. Edwards; J. F. Bennet, H. F. Hepburn, E. Hughes, C. P. Whiteley (4), F. Dean.

CORNHILL.—*Ald.* E. E. Cooper; *Dep.* M. Wilkinson; H. A. Summers, C. E. Atkins, M. R. Sewill (15), T. Goldney, J. Stophor (5).

CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN.—*Ald.* Sir H. E. Knight; *Dep.* Sir R. H. Rogers; Sir R. Stapley, J. P., G. Briggs (3), W. Oatley, A. Tillie, T. H. Wye, A. E. Palmer, T. F. Rider.

CRIPPLEGATE WITHOUT.—*Ald.* Sir H. E. Knight; *Dep.* Sir J. J. Baddeley, J. P.; A. Double, G. T. S. Tranter, J. Westerber, J. Lake, R. Dyas (19), B. T. Swinstead (23), L. B. Peters.

DOWGATE.—*Ald.* Sir G. W. Truscott, Bt. (24); *Dep.* J. D. Matthews, F.R.I.B.A. (21); R. Slazenger, G. J. Berridge, E. H. Haywood, G. G. Stanham, A. T. Snell.

FARRINGTON WITHIN.—*Ald.* Sir G. F. Faudel-Phillips, Bart., G.C.I.E.; *Dep.* C. J. Cuthbertson (21); *Dep.* J. L. Grossmith; Sir T. H. Brooke-Hitching, W. H. Pitman (1), R. Peachy, D. G. Collins, J. B. Wild, T. Crawford, S. J. Sandle, C. W. Whitaker, M.A. (7), H. G. W. Brinsley, H. H. Wells, H. J. Dorée, B. F. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.

FARRINGTON WITHOUT.—*Ald.* Sir W. P. Treloar, Bart.; *Dep.* B. Turner; *Dep.* A. C. Morton, M.P.; T. A. Woodbridge, J. H. Lile, J. P., W. H. Key (26), N. Portesque, J. P., A. L. Bower, S. Alderton, C. Hentschel, G. Lavington (22), F. Link, J. P., A. Jerrold-Nathan, C. Wilkinson, H. Shirreff, T. Darrington, W. Reid.

LANGBOURN.—*Ald.* Sir T. B. Crosby, M.D.; *Dep.* C. T. Harris, J. P.; W. H. Liversidge, J. Cloudsley, J. P., J. Layton, W. M. Cross, J. W. Donohue, L.C.C., Sir J. J. Runtz, J. P., H. D. Kimber, M.A.

LIME STREET.—*Ald.* Sir W. Wilkin, K.C.M.G.; *Dep.* J. K. Brown; H. D. Singer, A. Moore, T. N. Lyons.

PORTOKEN.—*Ald.* Sir M. Samuel, Bart.; *Dep.* L. M. Myers; J. Harris, J. P., A. H. Barber, J. P., B. Aarons, J. J. Redding, G. Fraenkel, A. J. Hollington, J. P., T. D. Metcalfe.

QUEENHITHE.—*Ald.* Sir T. V. Strong (27 and 30); *Dep.* W. R. Pryke; E. E. Bond, T. Pimm, S. Pollitzer (11), A. Todd, T. H. Platt.

TOWER.—*Ald.* Sir J. T. Ritchie, Bart.; *Dep.* H. H. Heath, J. P.; J. Perkins, T. Adams, F. Farnan, R. G. Hall, C. E. Smith, W. W. Green, Maj. J. Humphrey.

VINTRY.—*Ald.* Sir H. B. Marshall; *Dep.* M. Wallace, J. P. (14); Col. V. Dunfee, S. Spencer, F. G. Dray, W. J. B. Tippetts, A. Monckton.

WALBROOK.—*Ald.* Sir G. Woodman (30); *Dep.* G. H. Heilbuth (16); C. F. J. Jennings (8), E. H. Green (18), H. P. Monckton (6), W. P. King, C. G. Kekewich.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect.		Elect.
Recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C.	£4,000 1900	Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, R. E. Montague, M.A.	£500 1890
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Dimsdale, B.C., K.C.V.O.	£3,000 1902	Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss A. E. Blagrove	£300 1894
Town Clerk, James Bell	£2,500 1902	Reg. of Mayor's Court, David Harrison	£850 1900
Common Sergeant, Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C.	£3,000 1900	Sword-Bearer, Lt.-Col. John C. Ker-Fox, M.A.	£400 1907
Judges of City of London Court (and other offices), Lumley Smith, K.C.	£2,500 1901	Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. J. T. Kearns	£300 1907
J. A. Renton, LL.D., K.C.	£2,000 1901	Librarian, Bernard Kettle	£600 1909
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Frank Stather Jackson	£1,500 1900	Director, Art Gallery, A. G. Temple, F.S.A.	£500 1886
Commissioner of Police, Capt. J. W. Nott Bower	£1,250 1902	Medical Officer Port of London, Herbert Williams, M.D.	£800 1901
Comptroller, Edgar Alexander Baylis	£2,000 1898	Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Douglas	£1,150 1887
Remembrancer, Adrian D. W. Pollock	£2,000 1903	Assistant, J. G. Trotter	£650 1827
Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford	£2,500 1885	Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill	£1,000 1887
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, S.A.	£1,300 1905	Assistant, S. Richards	£600 1888
Medical Officer, City of London, Wm. Collingridge, M.D., M.A., LL.M.	£1,250 1901	Registrar City of London Court, James Anstey Wild	£1,700 1889
Coroner for London (Southwark and Southwark) (£126 190. 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A., J.P. (Golden Lane, E.C.)	£1,375 19 4 1901	Asst. to do., E. B. Tattershall	£800 1896
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 7 0 1900	High Bailiff of do., J. E. Sly	£600 1892
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read	£300 1895	Keeper of the Guildhall, A. J. Glasspool	£350 1908
Surgeon, Sydney Perks, F.R.C.S.	£1,000 1905	Marshal, Alfred E. Wood	£300 1907
Engineer, Frank Sumner, M.I.C.E.	£1,000 1905	Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., H. Montague Bates	£1 800
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, M.D.	£1,000 1905	Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. A. Pickering	£1,000 1893
and Master, F. W. Hill, M.A.	£600 1890	Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, H. C. Overall	£1,000 1900

*The City's Estate, 1908.

NET RECEIPTS.	£	£
Estates revenue		179,714
Markets, viz. :—		
London Central	36,064	
Leadenhall	626	
Billingsgate	7,934	
	£45,524	
Less Metropolitan Cattle	£6,062	
„ Spitalfields	1,368	
„ Shadwell	2,438	
	£3,868	35,655
Office of Chamberlain (Excess of Income)		5,201
		£220,570

* The above is abstracted from the 27th, "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1533 to 1908. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1853 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, temp. Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The extract is from the 24th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1894 to 1907. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, and the 14th December, 1905, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

NET EXPENDITURE.	£
To Magistracy	51,602
Criminal Justice	11,768
Civil Government	33,842
Port of London Sanitary Act	9,299
Open Spaces	13,456
Guildhall Library, Museum, &c.	8,532
Guildhall School of Music	1,521
City of London School	6,221
City of London School for Girls	1,059
Freemen's Orphan School	4,777
Sundries	1,799
Committee Allowances	2,497
To Officers' Establishments	13,094
Expenses of Bond Issues	2,499
Pensions not allocated	3,836
Charitable Donations	5,965
Other Public Donations	383
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500
Expenses of Honours conferred	342
Receptions, &c.	3,944
(The French President, £1,919; T.M. The King and Queen of Sweden, £1,909)	
To London Almshouses	2,527
Expenses of Bills in Parliament	1,027
Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000
Loss on Realisation	83
Interest on Asylum Loan	260
Balance carried to General Balance Account	24,192
Total	£220,570

Offices, Spring Gardens, S.W.—Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, S.W.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Saturday 9.30 to 1).—Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

The next triennial election takes place in March, 1920.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 122 square miles, with boundaries coterminous with those of the area over which, prior to 1889, the Metropolitan Board of Works exercised jurisdiction under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, except that under the London Government Act, 1899, there was some rearrangement of the county boundaries, the principal being that Penge was taken out of and South Hornsey was added to London.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county, and was not much affected by the Act. The County of the City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 19 aldermen, and 128 councillors, together 138, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman (as at present), 137. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and 10 or 9 retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and will all retire in March, 1920, the seventh council having been elected in March, 1907. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office. The first meeting of the London County Council was held on the 21st March, 1889, under the presidency of Lord Rosebery.

In the present Council the Municipal Reform Party have for the first time a large majority, previous Councils having been strongly Progressive.

The powers, duties, and liabilities of the Council include the following: *First*, those formerly belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works in connection with the raising and loaning of money, and the sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; main drainage, and the sanctioning of local sewers; fire brigade; parks and open spaces; works for prevention of floods by the Thames; Thames crossings (bridges, tunnels, and ferry); street improvements; controlling the width of new streets, the building line, and the naming and numbering of streets; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; structure of theatres and music-halls; artisans' dwellings; cattle diseases; explosive substances and petroleum storage; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; tramways, &c. *Secondly*, those transferred from former county justices in connection with the granting of music and dancing licences; provision of asylums for pauper lunatics, and of reformatory and industrial schools, the duties with regard to the latter, however, being now discharged by the Council under its powers as Education authority; testing weights and measures; county buildings; coroners; and other minor matters. *Thirdly*, powers transferred from various authorities with regard to highways; licensing of houses or places for the performance of stage-plays beyond the limits of the Lord Chamberlain's authority; licensing of slaughter-

houses and of cow-houses; and the supervision of common lodging-houses. *Fourthly*, new powers with respect to registration of electors; public health; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; suppression of nuisances; regulation of overhead wires; the administration of the Shop Hours and Shop Seats Acts, the Employment of Children Act, and the Midwives Act; reformatories for inebriates; the registration of motor cars; and the collection of duties on dog and establishment and certain other licences. Under the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council became the authority for all public education in the county, both elementary and higher. As the central representative body in London, the Council also interests itself in the thousand and one things affecting the welfare of the people of London as a whole, and has delegates on the Metropolitan Water Board and numerous other boards, charities, &c.

The Council entrusts many of its duties to committees, who not only administer most of the executive duties which fall upon the Council, but also prepare and submit for the consideration of the Council schemes and proposals. The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a gross debt, according to the latest returns, of about £82,165,000, a Sinking Fund of £31,517,000, and an annual expenditure, including loans advanced to other bodies, of about fifteen millions, of which five and a half millions are expended on education. The Council has recently revised its standing orders relating to expenditure with a view to strengthening its control. The Asylums Committee have special powers under the Lunacy Acts, and manage Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Banstead, Canehill, Claybury, Bexley, and Horton Asylums. On the Horton estate a working colony for epileptic patients has been established. Accommodation is provided in the London County asylums for over 19,200 patients. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The total accommodation provided by the Council up to 31st March, 1909, comprised 1,768 cottages, 6,428 tenements in block dwellings, and 1,845 cubicles in three lodging houses. The total capital outlay was £2,674,209. It is the aim of the Council to make its working-class dwellings self-supporting, and in this, taking all the dwellings as a whole, it has succeeded, but there is a charge on the rates in respect of estates in course of development.

The Improvements Committee are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction and maintenance of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The largest improvements carried out in recent years are the new street between Holborn and the Strand, now known as Kingsway and Aldwych, which was opened by H.M. the King on 28th October, 1905; a new

tunnel under the Thames, connecting the districts of Rotherhithe and Shadwell, opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on 12th June, 1908; and an extensive improvement at Westminster, including a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge. This improvement is nearing completion, and the committee have in hand several smaller improvements.

The Fire Brigade, directed by the Fire Brigade Committee, has been much increased since the Council came into existence: the authorised staff now numbers over 1,350 men; several new stations are being built, while old stations are being improved and enlarged, and the equipment improved by the addition of motor appliances. Perhaps the most popular work of the Council is that connected with its parks and open spaces. Amongst the latest additions to these open spaces in and around London are Marble Hill, Twickenham (to preserve the view from Richmond Hill), Avery Hill, Eltham, Hainault Forest, Essex, Springfield Park, Clapton, and Ruskin Park, Denmark Hill. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of parks and open spaces (over 5,000 acres) is about £140,000.

The disposal of sewage is the work of the Main Drainage Committee. The metropolitan main drainage system covers about 140 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 290 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, ten pumping stations and two sewage precipitation stations. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, the harmless effluent being allowed to flow into the river, while the sludge is taken out to sea. The total quantity of sewage treated at the outfalls in the course of a year amounts to about 100,000 million gallons. A comprehensive scheme for enlarging the main drainage system was adopted by the Council in 1900, and this was supplemented in 1904 by a scheme of extensive flood relief works. These works are already well in hand. The total capital outlay on main drainage up to 31st March, 1909, was £11,110,388.

In previous Almanack particulars have been given of the purchase by the Council of the most important tramway systems within the county. The Council is now in possession of all the tramways in London with the exception of a few miles of lines in the north-west. On 31st March, 1909, the system extended over 127½ street miles, being 85½ miles of electric lines (mostly underground conduit) and 42 miles of horse lines. The latter are being rapidly reconstructed for electric traction. Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on 31st March last, to £9,483,562, and the debt outstanding to £8,043,129. A report recently presented to the Council on the results of the year 1908-9 showed gross receipts of £1,847,459, a surplus on working of £445,762 (surplus on electric lines £675,965, less deficiency on horse lines £30,203), and a net surplus, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, of £107,579, which was carried to the renewals fund. 39,119,472 car-miles were run and 412,913,841 passengers were carried during the year. This department of the Council's work is directed by the Highways Committee.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-

eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members. Names of these members will be found under the Alphabetical List of Councillors. The Council is responsible for the education of about 730,000 children in elementary schools, and is doing much to improve the supply of secondary and technical education in London and the provision of training colleges for teachers. The estimates of expenditure on rate account for education for the year 1909-10 amount to £5,623,153, of which £4,634,408 is for elementary and £988,745 is for higher education, which now includes evening schools as well as secondary schools, training colleges, polytechnics, and technical institutes. The charge falling on the rates, after deducting grants and other receipts in aid, is £3,675,694, necessitating a rate of 2s. 7½d. in the pound—an increase of ¾d. in the pound upon the rate for 1908-9.

In 1908 the Council decided to discontinue the service of steamboats on the river Thames which the previous Council had established under an Act obtained in 1904, and all the boats have now been sold. The Council also resolved, on 28th July, 1908, to close the Works Department, which had been in existence since 1852, and was created for the purpose of executing works by direct employment of labour. Both these questions were much to the fore at the last election.

The Local Pensions Committee, appointed under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, is composed of twenty-one members of the Council and twelve persons appointed by the Council.

The expenditure of the Council is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, and current income raised in a county rate. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. The capital disbursements for the year ended 31st March, 1909, amounted in round figures to £2,391,000, including improvements (streets, bridges, and tunnels), £305,000; housing of the working classes, £81,000; main drainage, £364,000; fire brigade, £22,000; parks and open spaces, £31,000; lunatic asylums, £63,000; tramways, £1,069,000; new county hall, £58,000; and education, £383,000. The maintenance of these works and services, the sinking fund to pay off debt, and the interest on the debt, together with all recurring disbursements of every kind, are paid out of rates, or, in the case of tramways and working-class dwellings, out of receipts. Some idea of the nature and amount of the expenditure on rate account will be gathered from the statement on the next page.

During the year 1909 the Council made a further issue of £2,250,000 London County Consolidated Stock, carrying interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., the Stock being issued at £102 per £100 of stock. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years. The total Stock now outstanding amounts to rather more than £74,000,000.

The rating for the year 1909-10 amounts to 2s. 10½d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 2½d. in the pound, together 2s. 13½d. This includes 2s. 7½d. for education. The assessable value of the County of London on 6th April, 1909, was £44,666,652.

—a *id.* rate over the whole county producing £186,111.

The following is a summary of the estimates of the amount to be raised by county rate for the year to 31st March, 1910, prepared at the

beginning of the year. These figures do not include the receipts and expenses on account of the revenue-producing undertakings (tramways, working-class dwellings, &c.):—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	
1. ESTIMATED BALANCES on 1 April, 1909	£967,740	1. DEBT:—Redemption ... £1,517,656	
2. RECEIPTS in aid of expenditure:—		Dividends on Stock (less tax)	2,157,500
Exchequer Contribution £533,541		Interest on sundry liabilities	105,841
Government Grants in aid of Education	1,515,663	Income Tax	50,028
Interest on Loans advanced to Local Authorities, &c.	536,065	Management of stock, &c.	74,110
Rents	144,485		£3,905,135
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	283,282	2. GRANTS:—To Guardians for indoor paupers ...	£327,131
	3,043,036	To Guardians and others out of the Exchequer contribution	303,117
3. CONTRIBUTIONS from Revenue-producing undertakings for interest and repayment of debt chargeable thereto (Tramways, Working-class Dwellings, &c.)	695,943	Registration of Electors	15,665
4. TRANSFER from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates—		3. PENSIONS (including Superannuation and Provident Fund)	645,913
Parks Boating	2,000	4. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (not charged to particular services) ...	75,665
5. GRANT from Local Taxation Account under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896	1,633	5. JUDICIAL EXPENSES	232,045
6. COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS required to be raised:—		6. SERVICES:—	52,515
General County—		Main Drainage	£295,650
For purposes other than Education (1s. 2½d.) £2,698,610		Fire Brigade	203,575
For Education (1s. 7½d.) 3,675,694		Parks and Open Spaces	140,715
	5,374,304	Bridges Tunnels and Ferry	49,925
Special County (2½d.)	407,942	Embankments	14,940
	6,782,250	Pauper Lunatics	78,870
		Inebriates Acts	14,045
[Total rate, 3s. 0¾d.]		Coroners	30,925
		Weights and Measures	14,830
		Gas-meter & Gas Testing	13,785
		Building Acts	25,895
		Diseases of Animals Acts	19,200
		Miscellaneous	63,060
		Education—	£ 1,025,475
		Elementary	4,634,408
		Higher	988,745
			5,623,153
		Less debt charges included in Head 1.	785,711
			4,837,442
		Steamboats ...	35,415
		Less debt charges (Head 1) ...	20,610
			14,805
		Works Dept. ...	17,128
		Less debt charges (Head 1) ...	5,028
			12,100
			5,889,822
		7. PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES, Inquiries, Rating Appeals, &c.	22,675
		8. TRANSFERS to revenue-producing undertakings towards estimated deficiencies (working-class dwellings)	6,214
		Total Expenditure	10,829,984
		9. ESTIMATED BALANCES on 31 March, 1910	652,623
	£11,482,607		£11,482,607

THE SEVENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

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Elected 2nd March, 1907, for three years.

Chairman Sir Melvill Beachcroft, J.P., South Paddington.
Vice-Chairman Edward White, J.P., Alderman.
Deputy Chairman Edward Smith, J.P., North-East Bethnal Green.

* * In the following list the figures after each division represent the number of voters on the Register in 1907; the figures after the names represent the votes polled at the General (or subsequent bye-) Election. The names of members are in *italics*, and members of the last Council have an asterisk * prefixed to their names; † denotes an Alderman of the late Council, and ‡ a change of constituency.

BATTERSEA, 22,914		DEPTFORD, 21,549		HAMPSTEAD, 15,012	
*William Davies, P.	7,350	*Sidney Webb, P.	6,185	W. Reynolds, M.R.	5,508
A. Shirley Benn, M.R. ...	7,217	Robert C. Phillimore, P.	6,083	(Bye-election 24 October, 1908.)	
E. Evans, M.R.	6,691	H. G. Wells, M.R.	5,979	Andrew Thos. Taylor, M.R.	
J. West, P.	6,669	W. F. Barrett, M.R.	5,899	(Vice J. T. Taylor, deceased.)	
W. H. Humphreys, Soc.	489	R. R. Fairbairn, Lab. ...	182		
J. Fitzgerald, Soc.	98				
H. Jansen-Neumann, Soc.	42	DULWICH, 16,854		HOLBORN, 12,396	
BERMONDSEY, 15,643		Hy. Cubitt Goach, M.P., M.R.	6,689	E. E. Wild, M.R.	4,524
*A. Satter, M.D., P.	4,197	F. Hall, M.R.	6,641	Hon. Henry Lygon, B.A.,	
*Arthur A. Allen, M.P., P.	4,195	*G. A. Hardy, M.P., P.	5,020	M.R.	4,030
J. F. Vesey Fitzgerald,		A. Cohn, P.	4,844	H. Drysdale Woodcock,	
M.R.	3,474	FINSBURY (Central), 9,733		P.	1,629
J. K. Foster, M.R.	3,389	*Capt. Hon. F. Hemphill, P.	2,306		
BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 11,027		*A. B. Russell, F.C.A., P.	2,791	HOXTON, 12,019	
*Sir E. A. Cornwell, M.P., P.	3,877	*Capt. G. S. C. Swinton,		Dr. J. D. Davies, M.R.	3,272
*Edward Smith, P.	3,776	M.R.	2,508	E. Gray, M.R.	3,226
R. A. Robinson, M.R. ...	1,918	M. Chapman, M.R.	2,507	*Henry Ward, P.	3,112
L. H. Lemon, M.R.	1,907	FINSBURY (East), 6,687		*Graham Wallas, P. ...	3,065
BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 9,708		Lt.-Col. A. C. Earle Welby,			
Rec. Stewart D. Headlam,		Enos Jones, M.R.	2,024	ISLINGTON (East), 15,591	
B.A., P.	2,995	*T. E. Harvey, P.	1,988	C. A. M. Barlow, M.R.	4,430
Percy A. Harris, P.	2,762	F. A. Harrison, P.	1,988	P. E. Pidditch, M.R.	4,402
F. Sebag - Montefiore,		FULHAM, 26,409		E. Smallwood, P.	4,292
M.R.	1,774	*Cyril Cobb, M.R.	3,413	*A. A. Thomas, P.	4,257
F. Brinsley-Harper, C.C.,		E. G. Easton, M.R.	3,301		
M.R.	1,643	W. Lloyd Taylor, P.	4,774	ISLINGTON (North), 15,677	
J. H. Harley, Lab.	512	J. Stephenson, P.	3,139	F. L. Dove, M.R.	4,024
BOW AND BROMLEY, 14,745		T. R. Wall, Soc.	773	C. K. Murchison, M.R. ...	4,797
W. S. M. Knight, M.R. ...	3,285	GREENWICH, 15,687		H. J. Glanville, P.	4,200
H. V. Rove, M.R.	3,212	I. Hamilton Benn, M.R.	6,217	H. G. Chancellor, P.	4,192
*Wm. Wallace Bruce, P.	3,019	Lord Alexander Thynne,		J. C. Clutterbuck, Ind.	364
*Benjamin Cooper, P.	3,019	M.R.	5,991	ISLINGTON (South), 11,602	
A. A. Watts, Soc.	786	D. McCall, P.	3,727	*G. Day, P.	2,596
J. Stokes, Soc.	783	Rev. J. Wilson, P.	3,545	*Howell J. Williams, P. ...	2,929
J. S. Bird, Ind.	159	HACKNEY (Central), 12,809		S. Lambert, M.R.	2,217
BRIXTON, 13,921		W. B. Stewart, M.R.	3,722	C. Moffatt, M.R.	2,076
W. Haydon, M.R.	4,997	G. Billings, M.R.	3,659	George S. Elliott, Ind.	854
S. G. Hoare, M.R.	4,928	*W. B. Yates, P.	3,559	E. J. James, Ind.	179
*Lewen Sharp, P.	3,546	A. J. Shephard, P.	3,558		
Lionel Earle, C.M.G., P.	3,525	E. C. Fairchild, Soc.	296	ISLINGTON (West), 10,142	
CAMBERWELL (North), 18,204		F. V. Fisher, Soc.	257	H. J. Clarke, M.R.	3,300
*Reginald Bray, P.	5,449	HACKNEY (North), 16,990		Isidore Salmon, M.R.	3,226
*Henry R. Taylor, P.	5,305	Walter Hy. Key, C.C. M.R.	6,205	A. C. Lambert, P.	2,933
A. Campbell, M.R.	3,545	W. Raymond Greene, M.R.	6,153	R. J. Mundella, P.	2,900
W. Edmonds, M.R.	3,472	*George Lampard, P. ...	4,617		
CHELSEA, 16,802		— Price, P.	4,530	KENNINGTON, 11,824	
T. C. E. Goff, M.R.	5,877	HACKNEY (South), 18,114		*Sir John Benn, M.P., P. ...	3,424
R. C. Norman, M.R.	5,779	T. Chapman, P.	5,225	Rev. E. Denny, P.	3,226
*E. J. Horniman, M.P., P.	3,977	W. A. Casson, P.	5,138	J. F. Budge, M.R.	2,718
*James Jeffery, P.	3,915	C. Winkley, M.R.	3,325	Sir W. H. Porter, Bt., M.R.	2,666
CITY OF LONDON, 25,784		G. Naylor, M.R.	3,285	J. G. Butler, Soc.	281
Ald. Fras. S. Hanson, M.R.	7,603	HAGGERSTON, 10,933		F. Kneel, Soc.	235
N. L. Cohen, M.R.	7,519	*Hon. Rupert Guinness,		KENSINGTON (North), 14,770	
W. H. Pannell, C.C. M.R.	7,484	M.P., M.R.	3,307	D. Davis, M.R.	4,418
*H. Stuart Sankey, M.R. ...	7,451	Hon. Gilbert V. D. John-		Maj. Chas. Skinner, M.R.	4,382
C. R. Buxton, P.	1,768	stone, M.R.	3,121	*H. L. Jephson, P.	3,781
F. Debenham, P.	1,766	*Lord Monkswell, P. ...	3,085	*Walter Pope, P.	3,170
G. S. Warrington, P. ...	1,719	Stephen Gee, P.	3,026	KENSINGTON (South), 14,539	
†W. H. Dickinson, M.P., P.	1,646	HAMMERSMITH, 17,949		*Richd. A. Robinson, M.R.	5,869
CLAPHAM, 28,076		*Jocelyn Brandon, M.R.	5,850	†Dr. E. Baxter Forman,	
Jas. Wm. Donohue, C.C.,		*Edward Collins, M.R.	5,839	J.P., M.R.	5,834
M.R.	10,200	N. Shairp, P.	2,755	V. R. Aronson, P.	788
Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, M.R.	10,158	L. E. Camp, P.	2,709	Hon. Walter James, P. ...	770
A. Glegg, P.	7,320	W. T. Davidson, Lab. ...	897	LAMBETH (North), 8,237	
J. C. Kipling, P.	7,276	J. T. Westcott, Lab.	737	*Frank Briant, P.	2,360
				F. Smith, P.	2,249
				*Jabez Williams, M.R. ...	2,080
				G. Hinds, M.R.	2,077

LEWISHAM, 28,217		PECKHAM, 18,538		ST. PANCRAS (West), 10,943	
Viscount Lewisham, M.R.	11,028	*Thomas Gaultrey, P.	4,659	P. Vosper, M.R.	3,504
A. Pownall, M.R.	10,818	W. L. Dutton, M.R.	4,426	F. Cassel, K.C., M.R.	3,471
*J. W. Cleland, M.P., P.	7,004	D. C. Preston, M.R.	4,379	H. Cohen, P.	2,401
Hon. Neil Primrose, P.	6,893	R. Steven, P.	4,262	J. C. S. Hanham, P.	2,442
— Gee, Lab.	118	W. T. Kelly, Lab.	499	SOUTHWARK (West), 10,726	
LIMEHOUSE, 8,022		POPLAR, 13,263		*Thomas Hunter, P.	2,993
Cyril Jackson, M.R.	2,141	*William Crooks, M.P., P.	3,504	A. Wilson, P.	2,953
J. Lort-Williams, M.R.	2,026	*Sir John McDougall, P.	3,476	J. T. Scriven, M.R.	2,746
*Arthur L. Leon, P.	1,957	T. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S., M.R.		F. Gillett, M.R.	2,649
T. L. Knight, P.	1,935	Col. A. Maude, M.R.	2,778	STEPNEY, 6,584	
MARYLEBONE (East), 9,411		ROTHERTH, 13,199		*A. O. Goodrich, M.R.	2,366
Viscount Duncannon, M.R.	3,612	*Harold J. Glanville, P.	3,693	F. Leverton Harris, M.P., M.R.	2,292
J. Boyton, M.R.	3,562	F. Fremantle, M.R.	3,365	C. S. Stettaner, P.	1,485
Jno. Fletcher Little, M.B., P.	1,446	F. E. Eddis, M.R.	3,259	C. Watson, P.	1,386
F. Gill, P.	467	ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQ., 13,477		STRAND, 10,475	
MARYLEBONE (West), 12,255		Maj.-Gen. Lord Chelyesmore, G.V.O., M.R.	5,445	*Lt.-Col. C. Probyn, M.R.	3,580
Lord Henry Bentinck, M.R.	4,683	*H. J. Greenwood, M.R.	5,375	*Lord Elcho, M.R.	3,558
Earl of Kerry, M.P., M.R.	4,625	Earl of Craven, P.	1,384	S. H. Lamb, P.	903
*John Lewis, P.	2,434	T. E. Morris, P.	1,348	W. H. Howell, P.	895
James Searson, M.D., P.	2,320	ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, 4,751		WALWORTH, 11,046	
MILE END, 6,839		*H. Gosling, P.	1,183	*J. A. Davies, P.	2,823
R. H. Montgomery, M.R.	2,023	P. C. Simmons, M.R.	1,104	*C. Jesson, P.	2,819
E. H. Coumbe, M.R.	2,011	*John Smith, P.	1,035	F. Oldfield, L.R.C.P., M.R.	2,337
R. Vernon Harcourt, P.	1,988	Rev. T. King, R.C.	952	C. Sproule, M.R.	2,235
Rev. T. Warren, P.	1,925	Wm. Robt. Smith, M.D., M.R.	881	J. Clarke, Soc.	187
NEWINGTON (West), 12,483		J. W. Lynch, R.C.	632	WANDSWORTH, 43,269	
*+Evan Spicer, P.	3,778	ST. PANCRAS (East), 12,470		*Sir W. J. Lancaster, M.R.	15,700
*James D. Gilbert, P.	3,759	A. W. Claremont, P.	3,482	*W. Hunt, M.R.	14,535
A. Waddell, M.R.	2,705	Rev. F. Hastings, P.	3,410	F. Kellaway, P.	9,628
H. Jarvis, M.R.	2,700	*Edmund Barnes, M.R.	3,181	WESTMINSTER, 10,664	
NORWICH, 16,273		T. A. Organ, M.R.	3,005	Hon. Wm. Robt. Peel, M.R.	3,419
C. U. Fisher, M.R.	6,585	G. Horn, Soc.	295	*C. Y. Sturge, M.A., M.R.	3,392
F. St. John Morrow, M.R.	6,539	ST. PANCRAS (North), 12,162		W. B. Campbell, P.	1,329
*N. W. Hubbard, P.	4,174	*David S. Waterlow, M.P., P.	3,847	E. Herrin, P.	1,298
*G. Shrubbsall, P.	4,120	*Robert M. Beaton, M.B., P.	3,824	WHITECHAPEL, 5,630	
PADDINGTON (North), 15,664		Capt. Edwin J. King, M.A., M.R.	3,526	*William C. Johnson, P.	1,756
Hon. Walter Guinness, M.P., M.R.	4,711	Lt.-Col. H. A. Pakenham, M.R.	3,501	*H. H. Gordon, Ind.	1,627
J. H. Hunter, M.R.	4,597	ST. PANCRAS (South), 7,972		E. Hodsoil, M.R.	1,211
J. Fairbanks, P.	3,627	George Alexander, M.R.	2,963	C. Wertheimer, M.R.	980
G. C. Maherley, P.	3,453	*P. Goldsmith, M.R.	2,897	— Elkin, Ind. P.	773
PADDINGTON (South), 9,532		Rev. Silvester Horne, P.	1,613	WOOLWICH, 22,830	
*Sir Melvill Beachcroft, M.R.	3,763	G. Giddens, P.	1,583	W. J. Squires, M.R.	8,904
*H. P. Harris, M.R.	3,709			E. A. H. Jay, M.R.	8,677
J. S. Holmes, P.	848			*Rev. L. Jenkins Jones, P.	7,880
A. Y. Mayell, P.	816			George Lansbury, P. & Lab.	7,611

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
Alexander, George (MR)	St. Pancras.	eClarke, H. J. (MR)	West Islington.
Allen, A. A., M.P. (P)	Barnsbury.	eCobb, C. S. (MR)	Fulham.
eAnstruther, H. T.	Alderman till 1913.	Cohen, N. L. (MR)	City of London.
eBarlow, C. A. M., LL.D. (MR)	East Islington.	eCollins, E. (MR)	Hammermith.
eBeachcroft, Sir Melvill (MR)	South Puddington.	eCooke, Sir C. Kinloch (MR)	Clapham.
eBeaton, R. M., M.B., J.P. (P)	North St. Pancras.	Cooper, B.	Alderman till 1910.
Benn, A. Shirley (MR)	Battersea.	Cornwall, Sir Edwin, M.P., J.P. (P)	N.E. Bethnal Green.
Benn, I. Hamilton (MR)	Greenwich.	Coumbe, E. H. (MR)	Mile End.
Benn, Sir J., M.P., J.P. (P)	Kenington.	Crooks, William, M.P. (P)	Poplar.
eBentinck, Lord H., J.P. (MR)	West Marylebone.	Davies, Dr. J. D. (MR)	Hoxton.
Billings, G., J.P. (MR)	Central Hackney.	Davies, W. J.P. (P)	Battersea.
Boyton, J. (MR)	East Marylebone.	Davis, D. (MR)	North Kensington.
Brandon, J. (MR)	Hammermith.	Dawes, J. A., J.P. (P)	Kenington.
eBray, R. (P)	North Camberwell.	eDenny, Rev. E. (P)	South Islington.
Briant, F. (P)	North Lambeth.	eDew, G. (P)	Clapham.
Buxton, Alfred Powell	Alderman till 1910.	Domoney, J. W. (MR)	North Islington.
Cassel, F., K.C. (MR)	West St. Pancras.	Dove, F. L. (MR)	Peckham.
Casson, W. A. (P)	South Hackney.	Downton, W. L., J.P. (MR)	East Marylebone.
Chapman, T. (P)	South Hackney.	eDuncannon, Viscount (MR)	Fulham.
Cheylesmore, Maj.-General		Elcho, Lord (MR)	Strand.
Lord, C.V.O. (MR)	St. George's, Han. Sq.		
Claremont, A. W., J.P. (P)	East St. Pancras.		

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
Fisher, C. U. (MR)	Norwood.	McDougall, Sir John (P) ...	Poplar.
Fisher, W. Hayes.	Alderman till 1913.	Michelham, Lord.	Alderman till 1913.
Forman, Dr. E. Baxter, J.P. (MR)	South Kensington.	Middleton, Viscount, P.C. ...	Alderman till 1913.
Gautrey, T. P. (P)	Peckham.	Montgomery, R. H. (MR) ...	Mile End.
Gilbert, J. D., J.P. (P)	West Newington.	Morrow, F. St. John (MR) ...	Norwood.
Glanville, H. V., J.P. (P) ...	Rotherhithe.	Mullins, W. E.	Alderman till 1910.
Goff, T. C. E. (MR)	Chelsea.	Murchison, C. K. (MR)	North Islington.
Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. D. T. P.C., K.C.M.G., &c.	Alderman till 1913.	Naylor, G. K.	Alderman till 1913.
Goldsmith, F. (MR)	South St. Pancras.	Norman, R. C. (MR)	Chelsea.
Gooch, H. C. M.P., J.P. (MR) ..	Dulwich.	Pannell, W. H., J.P. (MR) ...	City of London.
Goodrich, A. O., J.P. (MR) ...	Steyney.	Peel, Hon. W. R., M.P. (MR) ...	Westminster.
Gosling, H. H. (I)	Whitechapel.	Phillimore, R. C., J.P. (P) ...	Deptford.
Gosling, H. (P)	St. George's-in-the-E.	Pilditch, P. E. (MR)	East Islington.
Gray, E. (MR)	Hoxton.	Pomeroy, A., J.P. (P)	Rotherhithe.
Greene, W. R., J.P. (MR) ...	North Hackney.	Pownall, A. M.	Lewisham.
Greenwood, H. J. (MR) ...	St. George's, Han. Sq.	Primrose, Hon. N. J. A. ...	Alderman till 1913.
Guinness, Hon. R., C.M.G., M.P. (MR)	Haggerston.	Probyn, Lt.-Col. C., J.P. (MR) ..	Strand.
Guinness, Hon. W., M.P. (MR) ...	North Paddington.	Reynolds, W. (MR)	Hampstead.
Hall, F. (MR)	Dulwich.	Robinson, R. A., J.P. (MR) ...	South Kensington.
Hanson, Alderman F.S. (MR) ...	City of London.	Rowe, H. V. (MR)	Bow and Bromley.
Harris, F. L., M.P. (MR) ...	Steyney.	Russell, A. B. (P)	Central Finsbury.
Harris, H. P., J.P. (MR) ...	South Paddington.	Salmon, I. (MR)	West Islington.
Harris, P. A. (P)	S.W. Bethnal Green.	Salter, A., M.D., J.P. (P) ...	Bernoldsey.
Hastings, Rev. F. (P)	East St. Pancras.	Sanders, W. S.	Alderman till 1910.
Haydon, W. (MR)	Brixton.	Sankey, H. Stuart (MR) ...	City of London.
Headlam, Rev. Stewart (P) ...	S.W. Bethnal Green.	Sharp, Lewen	Alderman till 1910.
Hemphill, Capt. the Hon. Fitzroy (P)	Central Finsbury.	Shepherd, A. J.	Alderman till 1910.
Hoare, S. J. G., J.P. (MR) ...	Brixton.	Simmons, P. C. (MR)	St. George's-in-the-E.
Howes, Enos, J.P. (MR) ...	East Finsbury.	Skinner, Maj. Charles (MR) ...	North Kensington.
Hunt, W., J.P. (MR)	Wandsworth.	Smith, Edward, J.P. (P) ...	N.E. Bethnal Green.
Hunter, J. H. (MR)	North Paddington.	Smith, F. (P)	North Lambeth.
Hunter, Thomas (P)	West Southwark.	Spicer, Evan, J.P. (P)	West Newington.
Jackson, C. (MR)	Limehouse.	Squires, W. J., J.P. (MR) ...	Woolwich.
Jay, E. A. H. (MR)	Woolwich.	Stewart, W. B. (MR)	Central Hackney.
Jephson, H. L.	Alderman till 1910.	Sturge, C. Y. (MR)	Westminster.
Jesson, C. (P)	Walworth.	Swinton, Capt. G. S. C. (MR) ...	Alderman till 1913.
Johnson, W. C., J.P. (P) ...	Whitechapel.	Taylor, A. T. (MR)	Hampstead.
Johnstone, Hon. G. (MR) ...	Haggerston.	Taylor, H. R., J.P. (P) ...	North Camberwell.
Kerry, Earl of, M.V.O., D.S.O. M.P. (MR)	West Marylebone.	Thompson, W. W., LL.B. ...	Alderman till 1910.
Key, W. H. (MR)	North Hackney.	Thynne, Lord A. (MR)	Greenwich.
Knight, W. S. M. (MR) ...	Bow and Bromley.	Vosper, P., M.R.C.S. (MR) ...	West St. Pancras.
Lancaster, Sir W. J. (MR) ...	Wandsworth.	Ward, Henry	Alderman till 1913.
Lewisham, Viscount (MR) ...	Lewisham.	Waterlow, D. S., M.P. (P) ...	North St. Pancras.
Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott	Alderman till 1910.	Webb, Sidney (P)	Deptford.
Lygon, Hon. H. (MR)	Holborn.	Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. J.P. (MR) ...	East Finsbury.

NOTE.—The letters (P), (MR), (I), (Soc.) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (P) Progressive; (MR) Municipal Reform; (I) Independent; (Soc.) Socialist.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked e form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—Miss N. Adler, F. R. Anderson, Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D.Sc., W. H. Davison, Miss M. Frere, J. W. Gilbert, Miss Susan Lawrence, A. L. Leon, H. W. Liversidge, Mrs. Wilton Phipps, Lady St. Helier, Graham Wallas.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, G. Laurence Gomme.	£2,000	Med. Officer, Sir Shirley F. Murphy, M.D.	£1,250
Deputy Clerk, J. Bird.	£2,000	Assts., (General) Dr. W. H. Hamer; (Education) Dr. J. Kerr.	
Comptroller, H. E. Haward.	£2,000	Public Control Dep., J. Ollis.	£800
Deputy Comptroller, C. D. Johnson.	£2,000	Statistical Officer, E. J. Harper.	£1,100
Chief Engineer, Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.	£2,000	Chemist, F. Clowes, D.Sc.	£1,100
Chief Asst. Engineer, C. Elwin.	£2,000	Parks Dep., Lt.-Col. J. J. Sexby.	£750
Architect, W. E. Riley.	£2,000	Chief of Fire Brigade (see p. 500).	
Chief Asst. Archt., J. Briggs.	£1,200	Manager Works Dep., G. W. Humphreys.	£1,500
Architect (Education), T. J. Bailey.	£2,000	Tramways Chief Officer, A. L. C. Fell.	£1,750
Valuer, A. Young.	£2,000	Electrical Engineer, J. H. Rider.	£1,200
Senior Asst. Valuer, E. W. Cook.	£1,400	Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess.	£800
Solicitor, E. Tanner.	£1,400	Stores Chief Officer, F. W. Mackinney.	£1,000
Deputy Solicitor, D. P. Andrews.	£1,250	Asylums Committee—Clerk, H. F. Keene.	£850
Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett.	£1,250	Pathologist, F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S.	£1,000
Education Officer, R. Blair.	£1,000	Engineer, W. C. C. Smith.	£1,200
Ch. Insp., Eden, Dr. C. W. Kimmins.	£1,000		

LONDON POLICE.

THE CITY POLICE district comprises an area of 673 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (see p. 205). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 26,923 night residents to be protected.

The Force comprises 1 Superintendent, 1 ditto, Detective Department, 4 Chief Inspectors, 16 District Inspectors, 26 Station Inspectors, 9 Detective Inspectors, 84 Sergeants, 12 Detective Sergeants, and 944 Constables; also 1 Sergeant and 49 Constables on private service duty.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of between seven and eight millions. There

are within this area sixteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, East Ham, Greenwich, Lambeth, Marlborough St., Marylebone, North London (Stoke Newington Rd.), Old Street, South Western (Lavender Hill), Thames (Stepney), Tower Bridge, West Ham, West London (Vernon St.), Westminster, and Woolwich (see p. 205).

The force on Oct. 18, 1909, consisted of 32 Superintendents, 594 Inspectors, 2,450 Sergeants, and 15,597 Constables, making a total of 18,633, with 286 horses.

It is scarcely possible to form an accurate estimate of the enormous actual value of the property under police protection, but the mean rateable value of the metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1908-9 was £54,598,639.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under an Act passed in 1774, the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries; though, independently of this provision, for more than thirty years before 1866 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On 1st January, 1866, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On 1st January, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of life from fire. By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade. In 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from "Metropolitan Fire Brigade" to "London Fire Brigade." The total amount expended on the Brigade for the year ending 31st March, 1909, was £291,393. Of this amount the Treasury and the various insurance companies contributed £46,950.

On the 31st March, 1909, the complement of

the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer; 2 divisional officers; 2 assistant divisional officers; and 1,346 officers, firemen, coachmen, and pilots. There were 80 land fire-stations, 3 river stations; and the appliances included 76 horsed fire-engines, 77 horsed fire-escapes, 8 motor fire-engines, 8 motor fire-escapes, 5 motor hose-tenders, 4 turntable long ladders, 29 long ladders, 23 smoke helmets, 90 hose-carts, 2 fire-floats and 4 steam fire-engines on rafts, 2 oil-tank wagons, 4 motor cars. There were 323 horses and 53 miles of hose in use by the Brigade. The fire-alarms distributed over London numbered 1,320. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ending 31st December, 1908, totalled 5,299, and the fires numbered 4,029, of which 61 were classed as "serious."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Officer, Lieut. Sampson Sladen, R.N....£900

Divisional Officers, Sidney G. Gamble, C.M.E.;

Arthur R. Dyer.

Assistant Divisional Officers, Cyril C. B. Morris;

Lieut. H. Spencer, R.N.

Headquarters: 94 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, M.P.	†
Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P.	unp.
Clerk of the Board, A. B. Pilling	£1,750
Assist. do., W. J. G. Norris	£500
Superintendent, F. W. Drake	£700
Solicitor, W. Moon	£1,000
Chief Engineer, W. B. Bryan	£2,500
Deputy do., J. W. Restler	£1,827
Accountant and Registrar, A. Newton	£1,000
Deputy do., D. P. Hutchings	£500
Chief Revenue Officer, J. Wilson	£618
Director of Water Examinations, Dr. A. C. Houston	£1,000

The Metropolitan Water Board was created in 1902, and came into existence in 1903, the duties of the Board being to supply water to the districts

previously supplied, or authorised to be supplied, by the various authorities superseded. The total amount of water supplied during the year 1908-9 was 81,823,864,169 gallons. The sources of supply are four in number, namely, (1) the rivers Thames and Lee; (2) gravel beds adjoining the main stream of the Thames and other gravel beds at Hanworth; (3) natural springs; and (4) wells sunk in the chalk or other strata in the Lee Valley on the north of the Thames, in Kent, and at certain other points south of the Thames. The Board consists of 66 members, nominated by the constituent authorities of the water area for three years ending 1st June, 1910, and meets on the Friday in each fourth week at Metropolitan Asylums Board Offices, Thames Embankment, E.C. Offices, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

† A sum of £500 per annum is voted to the Chairman to defray the cost of "official hospitality."

LONDON CITY LIVERY COMPANIES.

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THE CITY COMPANIES, NUMBER OF LIVERYMEN, CORPORATE AND TRUST INCOMES, MASTERS, CLERKS, AND HALLS.

As will be seen from the following table, many of the London Livery Companies are possessed of great wealth. Of some portion of the property they are merely trustees, but of the "corporate" property they are the sole owners, and may dispose of the income as they please. Fifteen of the Companies have more than ten thousand pounds a year, and most of them are very liberal in their charities, especially in the way of education. In the majority of cases the design-

nation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, but the Fletchers (arrow makers) and the Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers) are not self-explanatory. The following list is compiled from returns made (in many cases but partially) at the Editor's request. Where the return was incomplete the Editor allowed the old figures to remain. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1909-1910.	Clerk.	Hall.*
<i>Mercers</i> (1)	208	55,000	58,000	113,000	Walter Scarborough	G. H. Blakesley	Ironmonger Lane.
<i>Grocers</i> (2)	182	7,000	500	38,000	Col. H. N. C. Heath	R. V. Somers-Smith	Princes St.
<i>Drapers</i> (3)	300	50,000	28,000	78,000	K. Ray Fletcher	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St.
<i>Fishmongers</i> (4)	333	47,798	2,428	50,226	Hugh C. Smith	J. Wrench-Towse	Adelaide Pl., Loud. Br.
<i>Goldsmiths</i> (5)	150	43,000	16,000	59,000	Earl of Harrowby	Sir W. S. Prideaux	Poster Lane.
<i>Skinner's</i> (6)	230	31,500	31,000	62,500	Alfred W. Aston	E. H. Draper, B.A.	Dowgate Hill.
<i>Merchant Taylors</i> (7)	347	37,000	13,000	50,000	F. T. Baggallay	Edward Nash	30 Threadneedle St.
<i>Haberdashers</i> (8)	341	9,000	49,000	58,000	J. B. Hilditch	J. Eagleton	33 Gresham St.
<i>Salters</i> (9)	183	20,000	2,000	22,000	W. M. Hewetson	S. W. Luard	St. Swithin's Lane.
<i>Ironmongers</i> (10)	37	12,000	11,000	23,000	W. T. H. Radford	R. C. A. Beck	Penchurch St.
<i>Vintners</i> (11)	205	9,500	1,500	11,000	Rev. H. R. Cooper-Smith, D.D.	C. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
<i>Clothworkers</i> (12)	180	42,000	18,000	60,000	Sir Owen Roberts	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane.
<i>The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.</i>							
<i>Apothecaries</i> (58)	150	..	600	600	R. Bligh Wall	A. Mowbray Upton	Water Lane.
<i>Armourers and Brasiers</i> (22) ..	90	7,940	60	8,000	George Wood, M.A.	Marshall Pontifex	81 Coleman St.
<i>Bakers</i> (19)	127	1,580	320	1,900	James Lee	Frank C. Lingard	16 Harp Lane.
<i>Barbers</i> (17)	109	..	..	..	E. C. Cornish	Do.	Monkwell St.
<i>Basketmakers</i> (52) ..	..	..	..	..	Horace R. Spence	H. H. Bobart	22 Basinghall St., E.C.
<i>Blacksmiths</i> (40) ..	93	..	..	..	Arthur W. Blackett	W. H. Garrett	67 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.
<i>Burgers</i> (39)	20	618	..	660	P. J. Glazier	H. E. Griffith	11 St. Bride's Av., E.C.
<i>Brewers</i> (14)	60	2,000	15,000	17,000	Douglas Crossman	W. Higgins	Adle St., E.C.
<i>Brothers</i> (18)	30	..	..	..	John Mantell	G. W. Barber, J.P.	13 St. Swithin's Ln., E.C.
<i>Butchers</i> (24)	157	..	321	..	Sir W. P. Treloar, Bt.	H. J. V. Philpott	Bartholomew Close.
<i>Carmen</i> (89)	40	70	..	70	C. E. Scholes	H. W. Capper	Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.
<i>Carpenters</i> (25)	150	16,000	1,130	17,130	Rev. C. B. Bartlett	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av.
<i>Clockmakers</i> (61) ..	78	..	..	..	J. A. Keen	H. C. Overall	Gunthall, E.C.
<i>Cochmakers</i> (79)	102	977	..	977	LT.-CL. A. F. Mulliner, V.D.	T. H. Gardiner	Noble St., E.C.
<i>Cooks</i> (35)	75	1,850	150	2,000	Beaumont Morice, LL.B.	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.
<i>Copers</i> (36)	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	Hy. Dent Gardner	H. Pe'ham Boyer	71 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers</i> (27)	120	7,700	1,500	9,200	Leonard Clow	C. H. W. Mander, LL.M.	7 Cannon St.
<i>Curriers</i> (29)	62	1,123	80	1,203	Samuel Harris	E. H. Burkit	6 London Wall.
<i>Cutlers</i> (18)	100	5,350	90	5,440	A. Pocock	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.
<i>Distillers</i> (74)	55	..	..	..	H. J. Newman	T. G. Vickery	Gunthall, E.C.
<i>Dyers</i> (13)	88	6,000	1,000	7,000	Rev. H. S. Cronin, M.D.	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	20 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
<i>Farmmakers</i> (84)	95	150	..	150	Herbert C. Marshall	George Shade, M.A.	90 Cannon St., E.C.
<i>Furriers</i> (55)	75	192	..	192	T. A. Richardson	B. F. Popham	140 Leadenhall St.
<i>Fulcrumers</i> (64)	65	..	126	..	W. L. Davies	Alfred Peachey	17 Salisbury St., E.C.
<i>Fletchers</i> (39)	20	..	..	..	E. A. Fowler	F. B. Shepherd	61 Finsbury Circus.
<i>Founders</i> (33)	92	1,710	115	1,825	Sydney R. Pollard	C. F. Corbould-Bills	13 St. Swithin's Lane.
<i>Frame-makers</i> (65) ..	98	310	220	530	W. G. W. Reynolds	John Woodhouse, J.P.	12 Essex St., Strand.
<i>Knitters</i> (45)	87	90	..	90	Arthur J. Hough	John Eagleton	40 Chancery Lane.
<i>Linen-drillers</i> (66) ..	77	45	..	45	Charles Kayer	E. A. Ebbelwhite, F.S.A.	1 Paper Buildings, Temple.
<i>Goldsmiths</i> (77)	90	3,000	1,300	4,300	W. Joynton-Hicks, M.P.	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St.
<i>Glaziers</i> (50)	76	260	40	300	W. F. Reynolds	R. H. Evans	58 Gracechurch St.
<i>Glovers</i> (81)	87	100	58	158	Dep. C. J. Cuthbertson	W. J. B. Tippetts, C.E.	11 Maiden Lane.
<i>Gold & Silver Wire-drawers</i> (22) ..	130	35	3	38	Mal. Sir Harry North	W. E. Baxter	12 Moorgate St. Bldgs.
<i>Gum-makers</i> (80)	31	900	..	900	Cecil Gibbs	D. C. Lee	46 Laurence Pntny. Hill.]
<i>Hatters</i> (56)	100	89	..	89	J. Dix Lewis, J.P.	Howard Deighton	46 Commercial Road E, E.
<i>Bankholders</i> (38)	87	2,000	350	2,350	P. W. Bishop	J. A. & F. Drace	44 King William St., E.C.
<i>Joiners</i> (12)	120	1,300	..	1,300	George Herbert	W. L. Bedford	College St., Dowgate Hill.
<i>Leathersellers</i> (15)	152	18,000	5,000	23,000	D. Witherspoon	Geo. F. Sutton	St. Sepulchre's Ch., E.C.
<i>Loriners</i> (57)	60	600	6	606	R. Dands	C. F. J. Jennings	27 Walbrook, E.C.
<i>Masons</i> (56)	60	550	..	550	Sir F. P. Alliston	R. L. Hunter	9 New Sq., Linc. Inn, W.C.
<i>Musicians</i> (94)	122	400	90	490	T. Lea Southgate, D.C.L.	T. C. Fenwick	16 Berners St., W.]

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1909-1910.	Clerk.	Hall.*
*Needmakers (69)	46	£ 230	none	£ 230	Ralph Slazenger, &c.	J. King Farlow	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C.]
Painters (23)	150	250	2,300	3,000	O. F. Peall	T. Pritchard; F. Englefield	9 Little Trinity Lane.
*Pattenmkrs. (76)	40	87	29	116	Frederick Cleaves	Charles Fitch	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Paviors (56)	29	none	none	none	Alsager Vian	William P. Neal	[62 London Wall, E.C.]
Penitents (16)	107	4,400	167	4,567	Wm. Jas. Englefield	C. W. Sawbridge	15 Lime St., E.C.
*Plasterers (46)	46	1,200	30	1,230	H. V. Phillips	Alfred P. Mott	22 Bedford Row, W.C.]
Pl. Card Mkrs. (83)	130	50	5	55	Henry Northcroft	W. Hayes	[Guildhall, E.C.]
*Plumbers (31)	40	880	20	900	The Lord Mayor	W. R. E. Coles	[Adelaide Bgs., Lond. Br.]
Poulters (34)	102	850	320	1,170	W. H. Liversidge	H. W. Liversidge	[141 Chmbrs. Temple.]
Saddlers (25)	95	11,200	1,000	12,200	H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	J. W. Sherwell	[41 Cheapside, E.C.]
*Scribblers (44)	50	none	none	none	W. Crawley	T. J. Wootton	2 Finsbury Circus, E.C.]
*Shipwrights (59)	200	830	none	830	Lord Pirrie, K.P.	Col. T. Davies Sowell, F.R.A.S.	[Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.]
Spectaclemkrs. (60)	320	1,300	50	1,350	Col. Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, J.P.	Do.	Do.
Stationers (47)	284	3,200	1,600	4,700	W. C. Knight Clowes	C. R. Rivington	Stationers' Hall Ct.
Tailorshndrs (21)	107	220	220	440	Henry Povey	M.F. Monier-Williams	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
*Tin Plate Wkrs. (67)	132	13	6	19	William Huntsman	E. A. Ebbelwhite, F.S.A.	[Paper Bgs., Temple, E.C.]
*Turners (52)	170	64	none	64	W. D. Barnett, J.P.	W. M. Shirreff	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
*Tybers & Bkls. (37)	44	1,900	80	1,980	Alfred Stoner	A. Horace Bird	6 Bedford Row, W.C.]
*Upholders (49)	30	277	20	297	Harold Garstin	Wm. H. C. Crump	17 Leadenhall St., E.C.]
Waxchndrs (20)	27	1,370	230	1,600	T. R. Bridgewater	C. A. Bannister	Gresham St., E.C.
*Weavers (42)	89	1,170	1,668	2,838	S. Forde Ridley, J.P.	C. A. Bannister	70 Basinghall St., E.C.]
*Wheelwrights (73)	150	none	none	none	H. P. Shepherd	T. Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Wire Workers	..	(See Tin Plate Workers.)	..	..	..	..	..
*Woolmen (43)	25	376	none	376	W. Bruce Clark, M.A.	P. C. C. Francis	[Guildhall, E.C.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

The report, in 5 vols., published in 1884, of the City Livery Companies' Commission appointed in 1880 (Chairman, the late Earl of Derby), stated the rateable value of the Halls of the London Companies at about £55,000, and that of their Schools and Almshouses about £18,000 a

year; the value of their Plate and Furniture at £320,000; and the annual income of the livings in their gift—several of the "great" Companies are patrons of livings—about £12,300. In 1880 the Companies were indebted to the extent of about £270,000.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION.	
		1891.	1901.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality			
Within the Limits of the County of London	74.816	4,228,317	4,536,267*
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	673	37,702	26,023
Central Criminal Court District	269.148	5,200,080	6,101,064
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442.746	5,595,104	6,554,449
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443.419	5,633,806	6,581,372

* Estimated population in the middle of the year 1901, 4,633,938.

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes of boundaries under the London Government Act, 1899, the County of London does not now include the whole of certain Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions; on the other hand, it includes portions of certain Extra-Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with a rateable value in 1908-1909 of £54,598,639, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1908 is 542,897, with 3,003 in course of erection; during the same period 8,028 new streets and squares were formed, the new mileage since 1879 being 1,494.

FELONIES IN LONDON.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, etc., in the Metropolitan Police District in ten years 1899-1908.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of pop.
1899	16,149	11,540	£111,857	£23,451	£88,406	6,620,434*	2'439
1900	16,666	12,089	212,340	39,178	173,162	6,576,648	2'534
1901	17,433	12,347	376,206	142,490	233,716	6,678,808	2'610
1902	17,759	12,272	158,002	46,268	111,734	6,779,336	2'619
1903	17,896	12,735	191,885	42,108	149,777	6,880,696	2'601
1904	18,806	12,897	163,876	42,562	121,314	6,983,249	2'693
1905	18,515	12,650	181,018	52,015	128,103	7,086,638	2'613
1906	17,197	12,255	147,063	42,035	105,028	7,191,018	2'301
1907	19,622	12,978	202,811	62,781	140,030	7,296,404	2'689
1908	19,079	13,811	193,601	36,538	157,063	7,402,817	2'577

* The Census of 1901 showed that the Population for the year 1899 had been over-estimated.

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government; and within the Indian sphere of influence lie the self-governed States of Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan.

Boundaries and Area.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Harirud; then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Muztagh (Karakoram) and Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Calcutta, the capital, lies in 88° E. long. The total area of India proper is about 1,767,000 square miles, of which 680,000 square miles are under native administration. The British Provinces comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 79 per cent. of the population, which in 1901 numbered 294,361,055. (For details, see pp. 507-8.)

Physical Features and Products.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,145 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush Mountains. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the tropical plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. Of these, two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the

The principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament in 1909 were:—Statistical Abstract, 1898-9 to 1907-8; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1907-8; Tables of the Trade of India, 1903-4 to 1907-8; Review of the Trade of India in 1908-9; Sanitary Measures in India, 1907-8; Indian Financial Statement for 1909-10; Home Accounts, 1907-8, with Estimates 1908-9; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1909-10; Return of Net Income and Expenditure, 1897-8 to 1907-8; Administration Report on Railways in India, 1908; Proclamations of 1858 and 1908 (H.C. 324); Regulations for Trade in Tibet (Cd. 4450); Report on Famine Administration in the United Provinces (Cd. 4487); Abolition of Military Supply Dept. (Cd. 4574); Representation of Muhammadans on Legislative Councils (Cd. 4652); General Index of Parliamentary Papers relating to East Indies, 1800 to 1907 (H.C. 89); Indian Councils Act, 1906.

Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. So rich is the Indo-Gangetic plain that it supports a population of about 50 millions, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population is extremely high in this region, averaging in the Bengal delta 552 per square mile, and rising in a few districts to 900. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Behar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharrif* (autumn) crops in October to December. To the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, and many dyes, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India Native States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Saleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this envolving triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie so close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahamuddy, in the extreme N.E. (530 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by the mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and cinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern table-land has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are salt, coal, manganese ore, mica, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced in rapidly increasing quantities, and jade and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

The People of India.

Population.—The third general census of India was taken on the 1st March, 1901. The enumeration embraced the whole of the Indian Empire, except a few outlying tracts and certain disturbed areas on the frontier. The final census returns gave a population of 294,361,056, as compared with 287,314,671 in 1891 (for details see p. 503). Deducting for purposes of comparison the population of tracts not enumerated in 1891, the increase in the ten years is only about 1½ per cent., as compared with an increase of over 11 per cent. in the previous decade. These statistics show that long-continued famine in Western India, combined with an abnormal prevalence of cholera, plague, and other diseases, had, during the decade, seriously enhanced mortality. The census total of 1901 is divisible into 231,899,507 (or 79 per cent.) for British India, and 62,461,549 (or 21 per cent.) for Native States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist.

Languages.—India has 147 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 292,563,771 persons in India are grouped in three families; and twenty-three languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 60,354,137 persons), Bengali (44,624,048), Bihari (37,076,990), Telugu (30,666,872), Marathi (18,237,899), Punjabi (17,070,961), and Tamil (16,595,500), after which come Rajasthani, Kanarese, Gujarati, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and

is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

Religions.—The population by religions includes 207,147,026 Hindus (70 per cent. of the total), 62,458,077 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 9,476,759 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving 6 per cent. for all other religions, including 2,923,241 Christians (two-thirds of whom are in Madras and Travancore), 2,195,339 Sikhs, 1,334,148 Jains, 94,190 Parsis, and 8,584,148 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. Christian converts come mainly from the more degraded classes in Bengal and Madras.

Large Towns.—Tables below show the populations of the chief towns and the distribution of the people by occupations. There are 28 towns with a population of over 100,000, and 49 with 50,000 to 100,000. The urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise less than 10 per cent. of the total population.

Occupations.—About two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture. The cotton industry supports over 7,500,000 persons, more than two-thirds of whom depend on hand-weaving. There are 5,000,000 persons in Government service, civil or military.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. Infant marriage and enforced widowhood are extending through Brahmanical influence and notions of social distinction. There are nearly 26,000,000 widows in India. The males outnumber the females in the proportion of 1,000 to 963.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

ORDER OF OCCUPATIONS.	Total Supported.	ACTUAL WORKERS.		Percentage of Supported to Total Population.
		Males.	Females.	
Agriculture	191,691,731	60,827,087	27,520,631	65.16
Earthwork and general labour (not agricultural)	17,953,261	5,803,321	4,043,577	6.10
Provision of food, drink, and stimulants	16,752,726	4,796,381	3,330,834	5.70
Provision of textile fabrics and dress ...	11,214,153	3,597,767	2,210,543	3.80
Personal, household, and sanitary services	10,717,500	3,760,267	1,865,703	3.64
All other occupations	45,852,670	17,014,457	4,135,614	15.60
	294,188,046	95,709,280	43,046,902	100.00

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (including Cantonments).

	TOTAL POPULATION.			TOTAL POPULATION.	
	In 1901.	In 1891.		In 1901.	In 1891.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,106,738	882,116	Amritsar	162,429	136,766
Bombay City and Island (1906)	977,822	821,764	Jaipur	160,167	158,787
Madras City	509,346	452,518	Bangalore	159,046	120,366
Hyderabad and Suburbs ...	448,466	415,039	Poona	153,300	161,390
Lucknow	264,049	273,028	Patan	134,785	165,122
Rangoon	234,881	180,304	Barrell	131,228	121,039
Benares	209,331	219,497	Nagpur	127,724	117,014
Delhi	208,575	192,579	Srinagar	122,618	118,560
Lahore	202,664	176,854	Surat	119,306	109,229
Cawnpore	197,170	183,712	Meerut	118,129	119,390
Agra	188,022	168,662	Karachi	116,663	105,199
Ahmedabad	185,889	148,412	Madura	105,984	87,428
Mandalay	183,816	138,815	Trichinopoly	104,721	90,609
Allahabad	172,032	175,246	Baroda	103,790	116,420

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES (CENSUS OF 1901).

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA AND PARTS OF NEIGHBOURING STATES									
Province, State, or Agency.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.	Maies.	Females.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
PROVINCES.									
1. Aligarh-Morawan	2,711	4	740	107,401	251,026	228,886	479,912	115,314	351,598
2. Allahabad and Noidas	4,343	6	63	2,550	18,695	5,954	24,649	—	25,659
3. Allahabad (Districts and Ambala)	45,944	—	1,274	68,993	129,720	129,720	381,246	40,933	261,213
4. Bengal (Presidency)	115,800	112	172,629	9,935,184	26,154,847	25,595,220	59,750,061	3,256,482	47,393,578
5. Bombay	75,000	173	25,699	3,490,715	9,583,409	8,976,124	18,559,533	3,336,362	15,023,162
6. Calcutta	71,000	25	4,413	2,200,645	7,701,630	7,512,539	15,214,169	3,070,707	12,143,462
7. Central Provinces and Berar	126,735	102	36,395	2,906,724	5,418,931	5,149,901	10,568,832	1,807,171	8,761,661
8. Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,532	5	479	30,560	100,258	6,052,168	11,091,670	919,938	9,940,686
9. Madras	106,139	61	91,760	5,079,799	17,001,248	16,349,349	33,340,597	35,419	33,295,178
10. Madras (Frontier Provinces)	16,666	24	3,363	7,350,895	14,130,443	13,582,352	27,712,795	4,775,178	22,937,617
11. Punjab	97,209	177	265,063	1,040,860	1,950,390	1,606,174	3,556,564	2,095,095	1,461,469
12. United Provinces of Agra and Outh	107,613	371	205,063	8,681,860	24,656,942	23,074,840	47,731,782	5,273,573	42,458,209
13. Agra	107,613	371	205,063	8,681,860	24,656,942	23,074,840	47,731,782	5,273,573	42,458,209
14. Outh	5,060	79	4,149	4,784,636	6,560,551	6,140,920	12,725,551	1,939,124	10,786,427
Total, British Territory	1,037,901	1,452	551,493	43,474,748	117,997,437	114,175,395	232,172,832	22,151,770	209,921,062
STATES AND AGENCIES.									
15. Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	86,511	—	760	109,847	256,994	235,590	592,584	—	592,584
16. Baroda State	8,099	47	3,035	485,955	1,008,634	944,058	1,952,692	468,180	1,484,512
17. Bengal States	32,773	80	21,418	701,283	2,052,769	1,954,983	3,999,752	3,045,742	954,010
18. Bombay Agency	78,772	83	33,252	1,697,650	4,238,790	3,940,948	8,179,598	981,318	7,198,280
19. Central India Agency	31,188	11	8,290	256,690	811,970	760,170	1,572,140	52,453	1,519,687
20. Central Provinces State.	82,695	78	29,011	2,283,447	5,073,629	5,407,513	10,480,942	1,724,944	8,755,998
21. Kashmir State	20,444	2	8,946	464,035	1,365,537	1,288,628	2,654,163	20,660	2,633,503
22. Madras Agency	39,944	123	11,661	2,797,041	7,797,041	7,214,325	14,991,366	722,103	14,269,263
23. Punjab States	36,531	57	10,997	765,557	2,409,860	2,014,569	4,424,419	493,006	3,931,413
24. Rajputana Agency	127,511	123	1,911,433	5,104,246	4,610,095	9,723,301	19,443,596	8,343,409	11,099,187
25. United Provinces States	5,079	6	3,576	159,049	444,444	397,083	851,527	103,680	747,847
Total, Native States.	675,267	666	177,112	12,366,597	32,084,387	30,232,827	62,317,214	7,092,451	55,224,763
GRAND TOTAL, INDIA	1,713,168	2,118	728,605	55,841,345	149,981,824	144,408,222	294,390,056	29,244,221	265,145,835

* Enumerated incompletely prior to 1901. † The North-West Frontier Province was formed in 1901 out of certain Punjab Districts and areas not previously included in India. Includes South States, Chitral, Gilgit, and

Enumerated incompletely prior to 1901. † The North-West Frontier Province was formed in 1901 out of certain Punjab Districts and areas not previously included in India. Includes South Lushai and Manipur. ‡ Certain areas were imperceptibly annexed to the Province of Bengal. § Includes Shim Shaka, Chhin Hills, and Karvuni. N.B.—Revised figures showing area and population of the Province of Bengal, the Portuguese, and Eastern Bengal and Assam as reconstituted in 1905.

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER's invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts of later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The people who wrote these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually then existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshatriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshatriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified. A branch of Buddhism, however, or a survival of a kindred creed, continues to exist in India in the distinct sect of the Jains. The followers of this creed, which flourished most from about 950-1300 A.D., are still numerous in Gujarat, and are also found in other parts of India.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, and speaks of the people as brave and truthful, and averse to litigation, and of the women as chaste; and he notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this

period, was a convert to, and a great patron of Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China, who visited the country between 399 and 635 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606-648), after many years of fighting, which made him master of Northern India, ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but the advance of their power was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 Babar, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, Humayun (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah, Sur, who reigned from 1540-1545. Akbar the Great, his son (1556-1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms; he was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance

minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. Bairam Khan, Akbar's faithful guardian in his youth, revolted when the young king seized the reins of power, but was pardoned. *Jahangir* (1605-27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. His empress was the famous Nur Jahan. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627-1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many public works and grand buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects magnificent, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707-12) gained the coveted crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719-48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748-1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754-1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Viswanath* (1712-1720), Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family. Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. Like the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who, at first attracted by love of adventure or hopes of gain, had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the One God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Gurind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision which he himself had carefully avoided, and after two wars with the British the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. When the crowns of Spain and Portugal were united in 1580 under Philip II., the Asiatic interests of Portugal were subordinated to the European interests of Spain, and the decline of Portuguese power in Asia was rapid. Till then the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to the other ports of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602 they formed "The Dutch East India Company" by amalgamating previously existing trading societies, and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch occupied the Cape as a halfway station. After a time they firmly established themselves in Java and the neighbouring coasts and islands, but were forced by the British to relax their hold on India. French and Danish East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English, like the Dutch, became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The new competitors were resisted by the Portuguese; but a permanent footing was obtained at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, aided by the influence of the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position and prospects of the Company. In 1639 the English, who had acquired a narrow strip of land on the coast below Masulipatam, built a factory there, surrounded it with a wall, mounted guns, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and to piratical excesses in the East, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by the Protector Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the Western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territorial possessions as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but they were invited to return, and in 1690 were laid, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the modern city of Calcutta. In 1698 a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company," was started with a capital of two millions. After a period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were finally amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix received continuous support from home, he might have succeeded in founding a French Empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Cote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. The territory retained by the French in India since that date is insignificant; and in these possessions they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole

of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. As a result of Clive's efforts, the East India Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under the government of the Company. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule Warren Hastings (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 he became Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue arrangements and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of a hostile Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Marhattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached, but acquitted.

The first administration of Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of the permanent settlement of the land revenue in Bengal, by the remodelling of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of Sir John Shore (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the Marquess Wellesley (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as courageous and as hostile to the English as his father, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were strongly established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Marhatta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Marhatta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a

political power with a preponderating influence throughout India.

During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed. *Lord Minto* (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the missions of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively, and captured Mauritius. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepal ended with the Treaty of Sagauli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the Pindaris of Central India, freebooters who organised large bands that devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the fertile provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1823-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and did away with the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1836-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely-contested battles, ending with Sohraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *via* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal, still one of the largest irrigation works in India. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 the "doctrine of lapse" was applied

to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened the British Empire in India. A mutiny of sepoy broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, the Central India campaign, and all the heroism of that momentous time will never be forgotten. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the Great Mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventual annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established in India. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863. *Sir John (Lord) Lawrence* (1864-69) took measures to reform the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864), and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1865. He encouraged irrigation. *Lord Mayo* (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended. He promoted the construction of roads and canals. During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76), H.M. King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty. *Lord Lytton's* administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India, by the Second Afghan War, and by the Queen's assumption of the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA in 1877. He was succeeded by the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84), whose peaceful term was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms. His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88), during whose viceroyalty occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was added to the Empire. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and extending and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. As regards domestic policy, he took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free

coinage of silver. He also reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters. The viceroyalty of Lord Elgin (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the tribes along the whole border from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah Campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong; the frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. Among the internal proceedings were the reimposition of the general Customs tariff abolished in 1882, and the creation of Legislative Councils for the Punjab and Burma.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904, and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. India was thrice called on to defend Imperial interests by the despatch of troops to South Africa in 1899, to China in 1900, and to Somaliland in 1903-4. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions, of whom more than a half were in native States. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. Among his measures for aiding cultivators were the institution of agricultural banks and departments, and reforms in revenue law and administration designed to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. Better arrangements were made for controlling the tribes and for distributing the troops on the frontier, and a new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. The Viceroy appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. A Railway Board was constituted to administer the railways, and a Commerce and Industry Department, in charge of a new Member of Council, was created. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. The reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. Indian princes and native troops visited England in 1902 to attend the coronation of H.M. King Edward VII. The Viceroy held a great Imperial Durbar of the princes and nobles of India at Delhi on 1st Jan., 1903, to celebrate the coronation of the first British Emperor of India. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. Lord Curzon returned to England for a few months in 1904. During his absence Lord Amethyst occupied the post of Viceroy. Lord Curzon returned to India on reappointment in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, which had become unwieldy for administrative

purposes, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. Lord Curzon carried out great reforms in the organisation of the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince and Princess of Wales made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. There has been considerable agitation among Bengalis since 1905-6 owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907, the Secretary of State foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to bring all classes of the people into closer relations with the Government and its officers. He appointed two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. Viscount Morley appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action has been taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character, and the laws relating to the Press and to explosives were strengthened. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the Viceroyal and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, while the executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in Bengal and other provinces. The Act becomes operative in Jan., 1910.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—The original charter of the East India Company was granted by Queen Elizabeth at the end of 1600. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General and his Council, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while in 1833 the monopoly of the China trade was abolished. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889 and 1907, at least 9 members of Council must have resided in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 14. The term of office is now 7 years, with power of extension. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. EDWARD VII.

Secretary of State—The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT MORLEY of Blackburn, O.M.

H.M. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. In all matters the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. No expenditure from the revenues of India is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of native states) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office (see p. 587).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Judges in the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually five years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains five ordinary members (of whom three must have served in India ten years), as well as himself and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. The Governors of Bombay and Madras have each an Executive Council of four members. All acts of the SUPREME GOVERNMENT IN INDIA run in the name of "The Governor-General in Council"; ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. The Governor-General's Legislative Council, in accordance with the Indian Councils Act, 1909, will now consist of 68 members. There are similar Legislative Councils, but with varying membership, in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma. The Governor-General's Council has an official majority of three, while all the provincial councils have non-official majorities. Every Indian Act requires the Governor-General's assent, but the Crown may disallow it.

As the result of important changes in administration, business is now conducted by nine Departments—Finance, Foreign, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, Railway, and Army. The Military Supply Department was abolished in 1909. Each Department is in charge of a Secretary to Government, and under the care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation,

excise, opium, salt, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal and other continuous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. Its Agents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the civil service, education, public health, ecclesiastical and judicial affairs, municipalities, district local boards, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connection with the *Legislative Department*. The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. A new department for *Commerce and Industry* has been created, and placed in charge of a special member, to deal with trade and shipping, customs, ports, post-office, telegraphs, mines, factories, statistics, &c. Railway administration is now entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in charge of the Commerce and Industry Member of Council, and controlled by a Railway Board. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council.

British India is no longer divided into three Presidencies, but into 13 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras and Bombay, still termed Presidencies; under Lieutenant-Governors, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, the Central Provinces and Berar, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, British Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, and the Andaman Islands. The chief Local Governments enjoy a large measure of financial and administrative independence. Proposals for further decentralisation are under discussion. The Governors of Madras and Bombay have greater independence than the others, being alone permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination (in most Provinces) to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are now 267 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal (with jurisdiction also over the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam), and in the North-West Provinces. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Punjab and Lower Burma have Chief Courts. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court.

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[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees per mensem.]

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 Ambala (Cavalry) Brig., Brig.-Gen. E. H. Rivett-
 Carnac.
 Ferozepore Brig., Brig.-Gen. A. F. Hogge, C.B.
 4th (Meerut) Division, Lt.-Gen. J. E. Nixon, C.B.
 Meerut (Cavalry) Brig., Brig.-Gen. W. E. Peyton,
 D.S.O.
 Bareilly Brig., Maj.-Gen. L. J. E. Bradshaw, C.B.
 Garhwal Brig., Maj.-Gen. C. L. Woolcombe, C.B.
 5th (Lucknow) Division, Maj.-Gen. B. T. Mahon, C.B.
 Lucknow Inf. Brig., Brig.-Gen. J. A. Bell.
 Fyzabad Brig., Brig.-Gen. G. J. Younghusband, C.B.
 Assam Brig., Brig.-Gen. G. J. Younghusband, C.B.
 Allahabad Brig., Maj.-Gen. J. L. Keir, C.B.
 Presidency Brig., Brig.-Gen. J. S. Cowans, M.V.O.

Kohat Brig., Maj.-Gen. W. du G. Gray, C.B.
 Barma Brigade, Brig.-Gen. C. G. M. Fasken, C.B.
 Derajat Brigade, Maj.-Gen. R. B. Adams, V.C., C.B.

Southern Army. Head Quarters, Poona.

General Officer Commanding, Gen. Sir E. G. Barrow,
 K.C.B.
 A.M.S., Maj. H. O. Parr.
 A.D.C., Lt. T. R. F. Bate.
 D.A.G., Brig.-Gen. J. H. Poett, C.B.
 Inspector of R.A., Brig.-Gen. J. M. S. Brunker.
 Divisional and Brigade Commanders—
 4th (Quetta) Division, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Selater, C.B.
 Karachi Brig., Brig.-Gen. C. H. Westmorland, C.B.
 Quetta Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. F. J. Aylmer, V.C., C.B.
 5th (Mhow) Division, Lt.-Gen. C. H. Des Vœux, C.B.
 Nasirabad Brig., Maj.-Gen. K. S. Davison, C.B.
 Jabalpur Brig., Brig.-Gen. A. Wallace, C.B.
 Jhansi Brig., Maj.-Gen. J. S. S. Barker, C.B.
 6th (Poona) Division, Maj.-Gen. E. A. H. Alderson,
 C.B.
 Poona Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. J. C. Swann, C.B.
 Belgaum Brig., Brig.-Gen. L. Herbert, C.V.O.
 Bombay Brig., Maj.-Gen. C. St. L. Barter, C.V.O.
 Ahmednagar Brig., Brig.-Gen. F. H. Kelly, C.B.
 9th (Secunderabad) Division, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. W.
 Murray, K.C.B.
 Secunderabad (Cavalry) Brig., Brig.-Gen. M. F.
 Rintin, C.B.
 Secunderabad 1st Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. W. R.
 Kenyon-Samuel, C.B.
 Secunderabad 2nd Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. E. C. W.
 Mackenzie-Kennedy.
 Bangalore Cavalry Brig., Brig.-Gen. G. A. Cook-
 son.
 Bangalore Brig., Brig.-Gen. J. G. Ramsay, C.B.
 Madras Brig., Brig.-Gen. J. T. Evatt, D.S.O.
 Southern Brig., Brig.-Gen. L. M. M. Hall, C.B.
 Burma Division, Lt.-Gen. Sir L. Denning, C.B.
 Rangoon Brig., Brig.-Gen. A. B. Fenton, C.B.
 Mandalay Brig., Maj.-Gen. E. S. Hastings, C.B.

Aden Brigade, Maj.-Gen. E. De Brath, C.B.

INDIAN ARMY.

Cavalry.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD,
Ballygunge.
Commndt., V. A. S. Keighley, *capt.*
GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD *Madras.*
Commndt., T. G. J. Torrie, *capt.*
GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD *Bombay.*
Commndt., G. W. C. Lucas, *capt.*
1ST DUKE OF YORK'S OWN LANCERS
(Skinner's Horse), *Dera Ismail Khan.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Prince of Wales,
K.G., g.
Hon.-Col., H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior,
G.C.S.I., A.D.C.
Commndt., C. Davis, *lie.*
2ND LANCERS (Gardiner's Horse),
Seangor.
Col.,
Commndt., S. H. B. Commelin.
3RD SKINNER'S HORSE *Meerut.*
Commndt., W. E. A. Blakeney, *lie.*
4TH CAVALRY *Fyzabad.*
Commndt., J. G. Telford, *c.*
5TH CAVALRY *Meerut.*
Col., Sir C. J. S. Gough, F.C., G.C.B., g.
Commndt., E. B. Lang, *lie.*
6TH KING EDWARD'S OWN CAVALRY,
Perozepore.
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Hon. Col., H. H. Maharaja of Kuch
Behar, G.C.I.E., A.D.C.
Col., Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B., g.
Commndt., E. T. Paul, *c.*
7TH HARIANA LANCERS *Jacobabad.*
Col., J. O. Stewart, G.B., m.p.
Commndt., G. C. Cawood, *lie.*
8TH CAVALRY *Ambala.*
Col., H. Chapman, *lie.*
Commndt., W. M. Carpendale, *lie.*
9TH HONSON'S HORSE *Cuttack.*
Commndt., A. G. Peyton, *lie.*
10TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN LAN-
CERS (Hodson's Horse), *Jullundur.*
Commndt., M. Cowper, *c.*
11TH KING EDWARD'S OWN LANCERS
(Probyn's Horse), *Rawal Pindi.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col., Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, F.C.,
G.C.B., g.
Commndt., E. H. Cole, *lie.*
12TH CAVALRY *Allahabad.*
Col.,
Commndt., T. H. Smith, *c.*
13TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LANCERS
(Watson's Horse), *Jhelum.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Duke of Con-
naught, K.G., f.m.
Col., Sir J. Watson, F.C., G.C.B., g.
Commndt., H. E. Whiffen.
14TH MURRAY'S JAT LANCERS, *Barrut.*
Col., Sir C. R. Pennington, K.C.B., l.g.
Commndt., A. W. S. Wingate, *lie.*
15TH LANCERS (Prince of Moostanis),
Loralai.
Col., G. A. Prendergast, *maj.*
Commndt., D. G. L. Shaw, *c.*
16TH CAVALRY *Lucknow.*
Col., G. T. Haldridge, *lie.*
Commndt., H. F. K. Waldron, *c.*
17TH CAVALRY *Bareilly.*
Col., W. A. Lawrence, *maj.*
Commndt., E. B. Burton, *c.*
18TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S) TIWANA
LANCERS, *Delhi.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Prince of Wales,
K.G., g.
Col., Sir L. R. Richardson, K.C.B., l.g.
Commndt., C. P. W. Pirie, *c.*
19TH LANCERS (Fane's Horse),
Quetta.
Col., W. W. Biscoe, C.B., l.g.
Commndt., S. F. Biddulph, *c.*
20TH DECCAN HORSE *Bangalore.*
Commndt., F. H. Tate, *c.*
21ST PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN
CAVALRY (Frontier Force), *Daly's*
Horse, *Noushera.*
Col. C. S. Macdonald, C.B., m.p.
Commndt., C. B. Unwin, D.S.O., l.e.

22ND SAM BROWNE'S CAVALRY (Frontier
Force), *Stalkot.*
Col., Sir F. Lunge, K.C.B., l.g.
Commndt., W. W. Wyndham, *c.*
23RD CAVALRY (Frontier Force),
Kohat.
Col., Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., g.
Commndt., H. Kennedy, *lie.*
25TH CAVALRY (Frontier Force),
Lahore.
Commndt., H. Templer, *c.*
26TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S) LIGHT
CAVALRY, *Poonah.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Prince of Wales,
K.G., g.
Commndt., F. C. Logan-Horne, *lie.*
27TH LIGHT CAVALRY *Jubbulpore.*
Col., J. M. C. Galloway, *maj.*
Commndt., R. H. D. Thring, *lie.*
28TH LIGHT CAVALRY *Multan.*
Col., Sir D. J. S. McLeod, K.C.I.E., g.
Commndt., L. W. C. Kerrich, *c.*
29TH LANCERS (Deccan Horse),
Bolapur.
Col., J. T. Cummins, C.B., m.p.
Commndt., B. Holloway, *lie.*
30TH LANCERS (Gordon's Horse),
Jhansi.
Col., H. M. Maslin, *maj.*
Commndt.,
31ST DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN
LANCERS, *Meerut.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Duke of Con-
naught, K.G., f.m.
Col., Sir L. D. Elliot, K.C.B., l.g.
Commndt.,
32ND LANCERS *Stalkot.*
Commndt.,
33RD QUEEN'S OWN LIGHT CAVALRY,
Secunderabad.
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col., J. F. Willoughby, *maj.*
Commndt., Fitzj. M. Edwards, D.S.O., l.e.
34TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN
POONA HORSE, *Amroha.*
Col., G. C. Hoge, C.B., m.p.
Commndt., C. M. Ducat, *c.*
35TH SCINDE HORSE *Peshawar.*
Commndt., F. W. G. Wadson, *c.*
36TH JACOB'S HORSE *Ambala.*
Col., Sir W. H. Green, K.C.S.I., m.p.
Commndt., C. M. Cartwright, *lie.*
37TH LANCERS (Baluch Horse),
Noushera.
Commndt., H. J. Kennedy, *c.*
38TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S) CENTRAL
INDIA HORSE, *Agar.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Prince of Wales,
K.G., g.
Commndt., F. C. Grant, *lie.*
39TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S) CENTRAL
INDIA HORSE, *Gonda.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Prince of Wales,
K.G., g.
Commndt., W. A. Watson, C.I.E., c.
ADEN TROOP *Khorramshahr.*
Commndt., C. P. G. Griffin, D.S.O., m.

The Queen's Own Corps of
Guides (Lumsden's), *Mardan.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col., G. Stuart, C.B., m.p.
Commndt., R. G. Egerton, *c.*

Artillery.

21ST KOHAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY
(Frontier Force), *Dera Ismail Khan.*
Commndt., A. C. Ferguson, *capt.* R.A.
22ND DERAJAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY
(Frontier Force), *Noushera.*
Commndt., L. J. Chapman, *maj.* R.A.
23RD PESHAWAR MOUNTAIN BATTERY
(Frontier Force), *Abbottabad.*
Commndt., G. G. W. Cortie, *capt.* R.A.
24TH HAZARA MOUNTAIN BATTERY
(Frontier Force), *Bannu.*
Commndt., H. J. Cotter, *capt.* R.A.
25TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Kanaya.*
Commndt., L. L. Hepper, *capt.* R.A.

26TH JACOB'S MOUNTAIN BATTERY,
Abbottabad.
Commndt., J. H. Paine, D.S.O., *capt.* R.A.
27TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY *Bhamo.*
Commndt., O. K. Tancock, *maj.* R.A.
28TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
Commndt., L. W. P. East, D.S.O., *maj.*
R.A.
29TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
Commndt., F. A. Wynter, D.S.O., *capt.*
R.A.
30TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY *Kohat.*
Commndt., H. A. Reid, *maj.* R.A.
31ST MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Dehra Dun.*
Commndt., J. L. Parker, *maj.* R.A.
32ND MOUNTAIN BATTERY *Dehra Dun.*
Commndt., O. C. Williamson, *maj.* R.A.
THE FRONTIER GARRISON ARTILLERY,
Kohat.
Commndt., J. H. Keogh, *capt.* R.A.

Sappers and Miners.
1ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S) SAPPERS
AND MINERS, *Roorkee.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Prince of Wales,
K.G., g.
Col., Sir F. R. Maunsell, K.C.B.,
R.E., g.
Commndt., G. M. Heath, D.S.O., c. R.E.
2ND QUEEN'S OWN SAPPERS AND
MINERS, *Bangalore.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col., Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, F.C.,
G.C.B., R.E., g.
Commndt., C. H. Roe, l.e. R.E.
3RD SAPPERS AND MINERS *Kirkee.*
Col., G. A. Goodfellow, F.C., R.E., l.g.
Commndt., B. B. Russell, c. R.E.
No. 25 (RAILWAY) COMPANY *Quetta.*
Commndt., G. U. Yule, l.e. R.E.
No. 26 (RAILWAY) COMPANY *Stalkot.*
Commndt., A. D. Walker, *capt.* R.E.

Infantry.
1ST BRAHMANS *Jubbulpore.*
Col.,
Commndt., H. F. Loch, *lie.*
2ND QUEEN'S OWN RAJPUT LIGHT
INFANTRY, *Secunderabad.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Commndt., J. Laming, *c.*
3RD BRAHMANS *Agra.*
Commndt., P. B. Warren, l.e.
4TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RAJPUTS,
Fort Sandeman.
Col., H. C. Anderson, C.B., g.
Commndt., J. S. Melville, *c.*
5TH LIGHT INFANTRY *Port William.*
Commndt., W. C. Barratt, D.S.O., c.
6TH JAT LIGHT INFANTRY *Jhansi.*
Col., A. G. Hoodcock, C.B., l.g.
Commndt., C. F. G. Young, *c.*
7TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN
RAJPUTS, *Diugore.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Duke of Con-
naught, K.G., f.m.
Col., Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B., g.
Commndt., H. B. Vaughan, *c.*
8TH RAJPUTS *Lucknow.*
Commndt., H. D. McIntyre, *c.*
9TH BRAHMAN INFANTRY *Rangoon.*
Commndt., C. A. Brown, l.e.
10TH JATS *Atipore.*
Col., R. F. Firth, *maj.*
Commndt., A. Pressey, l.e.
11TH RAJPUTS *Fyzabad.*
Col., P. H. P. Hattis, C.B., g.
Commndt., A. Giles, l.e.
12TH PIONEERS (THE 'KELAT'-GHILZAI
REGT.), *Kirkee.*
Col., Sir J. M. B. Fraser-Tytler,
C.B., g.
Commndt., F. B. W. Richardson, *c.*
13TH RAJPUTS (THE SHEKHAWATI
REGT.), *Hong Kong.*
Hon. Col., H. H. the Maharajah of
Jaipore, R.E., l.g.
Commndt., W. Prior, *c.*

14TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) FERROZPORE SIKHS, <i>Quetta</i> . Col. in-Chief, H. R. H. Prince of Wales. Col. W. G. Carr, <i>m.g.</i> Rosa, Col. H. H. Maharajah of Nabha, c.g.s.i. Commndt., c.g.s.i.	42ND DEOLI REGT. <i>Deoli</i> . Commndt., J. M. Ransom, <i>l.c.</i> 43RD ENIPURA REGT. <i>Eripura</i> . Col. W. Carr, <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., W. E. Banbury.	83RD WALLAJAHABAD LIGHT INFANTRY, <i>Cannanore</i> . Commndt., J. W. B. Erick, <i>l.c.</i> 84TH PUNJABIS <i>Multan</i> . Commndt., H. St. G. Thomas, <i>l.c.</i> 86TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, <i>Secunderabad</i> . Col. D. W. Williams, <i>l.c.</i> Commndt., W. G. H. Stirling, <i>l.c.</i>
15TH LUDHIANA SIKHS <i>Noushera</i> . Commndt., W. A. Oswald, <i>l.c.</i> 16TH RAJPUTS (THE LOCKWOOD REGT.), <i>Bareilly</i> . Commndt., A. E. Whistler, <i>c.</i>	44TH MERWARA INFANTRY <i>Ajmir</i> . Col. Sir O'M. Creagh, <i>F.C., c.g.n., g.</i> Commndt., A. Pongiestre, <i>l.c.</i> 45TH RAJPUT SIKHS <i>Nasirabad</i> . Commndt., H. C. Bernard, <i>l.c.</i>	87TH PUNJABIS <i>Jhelum</i> . Col. C. J. Smith, <i>l.c.</i> Commndt., F. H. Hancock, <i>c.</i> 88TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, <i>St. Thomas</i> . Commndt., W. Mount, <i>m.g.</i>
17TH INFANTRY (THE LOYAL REGT.), <i>Madras</i> . Col. L. J. E. Bradshaw, c.g., <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., A. R. Denne, <i>c.</i>	46TH PUNJABIS <i>Ferozepore</i> . Commndt., W. H. Millar, <i>l.c.</i> 47TH SIKHS <i>Dera Ismail Khan</i> . Commndt., P. Holland, <i>c.</i>	89TH PUNJABIS <i>Mandala</i> . Commndt., C. V. Mainwaring, <i>l.c.</i> 90TH PUNJABIS <i>Rangoon</i> . Col. W. Osborn, <i>l.c.</i> Commndt., C. R. Keate, <i>c.</i>
18TH INFANTRY <i>Ferozepore</i> . Col. W. Winslow, <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., P. W. D. Brockman, <i>l.c.</i> 19TH PUNJABIS <i>Dera Ismail Khan</i> . Col. J. Ruggles, <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., L. N. Herbert, <i>l.c.</i>	48TH PIONEERS (Frontier Force), <i>Banau</i> . Commndt., T. Webster, <i>l.c.</i> 51ST SIKHS (Frontier Force), <i>Banau</i> . Col. Sir A. G. Ross, c.g., <i>l.c.</i> Commndt., L. C. H. Stainforth, <i>c.</i>	91ST PUNJABIS Light Infantry, <i>Mektila</i> . Commndt., A. H. Williams, <i>l.c.</i> 92ND PUNJABIS <i>Bhano</i> . Commndt., C. J. W. Grant, <i>F.C., l.c.</i>
20TH DECK OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN INFANTRY (Brownlow's Punjabis), <i>Jhelum</i> . Col. Sir C. H. Brownlow, c.g., <i>n.f.m.</i> Commndt., L. C. Dunsterville, <i>l.c.</i>	52ND SIKHS (Frontier Force), <i>Chaklara</i> . Col. C. G. M. Fasken, c.g. Commndt., A. H. Eustace, d.s.o., <i>l.c.</i> 53RD SIKHS (Frontier Force), <i>Jalundar</i> . Commndt., C. J. Mellis, <i>F.C., A.D.C., c.</i>	93RD BUMA INFANTRY <i>Mandala</i> . Commndt., J. A. G. Ramsdell, <i>l.c.</i> 94TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY <i>Baroda</i> . Commndt., R. G. Burton, <i>l.c.</i>
21ST PUNJABIS <i>Jhelum</i> . Col. Commndt., P. M. Carpendale, <i>c.</i>	54TH SIKHS (Frontier Force), <i>Peshawar</i> . Col. Sir A. Gaslee, c.g., <i>c.g.</i> Commndt., K. J. Buchanan, c.g., <i>l.c.</i>	95TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY <i>Bolaram</i> . Commndt., F. V. Whitall, <i>c.</i> 96TH BEHAR INFANTRY, <i>Secunderabad</i> . Commndt., C. H. Macdonald, <i>l.c.</i>
22ND PUNJABIS <i>Jhelum</i> . Col. B. T. Stafford, <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., G. A. Fowler, d.s.o., <i>l.c.</i>	55TH COKE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), <i>Noushera</i> . Col. W. du G. Grey, c.g., <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., A. Nicholls, <i>c.</i>	97TH DECCAN INFANTRY <i>Bolaram</i> . Commndt., F. H. Hardy, <i>l.c.</i> 98TH INFANTRY <i>Coinabo</i> . Commndt., A. W. Leonard, <i>c.</i>
23RD SIKH PIONEERS (Frontier Force), <i>Ambala</i> . Col. Sir E. Steadman, c.g., <i>c.g.</i> Commndt., G. L. Holland, <i>l.c.</i>	56TH PUNJABI RIFLES (Frontier Force), <i>Scoras</i> . Col. H. Tyndall, c.g., <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., M. J. Tighe, d.s.o., <i>c.</i>	99TH PUNJABIS <i>Singapore</i> . Commndt., G. W. S. Hawkes, <i>l.c.</i> 101ST GRENADIERS <i>Afhor</i> . Col. W. C. Black, <i>m.g.</i>
24TH PUNJABIS <i>Saagar</i> . Col. Commndt., A. L. Landsey, <i>c.</i>	57TH WILDE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), <i>Banau</i> . Col. Commndt., G. B. Holson, d.s.o., <i>l.c.</i>	Commndt., A. E. Seale, <i>c.</i> 102ND (KING EDWARD'S OWN) GRENADES, <i>Madras</i> . Col. in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
25TH PUNJABIS <i>Rawal Pindi</i> . Commndt., A. Hamilton, <i>c.</i>	58TH VAUGHAN'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), <i>Kohat</i> . Col. Sir J. L. Vaughan, c.g., <i>c.g.</i> Commndt., A. J. Johnstone, <i>c.</i>	Col. Sir S. de B. Edwards, c.g., <i>n.g.</i> Commndt., R. M. Betham, <i>l.c.</i>
26TH PUNJABIS <i>Kohat</i> . Col. Sir L. Denning, c.g., <i>l.c.</i> Commndt., A. A. E. Campbell.	59TH SCINDE RIFLES (Frontier Force), <i>Peshawar</i> . Col. B. R. Chambers, <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., R. A. Cartwright, c.g., <i>l.c.</i>	103RD MAHARATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, <i>Bangalore</i> . Col. F. D. Mander, <i>m.g.</i>
27TH PUNJABIS <i>Mooltan</i> . Col. Commndt., C. W. O'Brien, <i>l.c.</i>	61ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) PIONEERS, <i>Secunderabad</i> . Col. in-Chief, H. R. H. Prince of Wales. Col. C. W. Cox, <i>m.g.</i>	Commndt., G. de S. De Lisle, <i>l.c.</i> 104TH WILLESLEY'S RIFLES, <i>Hyderabad</i> . Col. W. Bannerghat, c.g., <i>g.</i>
28TH PUNJABIS <i>Noushera</i> . Col. C. L. Prendergast, <i>m.g.</i>	Commndt., H. T. Brooking, <i>l.c.</i> 62ND PUNJABIS <i>Deccan</i> . Commndt., 63RD PALMACOTTAN LIGHT INFANTRY, <i>Bellary</i> .	Commndt., W. C. Walton, <i>l.c.</i> 105TH MAHARATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, <i>Hong Kong</i> .
29TH PUNJABIS <i>Jalundar</i> . Col. Sir A. J. Reid, c.g., <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., W. B. Mullins, <i>c.</i>	64TH PIONEERS <i>Belgaum</i> . Commndt., E. L. Holloway, <i>c.</i>	Col. R. A. Hunt, <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., H. C. B. Dunn, <i>l.c.</i>
30TH PUNJABIS <i>Jhelum</i> . Col. R. D. Campbell, <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., F. C. Muspratt, <i>l.c.</i>	65TH PUNJABIS <i>Belgaum</i> . Commndt., G. J. FitzM. Soady, <i>l.c.</i>	106TH HAZARA PIONEERS <i>Quetta</i> . Commndt., W. G. Jacob, <i>l.c.</i>
31ST PUNJABIS <i>Noushera</i> . Col. H. B. Watkins, c.g., <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., W. A. B. DeWyn, <i>c.</i>	66TH PUNJABIS <i>Multan</i> . Commndt., A. W. Newbold, <i>l.c.</i>	Commndt., C. G. Carnegie, <i>l.c.</i> 107TH INFANTRY <i>Deccan</i> . Commndt., H. T. Hay, <i>l.c.</i>
32ND SIKH PIONEERS <i>Sinla</i> . Col. E. De Brath, c.g., <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., H. R. Brander, c.g., <i>c.</i>	67TH PUNJABIS <i>Peshawar</i> . Commndt., F. A. Hoghton, <i>l.c.</i>	108TH INFANTRY <i>Santa Cruz</i> . Col. G. W. H. Reid, <i>m.g.</i>
33RD PUNJABIS <i>Jubbulpore</i> . Col. J. T. Harris, <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., H. King	72ND PUNJABIS <i>Barrackpore</i> . Commndt., F. W. H. Cox, <i>c.</i>	Commndt., H. S. H. de la Motte, <i>l.c.</i> 109TH MAHARATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, <i>Ahmednagar</i> .
34TH SIKH PIONEERS <i>Sinla</i> . Commndt., H. B. Bottwood, d.s.o., <i>c.</i>	73RD CARNATIC INFANTRY, <i>Aurangabad</i> . Col. W. G. M. Strickland, <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., H. J. Dreumet, <i>c.</i>	Col. H. H. James, <i>g.</i> Commndt., F. W. J. Caulfield, <i>c.</i>
35TH SIKHS <i>Dehli</i> . Commndt., W. G. M. Woodcock.	74TH PUNJABIS <i>Lucknow</i> . Col. F. H. Tyrrell, <i>l.c.</i> Commndt., R. J. R. Brown, <i>l.c.</i>	110TH INFANTRY <i>Kohat</i> . Commndt., E. R. Hartigan, <i>c.</i>
36TH SIKHS <i>Rawal Pindi</i> . Col. J. Cook, c.g., <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., C. E. Johnson, <i>c.</i>	75TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, <i>Trichinopoly</i> . Commndt., T. B. Hawkes, <i>l.c.</i>	111TH MAHARATTAS <i>Poonah</i> . Col. P. S. Iredell, <i>l.c.</i>
37TH DOGRAS <i>Norpon</i> . Hon. Col. Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir.	76TH PUNJABIS <i>Tientsin</i> . Col. H. S. Elton, <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., R. H. Dewing.	Commndt., F. M. Reed, <i>l.c.</i> 112TH MAHARATTAS <i>Bombay</i> . Commndt., H. R. Mead, <i>l.c.</i>
38TH DOGRAS <i>Lahore</i> . Col. L. B. H. Campbell, c.g., <i>m.g.</i> Commndt., K. P. Burde, <i>c.</i>	77TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, <i>Aurangabad</i> . Commndt., L. J. Andrews, <i>l.c.</i>	113TH MAHARATTAS <i>Kanpur</i> . Commndt., G. W. C. Knatchbull, <i>l.c.</i>
39TH GANHWAL RIFLES <i>Lansdowne</i> . Commndt., R. H. Twigg, <i>c.</i>	80TH CARNATIC INFANTRY <i>Poonah</i> . Commndt., C. H. M. Hitchens, <i>c.</i>	114TH INFANTRY (THE MOULTAN REGT.), <i>Bangalore</i> . Col. W. S. Horne, <i>m.g.</i>
40TH GANHWAL RIFLES <i>Lansdowne</i> . Commndt., D. E. Meola, <i>l.c.</i>	81ST PIONEERS <i>Bangalore</i> . Commndt., C. E. Hendley, <i>l.c.</i>	Commndt., G. W. C. Knatchbull, <i>l.c.</i> 115TH PUNJABIS <i>Quetta</i> . Commndt., L. M. Foster, <i>l.c.</i>
41ST DOGRAS <i>Cawnpore</i> . Commndt., F. J. H. Wynch, <i>l.c.</i>	82ND PUNJABIS <i>Malakand</i> . Commndt., 83RD CARNATIC INFANTRY, <i>Aurangabad</i> . Commndt., L. J. Andrews, <i>l.c.</i>	

122ND RAJPUTANA INFTY., <i>Ahmedabad.</i> Commndt., W. G. Hatherell, <i>l.c.</i>	Gurkha Regiments. 1ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) GURKHA RIFLES (THE MALAYA REGIMENT). Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Prince of Wales, K.G., <i>g.</i> Col., Sir R. S. Sale Hill, K.C.B., <i>g.</i> 1st Batt. Dharmasala. Commndt., A. G. B. Lang, <i>l.c.</i> and Batt. Dharmasala. Commndt., A. V. Hatch, <i>c.</i> 2ND (SING EWARD'S OWN) GURKHA RIFLES (THE SHERPOO RIFLES). Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor. 1st Batt. Doshi. Commndt., J. Fisher, <i>l.c.</i> and Batt. Dehra Dun. Commndt., L. W. Shakspeare, <i>c.</i> 3RD (QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S OWN) GURKHA RIFLES. Col., H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I., <i>l.g.</i> 1st Batt. Almora. Commndt., W. H. Savage, <i>l.c.</i> and Batt. Lansdowne. Commndt., G. S. Ombrey, <i>l.c.</i> 4TH GURKHA RIFLES. Col., Sir A. G. F. Browne, K.C.B., <i>l.g.</i> 1st Batt. Bakloh. Commndt., D. C. F. MacIntyre, <i>c.</i> and Batt. Bakloh. Commndt., A. Grant, <i>l.c.</i> 5TH GURKHA RIFLES. Frontier Force. Col., Earl Roberts, F.O., K.C., <i>f.m.</i> 1st Batt. Abbottabad. Commndt., A. H. G. Keimball, <i>c.</i>	and Batt. Abbottabad. Commndt., J. M. Stewart, A.D.C., <i>c.</i> 6TH GURKHA RIFLES. Col., J. P. Sheriff, C.B., <i>l.g.</i> 1st Batt. Abbottabad. Commndt., J. B. Chatterton, <i>c.</i> and Batt. Abbottabad. Commndt., C. M. Crawford, <i>l.c.</i> 7TH GURKHA RIFLES Col., Viscount Kitchener, G.C.B., C.M., <i>f.m.</i> 1st Batt. Quetta. Commndt., G. R. Row, <i>l.c.</i> and Batt. Quetta. Commndt., N. G. Woodyat, <i>l.c.</i> 8TH GURKHA RIFLES. Col., D. Robertson, M.G. 1st Batt. Shillong. Commndt., F. Murray, D.S.O., <i>l.c.</i> and Batt. Lansdowne. Col., H. M. Evans, C.B., <i>g.</i> Commndt., C. H. Clay, <i>l.c.</i> 9TH GURKHA RIFLES. Col., Sir B. Duff, K.C.B., <i>l.g.</i> Commndt., E. E. Couper, <i>l.c.</i> and Batt. Dehra Dun. Commndt., C. Y. Crommelin, <i>c.</i> 10TH GURKHA RIFLES. 1st Batt. Maymyo. Commndt., J. Henegan, D.S.O. and Batt. Almora. Commndt., G. H. C. Colomby.
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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeons, Sir G. Bonford, K.C.I.E., M.D.; H. Hamilton, C.B., M.D.; P. H. Benson, M.B.; H. W. Stevenson. Colonels, H. K. McKay, C.B.; R. Macrae, M.B.; R. D. Murray, M.B.;	C. H. Beatson, C.B.; T. E. L. Bate, C.I.E.; P. A. Weir, M.B.; W. G. King, C.I.E., M.B.; W. O'Hara; D. French-Mullen, M.D.; W. A. Quayle, M.D.; H. St. C. Carruthers;	A. M. Crofts, C.I.E.; C. F. Willis, M.D.; W. A. Corkery; R. W. S. Lyons, M.D.; R. N. Campbell, C.I.E., M.B.
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STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ARMIES IN BRITISH INDIA

(exclusive of Native Artificers and Followers).

British Army:	Northern Army.		Southern Army.		Total.	
	British.	Natives.	British.	Natives.	British.	Natives.
Royal Artillery	7,564		8,290		15,854	
Cavalry	3,768		1,884		5,652	
Royal Engineers	202		111		313	
Infantry	30,010		23,792		53,802	
Indian Army, &c.	64		66		130	
	41,608		34,143		75,751	
Indian Army:	British.		Natives.		Total.	
	British.	Natives.	British.	Natives.	British.	Natives.
Artillery	54	6,772	10	3,939	64	10,711
Cavalry	265	10,460	360	14,182	625	24,651
Sappers, Miners, &c.	73	1,868	205	3,190	278	5,058
Infantry	1,142	66,080	927	55,461	2,069	121,541
	1,534	85,180	1,512	76,772	3,046	161,951
Imperial Service Troops (Native).....	8,553		11,951		20,504	
Native Reservists	20,204		14,242		34,446	
Volunteers (Efficients)	15,753		16,974		32,727	

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

(**2**) **MADRAS** (area, 141,726 sq. miles; pop. 38,209,436) was the most important of the three Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, but it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, though an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, but irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is managed by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. The people are chiefly Hindus. Many natives of Madras Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. There are over one million native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. The Governor of Madras is assisted by an Executive Council, which will in future consist of four members. The Legislative Council, from 1910, will consist of 48 members, partly nominated and partly elected according to regulations made under the Indian Councils Act, 1909. Madura (105,984) and Trichinopoly (104,721), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 509,346.

Governor, H.E. the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (March, 1906).....Rs. 10,000
Priv. Sec., A. Y. G. Campbell.....Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Major A. A. Dufl, 3rd Gordon Highlanders.....Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. Heseltine, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lt. The Hon. C. A. J. Annesley, Oxford L.I.

Native Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Hari Singh.

Med. Officer, Capt. F. F. Elwes, I.M.S. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir G. S. Forbes, K.C.S.I., and MURRAY HAMNUICK, C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.I.E.Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec., A. G. Cardew.....Rs. 3,125
Local, Municipal, &c. Sec., H. D. Taylor Rs. 2,500
Public Works Sec., F. J. Wilson (Rs. 2,750); C. A. Smith (Irrigation, Rs. 2,500); F. D. Fowler, (Railways)Rs. 2,000
Board of Revenue, J. N. Atkinson, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750); C. J. Weir (Rs. 3,500); A. E. C. Stuart (Rs. 3,000); J. TwiggRs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Chas. A. White, Kt. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir R. S. Benson; J. E. P. Wallis; L. C. Miller; J. H. Munro; C. Sankaran Nair, C.I.E.; Abdur Rahim; V. Krishnaswami Aiyar Rs. 4,000

(**3**) **BOMBAY.**—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of

the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including Sind, but not Aden and Perim, which are also attached to it) contains 122,084 square miles (nearly equal in size to Prussia), with a population of 18,515,587; it is 1,050 miles in length. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 77 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. The people have suffered greatly from plague and drought in recent years. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (now combined with the Indian Midland system) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. The Governor will in future have an Executive Council of four members, while the Legislative Council will comprise 48 members, partly nominated and partly elected. Ahmedabad (185,889), Poona (153,320), Surat (119,306), and Karachi (116,663), the capital and chief port of Sind, are important cities. For Aden and Perim, see p. 524.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 977,822 (1905).

Governor, H.E. the Hon. Col. Sir G. S. Clarke, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (Oct., 1907)Rs. 10,000

Private Sec., C. C. Watson.....Rs. 1,500

Military Sec., Capt. J. G. Greig, 121st Pioneers Rs. 1,000

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. E. G. Drummond, 4th

Goorkha Rifles; Capt. G. A. Sullivan, 1st

Oxfordshire L.I.

Native A.D.C., Risaldar Bhagavan Singh.

Medical Officer, Capt. T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, C.S.I.; J. L.

Jenkins, C.S.I.each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., *Revenue, Financial, and Separate*

Depts., R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E.Rs. 3,750

Political, Judicial, Legislative, &c. Sec., J. H.

Du Boulay, C.I.E.Rs. 3,125

General, Marine, &c. Sec., R. E. Enthoven, Rs. 2,500

Public Works Sec., W. L. Cameron, C.S.I. (Rs. 2,750)

and A. Hill, C.I.E.Rs. 2,500

Commr. in Sind, A. D. Youngusband.....Rs. 3,750

Revenue Commr., E. P. Barrow; M. C. Gibb;

W. T. Morison.....each Rs. 3,500

Commr. of Customs, W. W. Drew.....Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt. Rs. 5,000

Judges, Hons. L. P. Russell; Narayan Ganesh

Chandavarkar; S. L. Batchelor; D. D. Davar;

F. C. O. Beamau; J. J. Heaton.....each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. in Sind (Karachi), A. Lucas Rs. 4,000

Additional ditto, R. Knight.....Rs. 2,750

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the census of 1901.

(3) BENGAL (reconstituted area, 115,819 sq. miles; pop. 50,722,067) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but the present province comprises part of Bengal proper, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached from the province in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. Bengal occupies the Ganges Valley eastward of Benares, and extends from the Himalayas to the mouth of the Mahanuddy. Only 5 per cent. of the population live in towns. Nearly 78 per cent. of the population consists of Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali, Hindi, and Bihari. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, producing rice, and is the most populous and productive in all British India. Orissa and Chota Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. The chief products of the province, besides rice, are opium, indigo, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and jute. In the hills bordering the great plain coal measures, yielding the greater part of India's coal output, are worked. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running N. from Calcutta, is also important. Other extensive systems are the Bengal and North-Western in the north and the Bengal-Nagpur in the south. The Lieutenant-Governor, under the Indian Councils Act, will be assisted by a Legislative Council of 51 members, partly nominated and partly elected. Important cities are Patna (134,785) and Howrah (157,594), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,206,738.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir E. N. Baker, K.C.S.I. (Nov., 1908)Rs. 8,333
Private Secy., Capt. C. J. L. Allanson, 5th Goorkha RiflesRs. 750
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. R. C. B. Williams, 25th Sikhs, and Lt. J. S. Dallas, 6th Goorkha Rifles.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., F. W. DukeRs. 3,333
Jud. and Gen. Sec., J. G. CummingRs. 2,750
Fin. and Munic. Sec., H. WheelerRs. 2,750
Public Works Secs. (Irrig., Ry., and Marine)
T. Butler (Rs. 2,500), and (*Bldgs. and Roads*)
A. S. ThomsonRs. 2,750
Board of Revenue, F. A. Slacke, C.S.I.; W. C. Macpherson, C.S.I.each Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir L. H. Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E.Rs. 6,000
 Puisne Judges, Hons. R. Harrington; C. M. W. Brett, C.S.I.; H. L. Stephen; J. G. Woodroffe; Dr. A. Mukharji, C.S.I.; C. E. Caspersz; H. Holmwood; C. W. Chitty; E. E. Fletcher; Saiyid Sharif-ud-din; H. R. H. Cox; H. W. C. Caraduff, C.I.E.; L. M. Das; D. Chatterji
 each Rs. 4,000

(4) EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM (reconstituted area, 106,130 sq. miles; pop. 30,961,459). In 1905 this province was formed by the addition to Assam of 15 districts of Bengal, and was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Council. Under the Indian Councils Act this Council will have 43 members, partly elected, partly nominated. Assam had been constituted a separate administration in 1874,

out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. The High Court for the province is that of Calcutta. Much of the transferred portion of Bengal belongs to the great Gangetic plain. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Burma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Gauhati and Sylhet respectively. The forest area is very large. The rainfall is abundant and well distributed. Rice, tea, jute, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. About 58 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans, and 37 per cent. Hindus. Large towns are few. There is a great variety of languages, Bengali and Assamese being the principal. The Assam-Bengal and Eastern Bengal Railways traverse the province, and the former terminates at the growing port of Chittagong. The census of 1901 showed that Assam contained 775,844 immigrants from other parts of India, mostly coolies for tea-gardens.

CHIEF CITY, Dacca. Population, 90,542.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Aug., 1906)Rs. 8,333
Pte. Sec., Capt. L. E. Denning, 32d Lt. Cav. Rs. 750
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. J. C. Pearse, 4th Cav. Rs. 530
Chief Sec., H. Le Mesurier, C.I.E.Rs. 3,000
Fin. and Munic. Sec., I. J. KershawRs. 2,250
Judicial and Gen. Sec., R. B. Hughes-Buller, C.I.E.Rs. 1,800
Public Works Sec., W. B. GwytherRs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, P. G. Melitus, C.I.E.; P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.each Rs. 3,500

(5) THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,164 sq. miles; pop. 47,691,782), form the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. In population they come next to Bengal. Originally these provinces (excluding Oudh) formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief staple is wheat, while rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds are widely cultivated. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Bihari are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council was established. Under the Indian Councils Act it will consist of 49 members, partly nominated, partly elected. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (188,022), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (209,331), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (197,170), and Meerut (118,129).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 172,032.
 (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 264,049.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Jan., 1907)Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., Maj. R. F. C. Gordon, 15th Lrs. Rs. 900
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. V. Pollok, 15th HussarsRs. 530
Chief Sec. to Govt., J. M. Holms, C.S.I.Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., J. W. HoseRs. 2,250
Judicial Sec., F. E. TaylorRs. 2,250

Public Works Secs., (Rys., &c.), C. E. V. Goument
(Rs. 2,750), and (*Irrign.*) N. F. McLeod Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I., and
D. C. Baillieeach Rs. 3,500
HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE (FOR AGRA ONLY).
Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir John Stanley, Kt.

Rs. 5,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox, Kt.:
Pramada Charan Banarji; H. G. Richards;
Saiyid Karamat Husain; H. D. Griffin; W.
Tudballeach Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, E. M. D. Chamier Rs. 3,500
1st Add. do., L. G. EvansRs. 3,333
2nd Add. do. (vacant)

(6) The PUNJAB (area, 97,209 sq. miles; pop. 20,330,339) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849, and up to 1853 was under a Board of Administration. This Board was then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being largely extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Wood is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. Of the former, the Pathans are found chiefly in the north-western hill districts. The Sikhs number over 2,100,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western Railway serve the Punjab. In 1897 a Legislative Council was constituted, which, under the Indian Councils Act, will consist of 27 members, partly nominated, partly elected. The ancient imperial city of Delhi, with 208,575 inhabitants, is the largest city; while Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 162,429 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 202,954.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Louis W. Dene,
E.C.I.E., C.S.I. (May, 1905)Rs. 8,333
Fte. Sec. & A.D.C., Major E. C. Bayley Rs. 991
A.D.C., Capt. J. C. RussellRs. 624
Chief Sec. to Govt., E. D. MacLaganRs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., (Irrign.) J. J. Mulhally
(Rs. 2,750); (*Bldgs. and Roads*) T. J. Farrant
(*offg.*)Rs. 2,500
Financial Commr., Sir J. Wilson, K.C.I.E. Rs. 3,500
Settlement Commr., A. H. Diack, C.V.O. Rs. 2,750

CHIEF COURT.

Chief Judge, Sir A. H. S. Reid, Kt.Rs. 4,000
Judges, F. A. Robertson; A. Kensington; D. C.
Johnstone; H. A. B. Rattiganeach Rs. 3,500

(7) BURMA is bounded by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, by the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam on the north, and by the Bay of Bengal. It is the largest province of the Indian Empire, having a total area of 236,738 sq. miles, with a population of 10,490,624. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from

Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbaws, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population is rapidly increasing. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. About 75 per cent. speak Burmese. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, is the religion of nearly 90 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, and jadestone; gold and silver are also known to exist. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railway has reached Myitkina on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council, which, under the Indian Councils Act, will consist of 18 members, partly nominated, partly elected. The present capital, Rangoon, is fast increasing in population owing to commercial prosperity, while the old native capital, Mandalay, tends to decline.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.

Pop. 234,881.

CHIEF CITY, UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 183,826.

*Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir H. Thirkell**White, K.C.I.E. (May, 1905)*Rs. 8,333*Private Sec., C. S. Pennell*Rs. 833*Aide-de-Camp, Lt. E. L. Caldecott, R.A.**Chief Sec., W. F. Rice*Rs. 3,000*Revenue Sec., G. F. Arnold*Rs. 1,800*Public Works Secs., G. G. White (Rs. 2,750) and**G. C. Lees*Rs. 2,500*Financial Commissioner, H. P. Todd-Naylor,**C.S.I., C.I.E. (offg.)*Rs. 3,250*Settlement Commr., H. M. S. Mathewson*Rs. 2,750*Supt. & Political Offr., Shan States, Sir J. G.**Scott, K.C.I.E.*Rs. 2,250

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir C. E. Fox, Kt.Rs. 4,000*Judges, Hons. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S.I.; H. S.**Hartnoll; E. W. Ormond*each Rs. 3,500*Judicial Commissioner (Upper Burma), G. W.**Shaw, C.S.I.*Rs. 3,500

(8) THE CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (reconstituted area, excluding Berar, given below, 82,635 sq. miles; pop. 9,237,654). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras; but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. One

district was detached and added to Bengal in 1905. The country is hilly and forest-clad, and contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. A great deal of the waste land is covered with jungle. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. Much has been done by constructing roads and railways (belonging to the Indian Midland and Great Indian Peninsula and the Bengal-Nagpur systems) to open up the country, which possesses coal-fields and manganese ore, and is an important producer of rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,710 sq. miles; pop. 2,754,016), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in our hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent. In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam, who thus obtains an assured instead of a fluctuating income therefrom. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields the finest cotton in India, besides millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

There is no Legislative Council for the Central Provinces and Berar, and all legislation is done by the Governor-General's Council.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 127,734.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Mr. R. H. Craddock, C.S.I. (March, 1907).....	Rs. 5,166
Chief Sec. Civil Dept., B. P. Standen, C.I.E.,	Rs. 2,250
Public Works Sec., J. B. Leventhorpe.....	Rs. 2,750
Judicial Commr., H. V. Drake-Brockman.....	Rs. 3,500
Do. (ast addl.), J. K. Batten.....	Rs. 3,000
Do. (and addl.), H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E.,	Rs. 2,750
Financial Commr., M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I.	Rs. 3,500

BERAR.

Commr., F. G. Sly.....	Rs. 2,750
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(9) THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (area, 16,466 sq. miles; pop. 2,125,480) was constituted on November 9, 1901, by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the district of Hazara, and the Trans-Indus districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Banna, and Dera Ismail Khan, and by the addition of the following Political Charges—Kurram, Malakand (Dir, Swat, and Chitral), Khairab, Tochi, Gomal, and Shيران. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 95,147.	
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos Keppel, K.C.I.E.,	Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr., C. E. F. Bunbury.....	Rs. 2,750
Revenue Commr., A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E.,	Rs. 2,750

(10) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 476,912), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwar and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 73,839.	
Chief Commissioner, E. G. Colvin, C.S.I. Rs. 4,250	
Commr., Lt.-Col. W. C. R. Stratton.....	Rs. 2,250

(11) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 180,607), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E.,	Rs. 4,000
Commr., L. T. Harris.....	Rs. 1,950

(12) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 45,804 sq. ms.; pop. 308,246) was constituted a separate administration in 1883, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the rest of Baluchistan, including the native States of Kalat and Las Bela, up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (namely, the Assigned Districts of Sibi, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Quetta, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamak (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. About 44 per cent. of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs through Baluchistan to Quetta. A new trade-route between India and Seistan, in Persia, *via* Nushki, in northern Baluchistan, was opened in 1896. A railway runs from Quetta to Nushki. The Khan of Kalat is the head of a loose confederacy, and is amenable in all important matters to the Governor-General's Agent. He receives about £11,000 per annum for quit-rents and subsidy. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, Lt.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 4,000	
Judl. and Rec. Commr., H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,300

(13) THE ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. ms.; pop. 24,649) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. The *Andamans*, in two groups, the Great and Little Andamans, are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and inhabited by a tribe of Negritos. The race is dying out. Since 1858 these islands have been used as a penal settlement by the Indian Government. Port Blair, with its safe and spacious harbour, on South Andaman, is the convict station. The number of convicts in 1907 was 14,500. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, which lie almost due south of the Andamans, and were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands (seven uninhabited), of which the northernmost (Car Nicobar) contains half the population. The principal products are coco-nuts. The inhabitants, Malay in type, are indolent, and are becoming extinct.

Chief Commissioner and Superintendent (Port Blair), Lt.-Col. H. A. Browning.....	Rs. 2,700
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The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,274.)

Aden, Perim, and Protected Chiefships.—From old time Aden, situated on a peninsula of volcanic origin, on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Aden trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route.

but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of N.E. Africa and S. Arabia. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857 form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 43,974 (1901). Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. Aden serves as an *entrepôt* for the adjacent Arabian and African coasts. India, the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, and the United States have a considerable trade with Aden, the chief imports being cotton goods, grain, spices and sugar, and the chief exports salt, precious stones, and hides and skins. The total trade in 1908-9 was over £7,697,000. In 1907-8, 1,436 vessels entered Aden and 402 entered Perim. Aden has a Port Trust and a

Chamber of Commerce. In the hinterland of Aden the British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadrarnaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair. As the result of an agreement arrived at in 1903-4 with Turkey, a line fixing the boundary of the tribes with which the British Government has treaty relations has been demarcated by a joint British and Turkish Commission from Sheikh Sayad, on the coast opposite Perim, to the river Bana.

The Kuria Muria Islands, to the S. of Omân, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. ms.), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a primitive, pastoral, Muhammadan population of 12,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy from the British Government in exchange for a pledge not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

Aden: Political Resident, Major-Gen. E. de Brath, C.B., C.I.E. per mensem Rs. 3,000

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—Important changes in the regulations took effect in 1906. The next examination will commence in London on 1st August, 1910, the number of appointments (usually about 50) depending on the requirements of the local Governments. Candidates must be over 22 and under 24 on that date, and of good health and character. Application for admission to compete must be made on or before the 1st July, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Examination fee, £6. The selected candidates will be on probation in England for one year, and will receive an allowance of £150 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State for India, conduct themselves well, and comply with all rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, languages, history, &c. Seniority in the service depends on the order in which candidates stand in the list resulting from the combined marks of the open competitive and final examinations. Selected candidates must qualify in riding. Successful candidates are allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes, but always subject to the needs of the public service. Within a certain time of the candidate's arrival in India, he must elect to serve in the executive or the judicial branch of the administration, the summit of the profession in one branch being the Lieutenant-Governorship of a Province, in the other a Judgeship of a High Court. The salary of a commissioned civil servant commences usually at Rs. 4,800 (£300) a year. The number of civilians at present in the service is about 1,200.

Indian Army.—The Native Army absorbs the larger proportion of the officers; but a considerable number are selected for civil employment.

A certain number of appointments in the Indian Army are offered to cadets of the Royal Military College, and a certain number to candidates from the Universities (regulations obtainable from War Office). All King's Cadets, British and Indian, and Honorary King's Cadets, nominated by the Secretary of State for India (rules on application to the Military Department, India Office), have the option, during their last term at the Royal Military College, of electing for appointment to the unattached list for the Indian Army or for appointment to commissions in the British Cavalry or Infantry. After the claims of these cadets have been satisfied, remaining appointments in the Indian Army are allotted in order of merit to cadets who satisfy the requirements of the regulations respecting admission to the Royal Military College, and who elect to compete for such appointments, at each final examination at Sandhurst. Election is made during a cadet's last term at the Royal Military College, and is final, no transfer being subsequently possible except by exchange. On receiving his commission a successful candidate is gazetted as second lieutenant on the unattached list of the British Army, provided with a passage to India, attached for a year to a British regiment (receiving Indian pay and allowances as an officer of the British Army), and then transferred to a native regiment as second lieutenant. Unless he is found fit in every respect and passes certain language and professional tests before the end of the third year from appointment to the Indian Army, he will be removed from the service. Any officers who may from time to time be required to supplement the direct supply from Sandhurst are drawn from the R.A. and Cavalry and Infantry of the Line serving in India, subject to certain conditions. On appointment to a native regiment a second lieutenant or lieutenant's initial pay is not less than Rs. 3,900 (£260) a year.

The Public Works Department includes a staff of engineers engaged in the construction and maintenance of State public works. They are recruited from the corps of Royal Engineers, from persons appointed by selection in the United Kingdom, and, in respect of natives, from the

civil engineering colleges in India. Other qualified persons are occasionally admitted. In the summer of 1910 not less than 25 appointments of assistant engineers will be made by a Selection Committee including at least one eminent engineer. Candidates must be between 21 and 24 years of age on 1st July, 1910, must be of good health and character, be able to ride, have passed the A.M.I.C.E. examination, or have obtained a University degree or an equivalent diploma or distinction in engineering, and have had some experience of important work. Intending candidates should apply on a prescribed form to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, S.W., before 30th April, 1910. Assistant engineers in India commence at Rs. 4,560 (or £304) a year, and there is a prospect of pension and also a provident fund.

The Forest Department of India is recruited from this country. The Secretary of State, acting on the advice of a Selection Committee, will appoint not less than 10 probationers in the summer of 1910. Candidates must be under 23 years of age on 1st July, 1910. Preference will be given to those who, in addition to a good general education, possess an honours degree in natural science. Selected candidates, if they succeed in passing a strict medical examination, will spend two or three years on probation and in training, including practical training in Germany, and they must obtain the Oxford Diploma of Forestry. They must be able to ride before going to India. Assistant Conservators commence at Rs. 4,560 (£304) a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund. Intending candidates should apply to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, before 1st July, 1910.

Indian Police.—An examination is to be held in this country on 28th June, 1910, for about 35 appointments: Madras, 4; Bombay, 3; Bengal, 6; United Provinces, 4; Punjab, 6; Burma, 5; Central Provinces and Berar, 3; Eastern Bengal and Assam, 4. Candidates must be between 19 and 21 on 1st June, 1910, and applications must be sent before 2nd May, 1910, to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, on a printed form to be obtained from him. There is a strict medical examination, and a test of proficiency in riding. Selected candidates "will be allotted as probationers to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes." On passing the prescribed departmental examinations, which must be done within two years of arrival in India, and being found otherwise fit, a probationer is appointed an assistant-superintendent. The initial salary of a probationer is Rs. 3,600 (£240) a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund.

Indian Medical Service.—Examinations are usually held in January and July. The number of appointments offered is about 15. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 28, of good health and good character, and must possess a registrable qualification to practise both medicine and surgery in the United Kingdom and a certificate of ophthalmic instruction. They may be married or not. Successful candidates are required to attend courses of instruction at Aldershot and at the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, during which period they receive pay and certain allowances to cover cost of maintenance. A final examination is then held, and the position on the list of the service depends

on the combined results of the preliminary and final examinations. Officers will be liable for military employment in any part of India, but, with a view to transfers to civil employment, they will stand posted to one of four civil areas, their allocation being determined on a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes. Officers in one civil area are liable to be transferred elsewhere or recalled to military duty. Private practice is usually permitted. The commencing grade pay of a lieutenant is Rs. 4,200 (£280) a year. Full information can be obtained from the Military Secretary, India Office.

The patronage of the Secretary of State for India is very small, and is chiefly dependent on the uncertain requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial, Educational, or Ecclesiastical Departments.

Appointments, usually of distinguished graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom with a knowledge of teaching, are made by the Secretary of State to the Indian *Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts. Conditions of pay and service are the same for both. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 500 a month, with annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,000, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. The number of appointments varies from year to year, and is not large.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment, which forms a civil department, consists of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay (others whose names are found at page 263 are not Bishops on the Establishment), and 150 Chaplains of the English and Scottish churches. Chaplains (who must be between 27 and 34 years of age) are on probation for three years after appointment, and receive a salary of Rs. 5,760 (£384) a year. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary of State, India Office. Certain allowances are also paid from Indian revenues to other clergymen, and to priests and ministers of other denominations when serving with British regiments.

Appointments are also made by the India Office to the *Royal Indian Marine* (limits of age for officers 17 to 22, for engineers 21 to 25), *Bengal Pilot Service* (age 18 to 22), *Civil Veterinary Dept.* (age not over 26), *Financial Dept.*, *Enrolled List* (age 22 to 25), *Indian Military Accounts Dept.* (age 22 to 25), *Indian Public Works Dept.*, *Accounts Branch* (age 22 to 25), *Geological Survey Dept.* (age not over 25), *Imperial Customs* (age 22 to 25), *Agricultural Service* (age 23 to 30), *Assist. Supt., Traffic Dept.*, *Indian State Railways* (not over 25), *Telegraph Dept.*, *Public Works Accounts Branch*, and *Military Nursing Service* (age 25 to 32).

The patronage of the Local Governments is considerable, but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian, or an officer of the Indian Army can be appointed to a post of over Rs. 200 a month without the sanction of the Government of India—the departments excepted from this rule being: *Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works, and Police.*

Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, of which a partial summary will be found in the *India Office List*, published by Messrs. Harrison, 45, Pall Mall, S.W. This volume also contains the full regulations regarding Indian appointments.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1907, 1908, AND 1909.
The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	Revised Estimate, 1908-9.
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue: (000 omitted.)</i>			
Land Revenue.....	£19,794	£18,779	£19,696
Opium	5,660	5,245	5,884
Salt	4,363	3,339	3,217
Stamps	4,030	4,260	4,337
Excise	5,898	6,227	6,412
Provincial Rates.....	516	526	532
Customs	4,352	5,004	4,852
Income Tax	1,424	1,504	1,540
Forest	1,769	1,733	1,701
Registration	380	415	428
Tributes (Native States)	601	585	585
Total	£48,787	£47,557	£49,184
Interest	£972	£966	£926
Post Office.....	£1,753	£1,824	£1,834
Telegraphs	£953	£1,007	£952
Mint	£419	£444	£423
<i>Receipts by Civil Departments:</i>			
Law and Justice.....	£523	£518	£533
Police.....	150	154	157
Ports and Pilotage.....	144	139	140
Education.....	141	145	157
Medical	56	52	56
Minor Departments	87	89	105
Total	£1,101	£1,097	£1,148
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Superannuation	£192	£222	£198
Stationery & Printing ..	79	91	91
Exchange and Miscellaneous	669	399	251
Total	£940	£712	£540
<i>Railways:</i>			
State Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	£12,529	£12,217	£9,985
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts) ..	399	229	—
Subsidised Cos. (Interest) ..	56	53	71
Total	£12,984	£12,499	£10,056
<i>Irrigation:</i>			
Direct Receipts	£2,526	£2,440	£2,481
Portion of Land Rev. due to Irrigation	1,007	1,041	1,087
Total	£3,533	£3,481	£3,568
Other Civil Public Works ..	£288	£249	£271
Receipts by Military Depts. ..	£1,417	£1,167	£1,027
Total Revenue*	£73,145	£71,003	£69,629

EXPENDITURE (CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE).

	1906-7.	1907-8.	Revised Estimate, 1908-9.
<i>Direct Demands on the Revenues: (000 omitted.)</i>			
Refunds and Drawbacks ..	£243	£244	£271
Assignments & Compens. ..	1,196	1,193	1,211
Collection Charges, viz:			
Land Revenue	3,354	3,501	3,667
Opium	1,913	1,669	1,248
Salt	364	363	343
Forest	949	980	1,011
Other Heads.....	890	887	1,039
Total	£8,909	£8,837	£8,790
<i>Interest:</i>			
On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation) ..	£1,420	£1,321	£1,391
On other Obligations.....	496	500	513
Total	£1,916	£1,821	£1,904
Post Office	£1,603	£1,773	£1,913
Telegraphs	£1,126	£1,084	£1,033
Mint	£167	£165	£124
<i>Civil Departments:</i>			
Gen. Administration.....	£1,524	£1,622	£1,701
Law and Justice	3,384	3,449	3,673
Police	3,535	3,813	4,783
Ports and Pilotage.....	161	175	246
Education	1,349	1,489	1,695
Ecclesiastical	126	124	120
Medical	816	857	1,010
Political	1,060	796	902
Minor Departments	691	773	849
Total	£12,546	£13,098	£14,470
<i>Miscellaneous Civil Charges:</i>			
Territorial & Pol. Pensions ..	£236	£249	£237
Civ. Furlough Allowances ..	243	330	304
Superannuation	2,943	3,009	3,060
Stationery and Printing.....	644	736	779
Miscellaneous	430	449	439
Total	£4,507	£4,773	£4,879
<i>Famine Relief and Insurance</i>			
.....	£1,010	£1,296	£1,676
<i>Railway Revenue Account:</i>			
State Railways (Interest and Annuities) ..	£9,976	£10,248	£11,107
Guar. Cos. (Interest, &c.) ..	626	599	13
Other Railway Exp.	74	96	112
Total	£10,676	£10,936	£11,232
Irrigation	£2,737	£2,834	£2,987
Other Civil Public Works ..	£4,360	£4,686	£4,546
Army & Marine Services ..	£21,586	£20,415	£20,558
Total Expenditure	£71,243	£71,718	£74,112
Net excess (+) on Provincial Allotments ..	+ 312	- 1,021	- 762
Total Expenditure from Revenue*	£71,555	£70,697	£73,350

* Certain heads in the above tables of gross revenue and expenditure and also the grand totals have been affected by recent changes in the form of the Indian accounts:

- (a) Working expenses of railways are no longer treated as expenditure, but as a deduction from revenue;
- (b) Transactions of District Boards and certain other local bodies are now excluded;
- (c) Interest charges have been redistributed between ordinary and railway and irrigation debt;
- (d) Marine receipts and charges, other than for Ports and Pilotage, have been transferred to Army Services.

GROSS AND NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. The statement of Gross Revenue and Expenditure exhibits all revenue receipts and payments therefrom, except that railway working expenses are deducted from revenue. A clearer view of the financial position is obtained from the following statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure, in which departmental receipts, which are a set-off against expenditure, have been deducted, as also railway interest charges, interest charges and working expenses of irrigation works, refunds and assignments, cost of cultivating and manufacturing opium, &c.

In 1906-7 there was a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of £1,589,000, in 1907-8 of £306,000, and in 1908-9 (revised estimate) a deficit of £3,721,000.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	Revised Estimate, 1908-9.
	1906-7. (1000 omitted.)	1907-8. (1000 omitted.)	1908-9. (1000 omitted.)
Land Revenue	£19,067	£17,983	£18,946
Opium (Export)	£3,744	£3,572	£4,616
Taxation:			
Salt	£4,095	£3,072	£2,949
Stamps	3,986	4,212	4,287
Excise	5,835	6,163	6,342
Provincial Rates ...	515	525	531
Customs	4,322	4,896	4,752
Income Tax	1,416	1,496	1,531
Registration	379	414	420
Total, Taxation ...	£20,458	£20,778	£20,818
Commercial Undertakings:			
Forests	£1,764	£1,728	£1,692
Post Office	148	51	-78
Telegraphs	-177	-78	-81
Railways	2,308	1,563	-1,177
Irrigation	796	646	581
Total, Commercial Undertakings ...	£4,843	£3,910	£3,937
Tributes from Native States	£401	£389	£383
Mint, Exchange, and Miscellaneous	£442	£374	-£34
	£48,955	£47,006	£45,665

	1906-7.	1907-8.	Revised Estimate, 1908-9.
	1906-7. (1000 omitted.)	1907-8. (1000 omitted.)	1908-9. (1000 omitted.)
Collection of Revenue	£5,556	£5,730	£6,060
Debt Services	£944	£855	£979
Military Services:			
Army and Marine	£18,955	£18,022	£18,606
Military Works	1,215	1,226	925
Total, Military Services	£20,170	£19,248	£19,531
Civil Services:			
Civil Depts.	£11,545	£12,000	£13,322
Misc. Civil Charges ..	3,757	4,156	4,306
Civil Works, &c. ...	4,072	4,436	4,275
Total, Civil Services	£19,374	£20,592	£21,903
Famine Relief and Insurance	£1,010	£1,296	£1,676
Provincial Balances:			
Increased by Unspent Grants	£312	£-1,021	£-702
	£47,366	£46,700	£49,387
SURPLUS (or DEFICIT)	£1,589	£306	£-3,721

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—In addition to the expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1907-8, not charged to revenue, of £10,567,000 on State Railways, and of £846,000 on Irrigation Works.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the native States, the burden in 1908-9 was 18 3/4d. per head, or, if land revenue (which is equivalent to rent) be added, 3s. 3 1/2d. per head. In 1907 the burden of taxation was lightened by a further reduction of the salt tax.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On 31st March, 1909, the debt of India amounted to £256,664,000, viz., Sterling Debt, £166,973,000, and Rupee Debt (converted into sterling at 1s. 4d. the rupee), £89,691,000. Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted in addition to about £20,699,000. Up to the same date the Indian Government had devoted £116,114,000 to the construction of railways and £30,740,000 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased from companies, by cash payments, annuities, or the issue of India stock, nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,000 had been spent. It had lent £13,844,000 to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., and had advanced £9,675,000 to railway companies. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £18,503,000, and the cash balances in India and England, £10,273,000 and £7,984,000 respectively. The assets of India exceed the liabilities. In 1908-9 a 3 1/2 per cent. loan of £7,500,000 was raised in England, at 97, and a 3 1/2 per cent. loan of 2 crores (£1,333,000) in India. These loans were for railway purposes.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State in 1907-8 amounted to £19,766,000, of which £1,041,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may be grown only in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces, in the Punjab (for local consumption), and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1907-8 48,900 chests

of Bengal opium were sold for export. The monthly auction sales at Calcutta realised $\text{₹}4,621,956$, the expenses of production, &c., were $\text{₹}1,665,147$, and the net receipts $\text{₹}2,955,809$. In addition $\text{₹}619,736$ (net) was derived from the duty (Rs. 600 a chest) levied in Bombay on Malwa opium. Most of the opium produced is exported to China and the Straits Settlements. Duty and licence fees on opium consumed in India (credited to Excise) yielded about $\text{₹}981,000$. The total net opium revenue, therefore, was about $\text{₹}4,557,000$. It has been decided to restrict the cultivation of opium in India in order to reduce exportation to China, on the understanding that China will reduce her own output.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded since 1897-8, and amounted to $\text{₹}6,163,000$ net in 1907-8. Reforms in excise administration are being effected.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was $\text{₹}4,896,000$ in 1907-8. (For tariff see page 531.) The export duty on rice yielded $\text{₹}682,000$, and the counter-vailing duty on Indian cotton goods $\text{₹}227,000$.

INCOME TAX.—This is levied on non-agricultural incomes of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 at about 2 per cent., and on those above Rs. 2,000 at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It yielded $\text{₹}1,531,000$ (net) in 1907-8.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded $\text{₹}4,287,000$ (net) in 1907-8. Most of the revenue is from court fee and commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty, which was Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ a maund (82 lb.) before 1903, over practically the whole of India, was then reduced to Rs. 2. In 1905 it was reduced to Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$, and in 1907 to Re. 1. The rate for Burma remains as before at Re. 1. The consumption of salt has increased, owing to the reduction of duty, to 1,643,000 tons, yielding a net revenue of $\text{₹}3,072,000$ in 1907-8.

FORESTS.—Over 4,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 146,000 square miles besides are under State control. They produced in 1907-8 a net revenue of $\text{₹}1,728,000$. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

TELEGRAPHS.—The length of telegraph wires on 31st March, 1908, was 271,944 miles, and the number of messages sent was 12,750,000. They yielded in 1907-8 a revenue of 201 per cent. on their capital cost of $\text{₹}6,857,000$. In addition the Indo-European Telegraph Department gave a profit of 334 per cent. on its capital of $\text{₹}997,000$. Owing to heavier working expenses there was a net loss to Government on telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office, which in 1907-8 conveyed 827 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 23 millions of money orders, was worked at a net profit to Government of $\text{₹}51,000$. Reductions in postal rates have recently become operative, and inland letter rates are the lowest in the world.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage opened for traffic in 1908-9 was 777, while the mileage under construction or sanctioned was 2,741. Of the mileage open or in hand on 1st April, 1909, viz., 30,983, about 52 per cent. on the standard gauge ($\frac{5}{4}$ ft.), and about 42 per cent. on the metre gauge. Up to the end of 1908 there was a capital outlay on open lines of $\text{₹}74,610,000$. The net earnings of the railways in 1908 amounted

to $\text{₹}11,900,000$, equivalent to a return of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital outlay. The number of passengers increased to 321 millions, and the goods traffic remained at 62 million tons. The net gain to the State on the working of the railways was $\text{₹}2,308,000$ in 1906-7 and $\text{₹}1,563,000$ in 1907-8, after charging to expenditure interest on capital outlay and annuity payments in redemption of capital. The total capital expenditure on railways was $\text{₹}10,567,000$ in 1907-8. Rates are very low, third class passengers travelling on the average five miles for a penny. In 1908 a special committee of inquiry into the railways recommended the raising of larger loans for construction and equipment, so that $\text{₹}100,000,000$ may be expended in the next eight years. In 1907 the State purchased the Madras Railway, the last of the old guaranteed lines.

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to 31st March, 1908, was $\text{₹}34,543,000$, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State of about 63 per cent. The area irrigated was over 21 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at about 108 per cent. of the capital outlay. The Irrigation Commission of 1901-3 recommended the construction of further works estimated to cost eventually nearly $\text{₹}30,000,000$. Three large canals in the Punjab, besides less important works, have been put in hand. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The gross expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1907-8 to $\text{₹}18,487,000$:—Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, $\text{₹}8,102,000$; Interest on Irrigation Debt, $\text{₹}108,000$; Interest on and Management of Debt, other than that for Railways and Irrigation, $\text{₹}1,820,000$; Stores, $\text{₹}1,462,000$, of which $\text{₹}824,000$ was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., $\text{₹}1,093,000$; Army non-effective charges, $\text{₹}2,450,000$; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., $\text{₹}2,046,000$; Furlough payments, civil and military, $\text{₹}803,000$. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 180 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and since January, 1898, has been practically stable at 18. 4d. This rate has now a legal sanction, since an Act of 1899 makes the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount. At the present low price of silver, the rupee at 18. 4d. is worth much more than the value of the silver which it contains. For some years after 1893 the coinage of Indian rupees almost ceased, but in the five years ended 1907-8 there were large coinages. From 1900-1 to 1906-7, the whole, and in 1907-8 one-half, of the profit on silver coinage

has been held as a special reserve—now called the Gold Standard Reserve—which is partly invested in England in sterling securities, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On 31st March, 1909, the investments of this fund in sterling Government stocks amounted to over £7,446,000 (cost price), while £10,587,000 was held in India in rupees, and £470,000 in cash in England. India has a paper currency. The 5, 10, and 50 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India proper, but other notes only within their circles of issue. A nickel anna piece, adopted in 1906, has become popular. Copper coins are being replaced by bronze.

ARMY.—The Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 79,000; and, secondly, of the native troops (largely Muhammadans), about 162,000 (for details see page 519). In addition, the native Army Reserves number 34,450 men, and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 20,500, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 32,730 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. The Army was renumbered and renamed in 1903. During the period (1902-9) while Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On 1st June, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India, which now consists of the Northern and Southern Armies, each under a general officer and staff. The Northern Army includes five divisions and three independent frontier brigades, while the Southern comprises four divisions and the Burma and Aden garrisons. The artillery has been increased. Factories for making rifles, cordite, and gun carriages have been erected. The transport service has been improved. A Staff College has been established at Quetta. Additions to soldiers' pay and enlarged expenditure on artillery, barracks, coast and frontier defences, stores, transport, factories, &c., have increased the net military expenditure (including marine) from £15,376,000 in 1899-1900 to £19,248,000 in 1907-8. During 1909-10 there will be increased expenditure for cost of food and forage, increase of Indian soldiers' pay, and cost of obtaining recruits and reliefs for the British Army in India. The health of the Army has greatly improved in recent years. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death. The trooping service between England and India is carried out by hired steamers, under the superintendence of the Admiralty.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of the four troopships of over 1,500 tons given below, four other steamers of about 1,000 tons each, and smaller craft for harbour and river navigation, surveying, and submarine mining. The principal officers and troopships of the R.I.M. are as follows:—
Director R.I.M., and Resident Transport Officer,
Bombay, Capt. W. Lumsden, R.N., A.D.C. Rs. 2,500
Deputy ditto (Calcutta), Capt. W. Chandler.
Assist. ditto (Bombay), Capt. A. W. McArthur.
(The figures denote gross tonnage and indicated horse-power.)

Dufferin, 6291 (10,190). Comm. F. Dolson.
Hardinge, 5434 (9366). Comm. A. S. Balfour.
Northbrook, 5038 (7429). Comm. A. J. Marsack.
Dalhousie, 1524 (2202). Comm. E. Stocken.

For INDIAN DOCKYARDS, see page 222.

EDUCATION during 1907 benefited by increased grants for primary education. Increased attention is being given to primary, commercial, agricultural, and technical education. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1907-8 numbered 165,473 and the scholars 5,708,238, including 710,844 females. Of the institutions, about 70 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the remainder being private and unaided. There are five Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab. The Indian Universities Act of 1904 provides for a teaching system. Of the total expenditure on education in 1907-8, £4,018,764, £1,049,976 came from fees, and £2,155,822 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1901 showed that only 1 male in 20 and 1 female in 144 can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities in 1907-8 were 746 in number, controlling a total population of 16,985,202, and receiving an income of £2,848,227 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £1,057,842 from other sources (excluding loans). The members of municipal bodies are chiefly natives and non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly one-half of their total expenditure of £3,318,552 in 1907-8 was devoted to civil works, over one-fifth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 7,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are natives. In 1907 2,970,020 civil cases were decided; while 1,816,827 persons were tried, and 851,097 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 468 were sentenced to death, 1,760 to penal servitude, and 153,151 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1907 was 10,602 officers and 161,652 men. There were 754 prisons, with a daily average of 98,853 prisoners, in 1907. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 11,235 prisoners on 31 March, 1908.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The statistics of births and deaths are defective, and the apparent increase in mortality in recent years is really due to completer returns. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1907 ranged from 26.44 per 1,000 in 1868 to 38.91 in 1900. In 1907 it was 37.18. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, small-pox, and (since 1896) plague, being other chief causes. The deaths from plague up to the end of 1908 were about 6,183,000 in India as a whole. About 22,000 people are killed by snakes every year. In 2,514 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 24,882,000 patients were treated in 1907. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,170,000. According to the census of 1901 there were 97,340 lepers in India.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, and botanical surveys are in operation, while the archaeological survey has been recently extended. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

Trade of India.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ..	64,452	68,722	72,205	86,597	80,844
Government Stores	5,156	6,020	5,956	4,429	5,008
Total Merchandise ..	69,608	74,742	78,161	91,026	85,852
Treasure—Private	22,018	13,948	18,134	21,880	15,088
Government	4,321	7,153	11,586	6,309	75
Total Treasure.....	26,339	21,101	29,720	28,189	15,163
Total Imports	95,947	95,843	107,881	119,215	101,015
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	102,760	105,460	115,388	115,652	99,883
Foreign Goods (re-exports) ..	2,249	2,353	2,323	2,511	2,114
Government Stores	139	78	72	85	77
Total Merchandise ..	105,148	107,891	117,783	118,248	102,074
Treasure—Private	5,392	4,300	3,809	3,631	3,971
Government	5,635	6,013	3	2	242
Total Treasure.....	11,027	10,313	3,812	3,633	4,213
Total Exports	116,175	118,204	121,595	121,881	106,287
Total Sea-borne Trade	212,122	214,047	229,476	241,096	207,302
Net Imports of Treasure	15,312	10,788	25,908	24,556	10,950
Net Exports of Merchandise	35,540	33,149	39,622	27,222	16,222

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1908-9:—

IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)
Cotton Goods	Jute (raw)..... £13,223
and Yarn £25,343	Cotton (raw).... 13,179
Metals 8,663	Rice 10,593
Sugar 7,271	Jute Manufacts. 10,491
Railway Material ..	Hides and Skins 8,312
Machinery, &c. 4,411	Seeds 7,785
Mineral Oil..... 2,606	Cotton Yarn ..
Hardware, &c. 1,951	and Cloth ... 7,691
Woollen Goods ..	Tea 6,929
Provisions 1,876	Opium 6,223
Apparel 1,611	Lac 1,863
Silk Goods 1,521	Wool (raw) ... 1,389
Liquors..... 1,323	Wheat & Flour 1,241
Spices 916	Coffee..... 927
Instruments, &c. ..	Fodder, &c. 878
Glass 779	Oils 630
Silk (raw)..... 679	Manures 600
Dyes & Tans 668	Pulse, Millets, &c. 545
Paper, &c. 618	Provisions 507
Salt 561	Spices..... 390
Tobacco 520	Wool, &c. 384
Chemicals 498	Sil (raw) 360
Matches 497	Coal, &c. 337
Drugs, Medicines, &c. 485	Indigo..... 327
Timber, &c. 482	
Govtmt. Stores :	Re-Exports :
Railway Material 3,093	Cotton Yarn ..
Metals 380	and Cloth... 751
Machinery, &c. 256	Wool (raw).... 186
Arms, &c. 105	Provisions ... 122

Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which is greater than that of Canada and Australia combined. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows a large yearly net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The above table exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling. It will be observed that the year 1908-9 showed a great falling-off from the prosperity of preceding years, especially as regards exports, which suffered from the results of the general bad harvests. The diminished purchasing power of the people affected imports. This was particularly noticeable in the reduced imports of cotton goods and yarn, which fell away by £6,685,000 (or 21 per cent.). But the imports of these articles had been specially heavy in 1907-8. Imports of metals and metal manufactures showed a trifling decline. Large imports of machinery were a sign of industrial activity. Sugar imports continued to grow, and mineral oil increased despite the large output in Burma. The imports of Government stores are mainly railway materials and army stores. In the export trade there were increases in jute and tea, cotton yarn and cloth, and hides and skins, but in wheat and other grains, cotton (raw), lac, seeds, and jute goods there were serious decreases. The exports of indigo have fallen rapidly in recent years. As will be seen, the great bulk of the imports consist of manufactured articles, while nearly 70 per cent. of the exports consist of food and raw materials.

The following table shows the distribution of Indian sea-borne trade in 1908-9:—

COUNTRIES.	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	£80,844	£99,883
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	62.6	24.0
China (including Hong Kong)	1.9	12.0
Germany	4.1	10.0
United States	2.7	8.8
France	1.5	6.4
Belgium	4.2	4.0
Japan	1.7	4.8
Straits Settlements	2.8	3.5
Austria-Hungary	3.2	3.1
Java	5.1	—
Ceylon	0.7	3.9
Italy	0.9	3.3
Mauritius	2.1	0.6
All other countries	6.5	15.6

In imports, the United Kingdom comes easily first with nearly two-thirds of the total, while all others, except Java, Belgium, and Germany, send less than 4 per cent. In exports, the United Kingdom is much less prominent, on account of the wide demand for India's raw produce for food and manufactures.

About 65 per cent. of India's total trade is with Europe, and about 23 per cent. with Asia.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—Under the Indian Tariff Act, most goods imported pay a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Cotton yarn and thread are exempt from duty; but the tax on other cotton goods is 3½ per cent., a corresponding Excise duty being levied on those woven in Indian mills. There are special duties on arms and ammunition, which are taxed mainly for police purposes. Spirits pay generally Rs. 7 a gallon; and salt now pays Rs. 1 a maund (£2 10s.). Refined petroleum pays one anna a gallon. Iron and steel goods pay one per cent. Machinery, coal, raw cotton and wool, grain, oilcake, manures, living animals, unmanufactured tobacco, quinine, gold, precious stones and pearls, and a few other articles are duty-free. Bounty-fed sugars pay countervailing duties varying with the amount of the bounty given. There is an export duty of 3 annas per maund on rice. The Government of India have adopted an attitude of strong opposition to preferential tariff proposals. They point out that two-thirds of India's imports come from the United Kingdom, while among the remainder are many articles which this country cannot produce. The exports are chiefly commodities that are untaxed or lightly taxed in foreign countries, and if retaliatory imposts were levied on these India's trade would decline and her capacity to meet her financial obligations abroad would be impaired.

SHIPPING.—In 1908-9 the number of vessels which entered from and cleared to foreign countries fell to 8,000, with a tonnage of 12,910,823 tons. Of this tonnage, approximately 62 per cent. was from or to the United Kingdom and British possessions; and 80 per cent. of the total trade of India was under the British flag.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Calcutta and Bombay, which together do about three-fourths of the total trade. Next come Rangoon, Karachi, Madras, and Chittagong. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA.—As registra-

tion is difficult, the statistics are of doubtful accuracy, and they include much that is really trade with border tracts administered by, or States subject to, the Indian Government. The most important countries are Afghanistan, Nepal, and the Shan States. The total frontier trade in merchandise and treasure has been as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	000 omitted.	000 omitted.	000 omitted.
1906-7	£5,151	£4,275	£9,426
1907-8	5,718	4,643	10,361
1908-9	5,526	4,640	10,166

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. Out of a surveyed area of 619 million acres in British territory in 1907-8, 266 millions were cropped or fallow, 113 millions cultivable waste, 153 millions not cultivable, and 83 millions under forests. The total area cropped was 238 million acres, of which over 8 per cent. was under wheat, 32 per cent. under rice, and 40 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 6 per cent. under oilseeds, and 8 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. The area under wheat has been considerably increased by the aid of irrigation in the Punjab and United Provinces. The cultivation of jute has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, spices, tea, opium, and tobacco are other important crops. The cultivation of indigo has greatly declined. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which have been much developed since 1906-7, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. Owing to the increasing world demand for raw cotton, great efforts are being made to cultivate a superior long-stapled cotton in India.

MINERALS.—The output of the coal mines in India in 1908 was 12,770,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Eleventh-twelfths of the total comes from Bengal. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1898 to 177 millions in 1908. The production of salt in 1907 was 1,280,000 tons. The output of manganese ore in recent years has been much increased, but there was a fall in 1908 to 421,000 tons. About 20,000 tons of saltpetre are produced annually and exported. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 567,000 oz. in 1908. There is a considerable output and export of mica, and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade stone.

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 227 cotton mills at work in 1907-8, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, representing a capital of about £13,160,000, contained 5,764,000 spindles and 66,700 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1908-9 was 657 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 192 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns, and to pay more attention to weaving. The 50 jute mills, situated in or near Calcutta, with a capital of £7,09,000, contained 562,274 spindles and 27,244 looms. There were, in 1907, 6 woollen and 8 paper mills, 23 breweries, and various other factories. Owing to complaints of long hours in mills a new Factory Bill has been introduced, restricting the hours of adult males to 12, of women to 11, and of children to 6 per day.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN CHIEFS, SHOWING SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

SALUTE AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succ- ession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1901.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of, G.C.S.I.	1875	8,099	1,952,692	Hindus	812,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. ...	1869	82,698	11,141,142	Hindus and Muhammadans	2,393,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	1895	29,444	5,539,399	Hindus	1,433,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of, G.C.I.E.	1901	6,997	665,961	Hindus	166,000
*Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.	1886	29,047	2,933,001	"	986,000
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,500	850,690	"	320,000
*Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	1885	80,900	2,905,578	Muhammadans	750,000
Kalat, The Wali of, G.C.I.E.	1893	90,000	507,472	"	53,000
†Kolhapur, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.	1884	2,855	910,011	Hindus	317,000
†Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of, G.C.S.I.	1884	12,753	1,018,805	"	160,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1885	6,730	2,951,038	{ Hindus and Christians }	666,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	720,877	Muhammadans	158,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,982	626,665	Hindus	246,000
Bikaner, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1887	23,311	504,627	"	133,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1889	2,220	171,227	"	46,000
Cochin, The Raja of, G.C.S.I.	1895	1,362	812,025	{ Hindus and Christians }	222,000
†Jaipur, Colonel The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.	1880	15,579	2,658,666	Hindus	413,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.	1886	1,242	156,786	"	33,000
Kota, The Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1889	5,684	544,879	"	218,000
Kutch, The Rao of, G.C.I.E.	1876	6,500	488,022	"	132,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.	1895	34,963	1,935,565	"	333,000
Patiala, The Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.	1900	5,412	1,596,692	{ Hindus and Sikhs }	376,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	1880	12,676	1,325,307	Hindus	191,000
Tonk, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E.	1867	2,553	273,201	"	86,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
Alwar, The Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.	1892	3,141	828,487	Hindus	200,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1905	1,946	166,350	Animists	10,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	912	173,759	Hindus	60,000
Dewas, The Senior Raja of	1900	446	62,312	"	4,000
Dewas, The Junior Raja of	1892	440	54,904	"	4,000
Dhar, The Raja of	1898	1,739	142,715	"	73,000
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of, K.C.I.E.	1901	1,155	270,973	"	66,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1898	1,447	100,103	"	15,000
†Idar, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.C.	1902	1,900	168,557	"	33,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1891	16,062	73,370	"	9,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1909	6,109	199,313	Muhammadans	86,000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	1900	858	90,970	Hindus	30,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1874	2,080	321,634	"	40,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	1890	886	52,025	"	15,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1874	2,818	59,014	{ Buddhists and Hindus }	7,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. ...	1875	1,964	154,544	Hindus	20,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	606	84,185	Hindus	60,000
Kuch Behar, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., C.B., A.D.C.	1863	1,307	566,974	{ Hindus and Muhammadans }	150,000
Rampur, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E.	1889	893	533,212	"	230,000
Tippera, The Raja of	1909	4,086	173,325	"	111,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.

SALUTE AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succ. cession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1901.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 12 Guns.					£
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	1859	771	78,236	Hindus	15,000
Bhaunagar, The Thakur Sahib of, K.C.S.I.	1896	2,860	412,664	Hindus and Muhammadans	200,000
Chamba, The Raja of, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1873	3,216	127,834	Hindus	20,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of, C.I.E.	1908	703	123,954	"	26,000
Chhatapur, The Maharaja of,	1807	1,115	156,139	"	27,000
Dhrangadra, The Raja Sahib of, K.C.S.I. ...	1900	1,156	70,880	"	9,000
Faridkhot, The Raja of,	1906	642	124,912	Sikhs and Hindus	26,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.	1869	1,024	162,859	Hindus and Muhammadans	125,000
Janjira, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E.	1879	324	85,414	"	37,000
Jhalawar, The Raj Rana of, K.C.S.I.	1899	810	90,175	"	30,000
Jind, The Raja of,	1906	1,259	282,003	Hindus and Sikhs	99,000
*Junagarh, The Nawab of, G.C.S.I.	1892	3,284	395,428	Hindus and Muhammadans	180,000
Kapurthala, The Raja of, K.C.S.I.	1877	630	314,351	Muhammadans and Hindus	86,000
Mandi, The Raja of,	1902	1,200	17,045	Hindus	33,000
Manipur, The Raja of,	1891	8,456	281,465	"	26,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.	1870	822	87,496	"	50,000
*Nabha, The Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1871	928	297,949	Hindus and Sikhs	80,000
Nawanagar, The Jam of,	1907	3,791	736,779	Hindus and Muhammadans	213,000
Palanpur, The Diwan of, G.C.I.E.	1877	3,177	222,627	"	46,000
Panna, The Maharaja of,	1902	2,492	1,121,086	Hindus	33,000
Pudukota, The Raja of,	1886	1,100	180,440	"	73,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.	1902	880	88,376	"	30,000
Rajpura, The Raja of,	1897	1,514	117,175	"	46,000
Ratlam, The Raja of, K.C.S.I.	1893	902	83,773	"	45,000
Sailana, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.	1895	500	25,731	"	10,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Raja of, K.C.S.I.	1898	1,198	135,687	"	33,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of, K.C.S.I.	1887	4,180	268,885	"	20,000

N.B.—There are also 11 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 12 guns.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

THE Native or Feudatory States, whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only one-fifth of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government.

This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta and Pishin), and Berar are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the native States have a combined area of 679,393 square miles, and a population of 62,461,549. The aggregate revenues of the chiefs are about £15,000,000, out of which a tribute of £584,520 (£233,000 from Mysore) was paid to the Government of India in 1907-8. They maintain troops of inferior military organisation to the aggregate number of 85,000 men in addition to their Imperial Service troops, numbering

* The present chief has a personal salute of four additional guns.

19,600 in 1909. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of native States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is as large as Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute subdivision, there are many chiefs of single villages. In the case of such petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over a native State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connection with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the native States, large and small, number 680, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chieftships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. Lord Curzon reformed the Chiefs' Colleges and inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles.

The salutes enjoyed by the native princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 532-3 will be found the names of 71 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. In each group the States are given in alphabetical order. Some well-known Indians, such as H.H. the Maharaja of Benares, G.C.I.E. (who is entitled to a salute of 13 guns), H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E., the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.I.E., and the Nawab of Dacca, K.C.I., are not ruling chiefs.

The native States may be thus classified:—
1. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier. 2. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 3. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal (including Kashmir). 4. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Sulaiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of many of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 5. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 7. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur, from which Warren Hastings expelled the Rohillas in 1774. 8. The ancient sovereignties of Rajputana, lying between Sind and the United Provinces. 9. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda, and to the south and east of Rajputana. 10. Gujarat, including Kutch and the

numerous petty chieftships of Kathiawar. 11. Baroda. 12. The Southern Mahratta States. 13. Hyderabad. 14. Mysore. 15. The Malayalam States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in S.W. India.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. Numerous minor States are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, and Travancore and Cochin. Hyderabad is the premier State in India. Its capital, Hyderabad (448,466), is the fourth city in India in population. The important frontier State of Kashmir (capital, Srinagar, 122,618) was granted to Gholab Singh by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. The administration of the State has been much improved under the advice of the British Resident. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chieftships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chieftship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. Of the Sikh States the most important is Patiala. Rajputana (pop. 9,723,301) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 19 States of varying size and importance. Of these 16 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are Jodhpur (Marwar), Udaipur (Mewar), and Jaipur. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Moghul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. A large part of the area of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer is desert. The Central India States, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chieftships. The most important are Gwalior and Indore, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, Rewa) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. Bhopal, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed, but the native administration was continued under an adopted heir. In 1881 Mysore, which had been administered by the Indian Government since 1837, was restored to native rule. The important States of Travancore and Cochin, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. The former stands third in population among the native States, and is exceedingly prosperous. Their Christian population numbers about 900,000. Sikkim, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention.

Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence.

THE native States of Nepal and Bhutan, though in India, enjoy a large measure of independence, and may be most conveniently treated as within the Indian sphere of influence. Outside India, but within its sphere of influence, is Afghanistan. For French and Portuguese possessions in India, see pages 617 and 644.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, H.H. Maharaja Dhiraja Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, b. 1875; *suc.* 1881. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Minister, H.E. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, G.C.B., C.C.I., D.C.L. (1901).

Nepal (500 miles long by 100 miles broad; area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. about 4,000,000, chiefly Hindus and Buddhists) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes, among other lofty peaks, Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the wild, sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces and fifteen districts. In 1908-9 its exports to British India were £2,368,000, while its imports amounted to £1,152,000. The principal trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, oilseeds, *ghil*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. The Maharaja is a Sisodiya Rajput (Hindu). Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly, and the Prime Minister paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. The British Political Resident at the capital does not interfere in internal affairs, but foreign relations are controlled by the Indian Government. The army numbers about 45,000. Complimentary missions are sent quinquennially to China. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments. CAPITAL, Katmandu (pop. 75,000)—British Resident, Lt.-Col. J. Manners Smith, C.I.E. V.C.

Rs. 2,500

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance of £3,333 being now paid by the Indian Government as compensation. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the chief councillor and virtual ruler, known as the Tongsa Penlop (Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E.), was chosen hereditary Raja in 1907. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1908-9 was £39,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, His Majesty Siraj-ul-millat-wad-din Amir Habibullah Khan, G.C.M.G.; b. 1872, *suc.* October 7, 1901. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Its area is estimated at 246,000 sq. miles, and its population at 5,000,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khambab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1903. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by Mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindukush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, the Helmand, and the Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures in winter and summer. The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have been predominant since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu.

Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. The late Amir (1880-1901) established a strong central government, and introduced a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself, with transport services, &c. It comprises about 70,000 regulars and 20,000 irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for guns, rifles and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the Mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manu-

factured. Salt, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but have lately been improved, particularly where they may serve military purposes. Goods are conveyed by pack-animals. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1908-9 was over £1,516,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghis*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway terminates at Chaman, on the frontier, 65 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 38 miles runs to Kabul. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. Russia gives bounties and rebates. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £900,000, including the subsidy of £120,000 a year from the Government of India. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

By agreement with the Amir, the "buffer State" of Afghanistan has no foreign relations with any Power except the Government of India. In all other respects it is independent, and the rule of the Amir despotic. The modern history of Afghanistan dates from 1881, when Abdurrahman, the late Amir, was recognised as ruler. As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had

existed with the late Amir since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of 21 March, 1905. Under this treaty the British Government engaged to refrain from interference in internal affairs, but promised to preserve the safety and integrity of Afghanistan against any unprovoked attack, provided that the Amir acted as a friend and ally, and followed unreservedly the British Government's advice in all his external relations. The Amir visited India in 1907. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence, and engaged to conduct all her political relations with Afghanistan through Great Britain. Great Britain declared her intention not to change the political status of Afghanistan, to exercise only a pacific influence, and not to take or encourage measures that might threaten Russia. After reciting the treaty with the Amir in 1905 Great Britain engaged not to annex or occupy any part of Afghanistan in contravention of that treaty. It was agreed that specially designated Russian and Afghan frontier officials might establish direct relations for settling local non-political questions, and that Great Britain and Russia should enjoy equality of commercial facilities.

There is a native British Agent (a Muhammadan) at Kabul. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, and an agent at Peshawar, and also commercial agents in England and India.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 150,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (30,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (12,000) and Tashkurgan (17,000).

British Agent, Fakir Saiyid Iftikhar-ud-din

Rs. 1,500

Foreign Countries Contiguous to India.

THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in Persian Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, though there has recently been German competition. The bulk of the trade is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; while at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The southern shores are Turkish from Katif Town up to the vicinity of Koweit, and beyond those limits as far as Basra.

Bahrain (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Isa and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the head-quarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export: rice, cotton goods, dates, and spices the chief imports. In 1907-8 the value of the exports was £1,107,000, and of the imports £1,422,000. The people (about 75,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, which has a Political Agent at Bahrain. In 1830 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) Coast from Ras-el-Khelma to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by

a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, stationed at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* Lingah and Bahrain.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, the proposed terminus of the Baghdad railway, which has an excellent harbour, recently buoyed by the British India Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers call fortnightly. The Sheikh of Koweit (Mubarak bin Sahah) is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government in respect of Koweit and its vicinity.

The Sultan of *Omān* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court (see page 639).

In the negotiations connected with the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 the policy of Great Britain was declared to be the preservation of the *status quo* and the maintenance of British trade, and Russia did not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Gulf.

Political Resident, *Persian Gulf* (*Bushire*), Major P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E. per mensem Rs. 2,750
Do., *Turkish Arabia* (*Baghdad*), J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500

Political Agent, *Muscat*, R. E. Holland Rs. 2,200
Pol. Agent, *Bahrain*, Capt. C. F. Mackenzie Rs. 1,100
Do., *Koweit*, Capt. W. H. J. Shakespear Rs. 1,100
(For Persia, see pp. 640-642).

PERSIA borders on Baluchistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905 by Col. McMahon, who, under the treaty of 1857, was deputed to examine a Perso-Afghan dispute regarding the course of the Helmand. A railway was opened in 1905 from Quetta to Nushki, whence there is a caravan route (478 miles), with wells, rest-houses, telegraph, &c., to Persian Seistan, but traffic is small. In Persia consular officers representing British and Indian interests work side by side. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, S.E. Persia, east of a line drawn from the Afghan frontier, *via* Gazik, Birjand, Kerman, and Bunder Abbas, is assigned as a region in which Russia will not seek political or commercial concessions (for railways, &c.), or oppose similar concessions supported by the British Government (see also pp. 640-642).

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—The Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug. 1907, recognises N.W. Persia as a region in which Russia, and S.E. Persia and Afghanistan as regions in which Great Britain, have special interests. A portion of the Russian Empire, including the vassal State of Bokhara and part of the Pamir Region, is contiguous with Afghanistan. The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway runs from Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, *via* Merv, to Samarkand and Tashkent. The Mughab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with the main Russian system at Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers. Russian territory stretches into the Pamir Region—the "Roof of the World"—a wind-swept, icy mountain-land, snow-bound for half the year. Its southern boundary was fixed in 1895 by the Anglo-Russian Pamir agreement.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, of China, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. Russia has special treaty rights in the dependency. There is a British consul at Kashgar (G. Macartney, C.I.E.). Trade with India, which has increased, is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *via* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India, from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. Northern Tibet is arid, but in the south there are fertile tracts in the valley of the Tsan-po. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, living animals, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods, coral, and grain. The total trade in 1908-9 was about £305,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) or from the Punjab and the United Provinces. The once mysterious capital, Lhasa (11,830 ft.), is 333 miles from Darjiling (Bengal). The Lamas, or monks, who control the country, denied access to European travellers after 1846. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans disregarded the Convention,

a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached Lhasa, after a very arduous march and sharp fighting, on 3 August, 1904. A new Convention was signed (7 Sept.). This Convention provided for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for trade marts at Gyantse and Gartok as well as at Yatung, and for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; for British and Tibetan agents at the trade marts; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (27 April, 1906) China agreed to the terms of the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug. 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. The new trade marts have been opened and trade regulations signed (1908). In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited the chief cities in Northern India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, has now returned to Tibet. The Chinese exercise much more influence than formerly in the administration of Tibet.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By the Anglo-Chinese agreements 1894 and 1897, a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made about trade, extradition, &c. The boundary towards Assam is undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Western Yunnan, with its trade centres of Hsiakuan and Tali-fu, is reached by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £550,000 in 1908-9. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, &c., and exports raw cotton, cotton goods, and jade. A railway from Bhamo to Têng-yueh (120 miles) is under survey. There are treaty "ports" at Têng-yueh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier. British consuls are stationed at Têng-yueh and Yunnan-fu (see p. 608).

FRENCH LAOS.—Through the cession of a portion of Laos by China in 1894, France obtained access to the left bank of the Mekong at a point where this river forms the boundary of the Shan States of Burma. The territory forms part of French Indo-China (see pp. 617-8).

SIAM (see pp. 649-650) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, chiefly with Chiangmai, the imports being chiefly teak, cattle, and raw silk, and the exports cotton and silk goods. In 1908-9 the value of the total trade was £511,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

THE following accounts of the Imperial Dominions have been revised by the various Governments, to whom the Editor begs to return his warmest thanks. He is also indebted to the "Colonial Office List," which contains information upon every subject connected with the Imperial Dominions.

CEYLON.

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between $5^{\circ} 53' 12''$ — $9^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat. and $79^{\circ} 48'$ — $82^{\circ} 52'$ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. There are no great extremes of temperature, and throughout the low country the thermometer varies little in the course of the year, the mean temperature at Colombo being nearly 82° F. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The estimated population on December 31, 1908, was 4,038,456, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. (Census, 1901: Sinhalese, 2,330,807; Tamils, a race of Southern India, 957,740; Moormen and "other races," 253,625; Burghers and Eurasians, 23,482; and Europeans, 9,212, including 2,912 military and shipping. "Other races" include a sprinkling of Veddahs, who are perhaps the aboriginal race of the island, and of Afghans and Malays.) In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1803, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of padi and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1908, in acres, were:—Rice, 680,239; other grain, 106,635; tea, 553,348; coffee, 1,910; coco-nuts, 915,373; rubber, 131,695; cinchona, 1,066; cinnamon, &c., 54,423; cocoa, 39,788; and tobacco, 14,060. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,405,645 in 1905. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly, and yielded in 1908 a revenue of Rs. 1,760,551.

There are 567 miles of railway open, 500 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 67 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and in 1909 the post and telegraph offices numbered 402, there being 4,063 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5

members, and a Legislative Council of 28 members, including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island. For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1907.	1908.
Public revenue.....	Rs. 36,573,844	Rs. 35,572,850
Public expenditure.....	Rs. 35,291,521	Rs. 35,032,055
Public debt.....	£ 4,602,570	£ 4,566,402
	Rs. 3,125,562	Rs. 3,111,086
Total imports.....	Rs. 129,316,757	Rs. 130,291,908
Total exports.....	Rs. 129,570,001	Rs. 130,170,405

Domestic Imports from U.K., 1908:—	
Coal and Fuel.....	£ 202,527
Cottons.....	362,433
Metals.....	229,707
	£ 2,789,320

Exports to United Kingdom, 1908:—

Caoutchouc.....	£ 205,606	Plumbago.....	£ 179,601
Cocoa.....	179,674	Cinnamon.....	16,648
Nuts and Almonds.....	261,706	Tea.....	3,593,974
Coco-nut Oil.....	495,444		
			£ 5,127,398

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 182,058).

Governor, Sir H. E. MacCallum, G.C.M.G. Rs.	105,500
A.D.C., Capt. F. G. Theobald.....	4,500
Priv. Sec., A. J. Hedgeland.....	4,500
Command. Forces, Brigadier-General A. J. Whitacre Allen, C.B., p.s.c.	23,480
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G.	30,000
1st Assistant do., F. Bowes.....	11,250
Additional do., A. G. Clayton.....	11,250
2nd Assistant, E. B. Denham.....	9,000
Comptroller of Revenue, Hon. W. H. Jackson (actg.).....	18,000
Colonial Auditor, D. S. McGregor.....	12,000
Treasurer, Hon. B. Senior, I.S.O.	17,750
Govt. Agent, W. Prosser, Hon. L. W. Booth.....	16,875
" " Central " J. P. Lewis.....	19,687
" " Northern " F. H. Price.....	16,875
" " N.-West " G. S. Sexton.....	16,312
" " Southern " C. M. Lushington.....	18,000
" " Eastern " J. O. K. Muntz.....	11,312
" " N. Cent. " B. Horsburgh.....	12,375
" " " " M. R. Cumberland.....	17,812
" " " " S. Saragamuwa, R. B. Hellings.....	12,937
Surveyor-General, P. D. Warren, C.M.G.	15,937
Director Pub. Wks., F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	20,250
Postmaster-General, A. S. Payden.....	16,875
Principal Collector of Customs, C. T. D. Vigors.....	16,312
Chief Justice, Sir J. Hutchinson.....	33,750
Sen. Puisne Judge, Henry Lorenz Wendt.....	21,000
Puisne Judge, J. P. Middleton.....	21,000
Do. do., A. Wood Renton.....	21,000
Dist. Judge, Colombo, Joseph Grenier.....	£ 1,200
Do. do. Kandy, B. Hill (acting).....	Rs. 12,375
Do. do. Galle, W. E. Thorpe.....	11,250
Do. do. Jaffna, R. N. Thaine.....	10,500
Attorney-Gen., Alfred Geo. Lascelles, K.C.	£ 1,450
Solicitor-Gen., J. C. W. Pereira, K.C.	Rs. 13,500
Registrar-General, P. Arunachalam.....	18,562
Director Public Instruction, J. Harward.....	£ 1,000

C.M.O., Maj. Sir Allan Perry, Kt., R.A.M.C. £1,400
 Police, C. G. Longlen. Rs. 15,000
 Prisons, Major A. W. De Wilton 18,000
 Manager Railways, G. P. Greene £1,400

THE MALDIVES ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Male, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Mohammedans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowry shells, coco-nut oil, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.*

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements have an entire area of about 1,660 square miles. The population in 1901 was 572,249, exclusive of Labuan, Cocos, and Christmas Island (Singapore, 228,555; Penang, Prov. Wellesley and Dindings, 248,207; Malacca, 95,487). The great bulk of the population consists of Chinese and Malays.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang respectively. The Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca have seats in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement and in Labuan district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1908 amounted in Singapore to 85.44 inches, in Penang to 111.26 inches, and in Malacca to 72.2 inches.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, sugar, rice, sago, tobacco, spices, dye-stuffs, copra, rattans, coffee, tobacco, gums, tin, &c.

The chief imports are rice, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal.

	1907.	1908.
Public revenue	\$10,023,016	\$8,689,015
Public expenditure	9,499,693	9,837,624
Public Debt (1 Dec.)	5,000,000	3,000,000
Imports	350,570,202	316,395,039
Exports	305,301,907	273,318,124
Imports from U.K.	49,434,985	37,592,442
Exports to U.K.	75,625,723	65,013,406

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir

John Anderson, G.C.M.G. £6,000
 A.D.C., Capt. H. B. F. Stockley, R.M.L.I. 420
 Commg. Troops, Maj. Gen. T. Perrott, C.B.
 Colonial Secretary, Hon. Capt. Sir Arthur
 Henderson Young, K.C.M.G. 1,700

Res. Councillor of Penang, Hon. R. N. Bland \$9,600
 Do, Malacca, Hon. W. Evans 7,800
 Chief Justice, Sir W. H. Hyndman Jones £2,000
 Attorney-General, £1,500
 Treasurer, Hon. J. O. Anthonisz 7,800
 Colonial Engineer, Hon. A. Murray, C.E. 7,800
 Puisne Judges, S. L. Thornton £1,400
 Do, W. W. Fisher 1,200
 Do, T. Scombe Smith 88,400
 Do, T. de M. L. Braddell £1,200
 Auditor-General, A. T. Bryant 7,800
 Solicitor-General, W. G. Maxwell 900
 Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of
 Councils, A. H. Lemon £900 to 1,020
 Insp.-Gen. of Police, W. A. Cuscaden \$6,000
 District Judge (Singapore) E. G. Broadrick,
 £560; G. A. Hall, \$5,400; (Penang),
 W. C. Michell \$6,000
 Prin. Civil Med. Off., D. K. McDowell,
 C.M.G. £1,000
 Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. D. Barnes 1,200
 Master Attendant, Comm. C. A. Radcliffe,
 R.N. £780 to 900
 Inspector of Prisons, L. P. Eldon £900 to 1,020

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 206 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16' N. and long. 103° 53' E., with 228,500 inhabitants in 1901. The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of \$29,000,000, and extensive works for their improvement and for the improvement of the harbour are now in progress. The trade returns for 1908 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$422,071,477; the value of exported tin being \$33,477,542.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1908, exclusive of native craft, was 10,342, with a tonnage of 13,933,225. The total for the whole colony was 18,495, with a tonnage of 21,750,245. The total native craft entered at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 17,747 (tonnage, 723,536). The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. It is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, spirits, wines, and beer consumed in the colony. The opium and spirit trades are farmed out to Chinese, and the Chinese element is conspicuous among the trading classes.

LABUAN is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat. and 103° 45' E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 31 square miles; and its population is 8,286. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine

* For the newly-acquired States of Kalantan, etc., see p. 673.

† Exclusive of coasting traffic.

harbour, and possesses extensive coal-mines, which are now being developed, the annual export being nearly 50,000 tons. The exports consist of cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1908) \$1,129,278; exports, \$1,146,327. Resident, M. S. H. McArthur.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles South-west of Java, and 700 miles East of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population about 1,200. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1908 was 109,097 tons.

THE COCOS-KEELING ISLANDS are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles South-west of Sumatra, and form part of the settlement of Singapore. The population is about 700, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population, 1901, 128,830), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1901, 115,264), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18' N., long. 100° 21' E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 107 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1908 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$185,882,347; the export of tin from the port being \$38,255,694 in 1908.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian river acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, spices, tapioca and rubber plantations.

THE DINDINGS TERRITORY (area 260 square miles, population in 1901 4,113) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lunut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 659 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the

Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, 17 March, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra.

Aggregate trade, 1908 \$8,853,068 (Including tin, 1908, \$1,473,423; exported in 1908.) Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days. Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a British Resident General, who controls the Residents subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 539 miles of railway all constructed from revenue, including the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which was opened for traffic on July 1, 1909, thus establishing through communication between Penang and Singapore. There are 2,036 miles of road, and 732 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats. The chief export and source of revenue is tin, of which about seven-tenths of the world's supply is produced. Coffee, coconuts, sugar, rice, and rubber are extensively cultivated. The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States maintain a highly efficient regiment of Sikh troops (the Malay States Guides), and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1907.	1908.
Public revenue	\$28,793,750	\$24,623,325
Public expenditure ...	20,224,762	25,854,573
Public debt	nil.	nil.
Total imports	\$56,867,472	\$51,343,592
Total exports	82,254,433	66,421,978

High Commissioner, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G. (Singapore).

British Resident-General, Sir William T.

Taylor, K.C.M.G. (Kuala Lumpur) £2,260

British Residents—Perak, E. W. Birch, C.M.G. \$10,800

Selangor, H. C. Belfield, C.M.G. £1,400

Negri Sembilan, D. G. Campbell 1,300

Pahang, E. L. Brockman, C.M.G. 1,300

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir A. Fitz-

Gerald Law \$10,800

Judicial Commissioners, L. M. Woodward;

J. R. Innes; J. de M. L. Braddell £1,200

Sec. to High Commr., Oliver Marks £660 to 780

Federal Sec., R. G. Watson 1,200

Legal Adviser, F. Belfield 1,200

Commndt., Malay States Guides, Lt.-Col. R.

S. F. Walker, C.M.G. \$6,000

Director of Public Works, J. Trump £1,200

General Manager Railways, (vacant)

D. J. Hight (acting) 1,250 to 1,400

Treasurer, H. J. B. Vane 1,020 to 1,200

Commr. of Police, Capt. H. L. Talbot

Sec. Chinese Affairs, W. D. Barnes	£1,020 to 1,200
Director of Education, J. B. Elcum	1,200
Surveyor General, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E.	1,200
Auditor Gen., W. D. Hume	£900 to 1,000
Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin	£780 to 900
Conservator of Forests, A. M. Burn-Murdoch	£1,020 to £1,200
Sen. Warden of Mines, F. J. B. Dykes	£900 to 1,020
Commr. Trade and Customs, J. R. O. Aldworth	£780 to 900
Supt. Indian Immigrants, L. H. Clayton	£780 to 900

Deputy Surveyor-General, A. E. Young	£720 to 840
Director, Institute Med. Research, H. Fraser	800
Director of Agriculture & Govt. Mycologist, W. J. Gallagher	£660 to 800
Geologist, J. B. Scrivener	£660 to 780
Kuala Lumpur (Estimated Pop. 40,000) is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (via Penang).	

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of an island situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 9'—22° 17' N. lat. and 114° 5'—114° 18' E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842, British Kowloon being subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the "New Territories," being the northern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. It is a military and naval station for the protection of British commerce. The island is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with an area of rather more than 29 square miles; the whole colony comprises an area of about 400 square miles. The island lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyceemoo) not more than a quarter-mile wide. The city of Victoria lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. The port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered (1907) 18,013,307 tons; (1908) 17,323,966 tons.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 2,000 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The thermometer ranges from a minimum of 32° in February to a maximum of 92° in August. The average annual rainfall is 85 in., of which not less than 70 in. are received between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c.

The population of the colony in 1908 was 421,499, of whom 401,461 were Chinese. The white residents, including naval and military, numbered 20,038.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1908 there were 73 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 6,178 pupils. A University is about to be established.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself and a representative from the Chamber of Commerce. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1908),

	1907.	1908.
Public revenue	\$5,602,280	\$6,104,207
Public expenditure	5,757,203	7,029,477
Public debt, 1 Jan.	£341,799	£1,485,732
Imports from U.K.	£3,355,402	£3,088,340
Exports to U.K.	618,860	547,339

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. £6,600
A.D.C., Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, 32 Lrs. I.A. 300
Extra A.D.C., Lieut. N. C. S. Simson 300
Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. R. G. Broadwood, C.B.

Colonial Secretary, Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.	£20,800
Treasurer, &c., Hon. A. M. Thomson	7,200
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.	£1,500
Director of Public Works, Hon. W. Chatham, C.M.G.	£7,800
Registrar-Gen., Hon. A. W. Brewin	£7,200
Chief Justice, Sir F. T. Pigott, Kt.	£2,000
Puisne Judge, H. H. J. Gompertz	£8,400
1st Police Magistrate, F. A. Hazeland	6,000
Capt.-Supt. Police, Hon. F. J. Badeley	7,200
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Hon. J. M. Atkinson, M.B.	7,800
Harbour-Master, &c., Capt. B. R. H. Taylor, R.N.	8,924
Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, via Suez Canal, 29 days.	

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on the 1st day of July, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30' N., longitude 122° 10' E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of and 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and an estimated population of 150,000, in which are included 4,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a sphere of influence which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121° 40'—an area of 1,500 square miles. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The Government is administered by a Commissioner, who discharges his functions under the Weihaiwei Order in Council of 24th July 1901, by which he is empowered to make ordinances, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the administration of the territory, and provision is made for a High Court, in which all jurisdiction, civil and criminal, is vested, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, and for District Magistrates' Courts. The village communities are administered through their headmen. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from

the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the port of Shanghai.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.
Sec. to Government and Magistrate, R. Walter.
District Officer and Magistrate, R. F. Johnston.
Medical Officers, H. Hickin, M.B.; W. M. Muat.

BORNEO.

Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is situated in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. $7^{\circ} 4' N.$ to $4^{\circ} 10' S.$ and from long. $108^{\circ} 50'$ to $119^{\circ} 20' E.$ It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajans, Dusuns, Musuts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). Rather more than two-thirds of the island is now included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. The remainder of the island is under British protection.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo, with a total area of about 32,000 square miles, and a coast line of over 900 miles. The population is about 175,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast, and aboriginal tribes inland, with some Chinese traders and artisans. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kinabalu being 13,700 feet high, and is densely timbered.

The chief town is Sandakan, on the north-east coast. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into ten provinces. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adopted by local proclamations. There is an Imam's Court for Mohammedan law.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Revenue	\$296,186	\$1,139,554	\$1,220,675.95
Expenditure	497,745	683,326	748,583.77
Exports	4,857,943	4,339,973	4,612,841
Imports	2,988,976	2,921,700	2,754,788

The chief products are timber, tobacco, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. Exports of leaf tobacco, (1906) \$2,943,645; (1907) \$2,459,122; (1908) \$2,772,172. A railway has been constructed from Weston to Beaufort (20 miles) where it connects with the line from Jesselton (56 miles), which has been extended to Tenom (33 miles). A further extension has been completed to Melalap (10 miles).

There is a native military force of 650 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i> , R. P. Gueritz	\$13,800
<i>Government Sec.</i> , A. C. Pearson	4,200
<i>Finance Commissioner</i> , J. W. Wilson	5,544
<i>Judicial Commr.</i> , R. Bryett-Turner	3,600
<i>Commissioner of Lands</i> (vacant)	

<i>Resident, Sandakan</i> (vacant)	
<i>Resident, West Coast</i> , A. R. Dunlop	\$4,800
<i>Resident, Kudat</i> , W. H. Hastings	3,600
<i>Resident, East Coast</i> , F. W. Fraser	3,600
<i>Resident, Interior</i> , E. H. Barratt	4,800
<i>Commandant Armed Constabulary</i> , Maj. C. H. Harington	4,800
<i>Auditor</i> , B. McEnroe	4,800
<i>Princ. Medical Officer</i> , J. S. Macpherson, C.M.G.	£400
<i>Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs</i> , R. Scott Atkinson	\$4,800
<i>General Manager, Railways</i> , A. J. West	7,260

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H. H. Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, *succ.* 11 May, 1906.

A native State on the west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area exceeds 3,000 square miles. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, communication being possible only by boat.

High Commr., The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

British Resident, Brunei, M. S. H. McArthur (J. Fortescue Owen, *acting*).

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan.

SARAWAK.

Rajah, H. H. Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., born 3 June, 1829; *succ.* his uncle, the Rajah Sir James Brooke, 11 June, 1868; *m.* 1866, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, of Highworth, Wilts. *Heir*, Charles Vyner Brooke (H. H. the Rajah Muda), b. 26 Sept. 1874 (administering the Government during the absence of H. H. the Rajah).
Resident, 1st Div., Hon. H. R. A. Day \$6,000 || *Resident, 3rd Division* (vacant) | |
Treasurer, Hon. P. H. Dallas	6,000
Commandant, Capt. Stuart Cunyngname	2,640
Postmaster-General, C. C. Robison	4,200
Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, &c., H. F. Carew-Gibson, A.M.I.C.E.	£600
Principal Medical Officer, A. J. G. Barker	\$4,800

The Sarawak territory lies on the west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The government of this district was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1885, 1890, and 1904, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was purchased from the B. N. Borneo Co. in 1906. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. Gold exports, (1906) \$415,470; (1907) \$1,513,800; (1908) \$1,130,760.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Revenue	\$1,327,800	\$1,441,194	\$1,259,482.10
Expenditure	1,202,109	1,359,273	1,243,643.30
Imports	5,174,280	5,172,004	4,497,988
Exports	6,883,704	5,777,439	5,732,733

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams sent by post from Singapore: steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday arriving on Thursdays.

THE Imperial Dominions in North America include the whole of the northern part of that continent, excepting Alaska, and the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and extend from the United States northern boundary to the Arctic Ocean. From a physical point of view the whole region may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97° , forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Quebec, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54° , is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The country possesses great mineral wealth; coal, gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, and asbestos are produced, and Canada is the principal oil-producing country in the British Empire; while iron, phosphates, salt, graphite, &c., occur; the total value of the minerals produced in 1908 was over \$87,000,000. The soil is generally fertile; all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated, and Canada, with its vast wheat-growing belt in the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, justifies its claim to be "Britain's Granary."

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada includes the various Provinces of North America formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec respectively), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, now styled Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North-West Territories, and the Yukon Territory; in fact, the whole of British North America except Newfoundland and Labrador. This territory, nearly as large as Europe, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and is estimated to contain a total area of 3,745,574 square miles, and an estimated population of 7,185,000 (31 March, 1909). The descendants of the French colonists reside chiefly in the Province of Quebec, where, out of a total population (1901) of 1,628,808, 1,429,260 are Roman Catholics, the majority of whom still very generally use the French language. A Religious Census of Canada was taken in 1901, and the numbers were:—Roman Catholics 2,229,600, Methodists 916,886, Presbyterians 842,442, Church of England 680,620, Baptists 316,477, Congregationalists 28,293, and Lutherans 92,524. Canada possesses an Active Militia numbering 54,097 men (including infantry, cavalry, and artillery), and a reserve estimated at 1,030,000. The table on page 545 shows the expansion of the revenue, particulars being given for 1868, 1878, and 1888-1909. The revenue has increased from \$13,687,928 in 1867-8 to \$85,093,404 in 1908-9, and there has been a total net surplus since Confederation of \$131,391,740. The population has increased from 1,538,500 in 1841 to 5,371,315 in 1901, and 7,185,000 (estimated 31st March, 1909), the intermediate enumerations being (1851), 2,380,988; (1861), 3,182,418; (1871), 3,635,024; (1881), 4,324,810; and (1891), 4,833,239. In 1881 there were 35 cities and towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, having a total population of 660,040; in 1901 there were 62 of such cities and towns, and their total population was about 1,330,000. Montreal has a population of 476,000 (with suburbs), and Toronto, the capital of Ontario, has over 335,000 inhabitants (including suburbs). Ottawa, the political capital, has in 1909, 90,000 inhabitants (100,000 including suburbs); Winnipeg, in Manitoba,

from 241 in 1871, has grown to 42,300 in 1901, and now is estimated to exceed 125,000. Vancouver, in British Columbia, which had no existence in 1885, numbers over 26,000. The city of Dawson, the "business centre" of the Klondyke gold region, was a barren waste in 1897, and in 1901 had a population of 9,142. The general rate of increase throughout the Dominion in the last decade was a little over 11 per cent.

Canada was originally discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson Bay Territory, then known as the North-West Territories, admitted into the Dominion. In 1905 the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created, having previously formed part of the North-West Territories. British Columbia was admitted to the Dominion in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. By chaps. 3 and 27 of the Acts of 1905, the four provisional districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabaska were formed into the two Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and were admitted into the Dominion on the 1st Sept. 1905. Yukon was made a separate territory by Chap. 6, Acts of Canadian Parliament 1898. Newfoundland remains a separate colony.

OTTAWA is 3,540 miles from London; letters are six to nine days in transit. Telegraph charges, from 1s. to 3s. 2d. per word.

FINANCE, TRADE, AND SHIPPING.

	1907-8.	1908-9.		1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue	\$96,054,506	\$85,093,404	Imports from U.S.	220,791,209	192,661,360
Public expenditure	76,641,452	84,064,232	Exports to U.S.	113,520,500	91,022,387
Public Net debt, March 31 ..	277,960,860	323,930,279	Gold output (1907-1908) ..	8,322,780	9,559,274
Total imports	370,786,525	309,756,608			
Total exports	280,006,606	261,512,159	<i>Shipping entered and cleared.</i>		
Imports from U.K.	95,855,887	70,556,738	Sea-going (tons)	19,491,271	19,765,876
Exports to U.K.	134,484,156	133,745,123	Coasting "	50,529,835	52,670,198
			Inland "	20,083,760	20,935,727

POLITICAL CAPITAL and Seat of Government, Ottawa. Pop. (1909), 85,000.

GOVERNMENT.

<i>Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief</i> , Right Hon. the Earl Grey, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (appointed 1904 for five years, and extended for one year)	£10,000
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Maj. G. F. Trotter, M.V.O., D.S.O., G. Gds.; Viscount Lascelles; Capt. A. F. Fife, K.R.R.C.	205
<i>Governor-General's Secretary & Military Sec.</i> , Major the Earl of Lanesborough, M.V.O., Coldstream Guards	750
<i>Comptroller of the Household</i> , Clement Edward Gresham Leveson-Gower.	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , Arthur F. Sladen.	

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council. The legislative power is a Parliament, consisting of an Upper House, styled the Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists at present of 87 members, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 3 for British Columbia, 4 for Manitoba, 4 for Alberta, and 4 for Saskatchewan. The members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Ministry for the time being; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amount-

ing to \$4,000. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and the newly-elected Parliament consists of 221 members; 86 being elected for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 18 for Nova Scotia, 13 for New Brunswick, 10 for Manitoba, 7 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 7 for Alberta, 10 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, each of which returns a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each province has also a separate Legislature and

administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the Executive. Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

The principal articles of trade between Canada and the U.K. in 1909 were as follows:—

Domestic Exports to United Kingdom:

Animals.....	\$10,280,449	Fish.....	\$3,579,627
Bacon.....	8,205,107	Fruit (Apples).....	2,622,233
Butter.....	1,273,484	Hams.....	418,898
Cheese.....	20,268,166	Leather.....	2,310,568
Corn: Wheat.....	45,161,632	Pulp for Paper.....	2,081,720
Oats.....	975,224	Skins & Furs.....	2,233,534
Pease.....	529,155	Wood & Timber.....	9,845,423
Flour.....	4,532,793		

Domestic Imports from United Kingdom:

Cottons.....	\$8,272,955	Flax, Hemp & Jute Manufs.....	\$1,952,971
Earthen & China Ware.....	1,065,943	Jute Cloth, Yarn & Canvas.....	2,033,185
Hats.....	1,256,388	Leather Manufs.....	541,934
Iron and Steel Manufactures.....	8,426,695	Spirits and Wines.....	1,464,319
		Woolens.....	23,021,495

Prime Minister and President of Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier,

G.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L.*\$12,000

Clerk of the Privy Council, Rodolphe Boudreau.....

5,000

Min. Trade and Commerce, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Dep. Min. do., F. C. T. O'Hara.....

5,000

Sec. of State, Hon. Charles Murphy, B.A.

Under do., Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C....

5,000

Under do. for External Affairs, J. Pope,

C.V.O., C.M.G., I.S.O..... \$5,000

Deputy Min. of Public Printing and Stationery, C. H. Parmelee.....

5,000

Militia, Hon. Sir Fred. W. Borden, K.C.M.G., B.A., M.D.....

7,000

Dep. Min. do., Col. Eugène Fiesset, D.S.O., M.D.

5,000

Postmaster-General, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D.....

7,000

Dep. P.M.G., R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D.

5,000

Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher, B.A.

7,000

Dep. Min. do., G. F. O'Halloran, B.C.L.

6,000

Public Works, Hon. William Pugsley, D.C.L.

7,000

Dep. Min. do., James B. Hunter, B.A....

5,000

Finance, Hon. William S. Fielding, LL.D.

7,000

Dep. Min. do., T. C. Boville, B.A.....

5,000

Rys. & Canals, Hon. Geo. Perry Graham, LL.D.

7,000

Dep. Min. do., and Chief Engineer of Govt. Rys., Matthew Joseph Butler, C.M.G., C.E.....

8,000

Interior, Hon. Frank Oliver.....

7,000

Dep. Min. do., Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G.

5,000

Customs, Hon. William Paterson.....

7,000

Do. Commissioner, John McDougall.....

5,000

Marine & Fisheries, Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur, K.C., LL.D.....

7,000

Dep. Min. do., (vacant).....

5,000

Inland Revenue, Hon. Wm. Templeman...

5,000

Dep. Min. do., W. J. Gerald, I.S.O.....

5,000

Justice, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.....

7,000

Dep. do., E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., LL.B.....

7,000

Minister of Labour, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., P.H.D.....

7,000

Dep. Min. do., F. A. Acland.....

5,000

Solicitor-Gen., Hon. Jacques Bureau, K.C.

7,000

Auditor-General, John Fraser, I.S.O.....

5,000

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.....

10,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. Désiré Grouard,

9,000

Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G., Hon. J. Idington, Hon. Lyman Poore Duff, Hon. Jas. McLennan and Hon. F.G. Anglin each

8,000

Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Walter Cassels.....

8,000

* NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—ten thousand *five hundred dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his seasonal indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

DOMINION REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1868, 1878, 1888, and 1898-1909.

Year ended 30 June.	Consolidated Fund.		Revenue in excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Gross Public Debt.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	...	96,896,666
1878	22,375,012	23,503,158	...	1,128,146	174,957,268
1888	35,908,463	36,728,495	...	820,032	284,513,842
1898	40,555,238	38,832,526	1,722,712	...	338,375,984
1899	46,741,250	41,903,501	4,837,749	...	345,160,903
1900	51,029,994	42,975,280	8,054,714	...	346,206,980
1901	52,514,701	46,866,368	5,648,333	...	354,732,433
1902	58,050,790	50,759,392	7,291,398	...	366,358,477
1903	66,037,069	51,691,903	14,345,166	...	361,344,028
1904	70,669,817	55,612,833	15,056,984	...	364,062,512
1905	71,182,772	63,319,683	7,863,089	...	377,678,580
1906	80,139,360	67,240,641	12,898,719	...	392,269,680
* 1907 (9 mths.)	67,969,328	51,542,161	16,427,167	...	379,066,826
1908	96,054,506	76,641,452	19,413,054	...	408,207,158
1909	85,093,404	84,064,232	1,029,172	...	478,535,427

* The financial year now ends on March 31, and not on June 30 as formerly.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA (*Offices*, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.): **RE.** Hon. Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.

Permanent Secretary, W. L. Griffith.

Immigration Agent in London, J. Obad Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO contains a total area of 222,000 q. miles, and a population of 2,167,978, according to the census of 1901.

The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 106 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 102 electoral districts into which the Province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Parliament. The Executive Council consists of eleven members, eight of whom act as the Ministry of the Province, and 3 are without portfolio; the legislature meets every year at Toronto. The principal cities are Toronto, the capital of the Province, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity (population, 323,602); Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (52,550); Ottawa, the Federal capital, with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactures (59,002); London (37,083); Kingston (18,043); Belleville (9,117); Chatham (9,075); Stratford (9,959); Guelph (11,406); St. Catharines (9,046); Brantford (16,613); St. Thomas (11,485); Windsor (12,154).

In 1908 the total area of cleared land was 14,132,061 acres, of which 9,621,683 acres were under crops, the total value of the land being \$671,557,318. The total area under pasture was 3,326,169 acres, with 338,255 acres of orchards and vineyards. Average production in bushels per acre: Fall wheat, 24.2; spring wheat, 15.5; barley, 28.5; oats, 34.8; rye, 16.5; peas, 13.7; corn, 73.8; buckwheat, 23.6; beans, 16.9; potatoes, 111; turnips, 347; hay (tons), 142. 1,177 cheese factories produced 116,695,642 lb. of cheese, valued at \$12,641,055, and 97 creameries made 9,895,109 lb. of butter (\$2,355,170). There were 726,471 horses, 2,824,859 cattle, 1,143,898 sheep, 1,818,763 pigs, and 12,285,613 poultry in 1908. Fruit is grown on an extensive scale; there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph supplies a general education, together with a technical training in agriculture. The students meet part of their expenses by labouring on the experimental farm, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition being from £10 to £15 for natives and from £20 to £30 for students from other parts. Free grants of land are obtainable in this Province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Hon. Col. John

Morrison Gibson, K.C., LL.D.	\$10,000
Official Sec. , Maj. J. F. Macdonald	1,400
Asst. Sec. , Capt. D. Young; Lt. A. H. Gibson	600
Premier and President of the Council , Hon. Sir James P. Whitney, LL.D.	9,000
Attorney-Gen. , Hon. J. J. Foy, LL.D., K.C.	6,000
Deputy , J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C.	4,000
Treasurer , Col. A. J. Matheson	6,000
Asst. Treas. , C. H. Sproule	3,250

Education , Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D.	\$6,000
Deputy , A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D.	3,000
Agriculture , Hon. James S. Duff	6,000
Deputy , C. C. James, M.A.	3,000
Lands, Forests & Mines , Hon. F. Cochrane	6,000
Deputy , Lands, A. White	3,750
Deputy , Mines, T. W. Gibson	3,000
Provincial Secretary , Hon. W. J. Hanna	6,000
Assistant , S. A. Armstrong	3,000
Public Works , Hon. J. O. Reaume, M.C.	6,000
Assistant , Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C.	3,000
Without Portfolio , Hons. Col. J. S. Hendrie, Adam Beck, J. B. Lucas.	

Chief Justice of Ontario , Hon. Sir Charles Moss	\$8,000
Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal , Hons. F. Osler, J. T. Garrow, J. J. McLaren, and R. M. Meredith	7,000
C.J., King's Bench , Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge	8,000
Puisne Judges, K.B. , Hons. B. M. Britton and W. R. Riddell	7,000
Chief Justice Common Pleas , Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith	8,000
Puisne Judges, Com. Pleas , Hon. Hugh MacMahon and J. V. Teetzel	7,000
Chancellor , Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd, K.C.M.G.	8,000
Puisne Judges , Hon. James Magee and Hon. F. Latchford	7,000
Chief Justice, Exchequer , Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.	8,000
Puisne Judges , Hon. R. C. Clute (and a vacancy)	7,000
Master in Ordinary , Thomas Hodgins, K.C.	4,000
Registrar Supreme Ct., Ct. of Appeal , N. F. Paterson, K.C.	2,100
Master in Chambers , J. S. Cartwright, K.C.	3,300
Emigration Agent in England , N. B. Colcock, 163 Strand, W.C.	

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC contains an area estimated at 346,928 square miles, and a population (census 1901) of 1,620,974.

The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 74 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province. The principal cities are Quebec (population, 78,000), the capital of the Province, with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 389,837), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Other important cities are Three Rivers (8,334), Hull (17,000), Sherbrooke (15,000), St. Hyacinthe (10,016), Lévis (7,301). Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. In 1905 1,228,200 tons of ocean-going shipping entered, and 1,256,930 tons cleared at Montreal.

The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 200,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under

licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only \$800,000 at the last census, is now probably ten times that amount. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on 30 June, 1908, was 6,404,642 acres. In 1906 there were 1,392 cheese factories, 627 butter factories, and 736 butter and cheese factories combined.

<i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> , Hon. Sir C. Alphonse P. Pelletier, P.C.	£2,000
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> , Captain V. Pelletier ...	<i>hon.</i>
<i>Private Sec.</i> , A. Genereux	250
<i>Prime Minister and Attorney-Gen.</i> , Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin	1,000
<i>Lands and Forests</i> , Hon. Jules Allard	800
<i>Provincial Treasurer</i> , Hon. W. A. Weir ...	300
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. J. L. Decarie	300
<i>Provincial Secretary</i> , Hon. L. R. Roy	300
<i>Public Works and Labour</i> , Hon. L. A. Taschereau	300
<i>Colonization, Mines, and Fisheries</i> , Hon. Charles R. Devlin	300
<i>Without Portfolio</i> , Hon. John C. Kaine and J. Ed. Caren.	
<i>Chief Justice</i> , K.B., Hon. Sir Henri T. Taschereau	\$8,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hons. H. Archambault; H. J. Carroll, LL.D.; J. Lavergne; N. W. Trenholme; A. G. Cross	each £1,000
<i>Ch. Just. Sup. Court</i> , Sir M. L. Tait	\$8,000
<i>Do. (acting)</i> , Hon. Sir François Langelier	8,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Sir L. A. Jetté; E. Cimon; C. H. Pelletier, LL.D.; C. P. Davidson, LL.D.; Ch. C. de Lorimier, LL.D.; S. Pagnuelo; Louis Tellier; W. Lynch; J. A. Gagné; F. X. Lemieux, LL.D.; J. E. Robidoux; A. Rochon; H. C. St. Pierre; Thomas Fortin; N. Charbonneau; H. John Dunlop; M. Hutchinson; A. Malouin; L. J. Cannon; J. C. McCorkill; A. A. Bruneau; D. Monet; P. Demers; Ed. Guerin; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. Tasseir; E. Lafontaine; J. S. Archibald; L. N. Champaple; F. S. Tourigny and F. O. Dugas	each \$5,000 to \$7,000

Quebec is 2,634 nautical miles from London.

NOVA SCOTIA, a Province of the Dominion, is a peninsula between 43° 30'–47° N. lat. and 60°–66° 15' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,600 square miles, one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; of the whole, about 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage—that is, over half the entire area—and the soil in the western half of the Province, particularly in the Annapolis Valley and around the Basin of Minas, is unsurpassed for fertility, owing to the rich marine deposits left on the shore-land by the tides of the Bay of Fundy. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. The population of the entire Province in 1907 was 459,574. In 1908 there was 5,064,968 acres of land occupied (2,219,573 improved), of which 822,900 acres were under crop, 1,282,050 acres in

pasture, and 54,051 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding over 1,000,000 tons. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world (2,000,000 bushels in 1908), the principal district being the Annapolis Valley. Halifax, the capital, is one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway, and has a magnificent harbour covering ten square miles, which is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America, with a dockyard and a dry dock which can accommodate the largest vessels afloat.

The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality 6,299,282 gross tons were produced in 1908; iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney, Cape Breton; gold mines are being profitably worked. The principal fisheries are upon the eastern coast, and the largest catches in value made are cod, lobster, mackerel, haddock, herring, halibut and salmon. The manufacturing interest is growing. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm near Truro for men and women. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at \$80 per 100 acres, and 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Hunting, shooting and fishing abound; among wild animals there are bears, foxes, moose-deer, otter, mink, sable, muskrat, hares, raccoons, and squirrels; and among the feathered game are the woodcock, plover, snipe, partridges, ducks, geese, and curlew.

Nova Scotia has a Provincial Government, administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

CAPITAL, Halifax (population, 50,000). Other towns—Dartmouth (6,000), Truro (7,000), Windsor (3,500), Sydney (26,000), Sydney Mines (5,000), Glace Bay (17,000), N. Sydney (4,646), Pictou (3,300), New Glasgow (7,000), Annapolis Royal (1,200), Yarmouth (7,500), Amherst (9,000), and Lunenburg (3,000).

<i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> , His Hon. Duncan Cameron Fraser	\$9,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Alister Fraser	1,250
<i>Provincial Secretary</i> , Hon. G. H. Murray (Premier)	6,000
<i>Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive Council</i> , F. F. Mathers	2,500
<i>Commissioner, Public Works and Mines</i> , Hon. C. P. Chisholm	5,000
<i>Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c.</i> , Hiram Donkin	
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Hon. A. K. Maclean	5,000
<i>Deputy Attorney-General</i> , Stuart Jenks ...	
<i>Without Office</i> , Hons. David McPherson, B. F. Pearson, J. M. Mack, O. T. Daniels, James Macdonald, and H. S. Le Blanc.	
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Chas. J. Townshend	£1,000
<i>Judge in Equity</i> , Hon. Wallace Graham	1,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hons. N. H. Meagher, Benjamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, and F. A. Lawrence	each 800
<i>Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court</i> , Hon. James McDonald	123
<i>Secretary of Industries and Immigration</i> , A. S. Barnstead	

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London, John Howard, 57A Pall Mall, S.W.

Halifax is 2,463 miles from Liverpool.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,125 square miles, with a population of 97,190 inhabitants. The chief town is Sydney, on the eastern coast, having valuable collieries in the neighbourhood. The Intercolonial Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47'—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 331,120. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England. The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities. According to the census of 1891 the occupied land amounted to 4,471,250 acres, of which 1,509,790 acres were improved, 1,018,704 acres being under crop, 479,607 acres in pasture, and 11,479 acres devoted to gardens and orchards. The value of agricultural produce in 1900 was \$12,873,480. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. Sport of all kinds is abundant. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad, and were in 1905 of the value of \$4,671,084, ranking second in importance to those of Nova Scotia. St. John is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by the Intercolonial Railway with Montreal.

The Provincial Government of New Brunswick is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 46 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Fredericton. Pop. (1901), 7,117; chief cities, St. John (40,711) and Moncton (9,026).

<i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> , His Hon. Lemuel John Tweedie, K.C., LL.D.	\$9,000
<i>Premier and Attorney-General</i> , Hon. J. Douglas Hazen	2,100
<i>Provincial Secretary</i> , Hon. James K. Flemming	2,100
<i>Dep. Prov. Sec. and King's Printer</i> , R. W. L. Tibbits	1,950
<i>Dep. Receiver Gen.</i> , G. N. Babbitt	1,950
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. John Morriss	2,100
<i>Surveyor-Gen.</i> , Hon. W. C. Hazen Grimmer	2,100
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. David V. Landry, M.D.	1,700
<i>Solicitor-Gen.</i> , Hon. Harry F. McLeod	1,200
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Frederick E. Parker	6,000
<i>Judge, Vice-Admiralty</i> , Hon. E. McLeod	
<i>Judge, Divorce, and Matrimonial Causes</i> , Hon. Harrison A. McKeown	
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Pierre A. Landry, Ezekiel McLeod, George F. Gregory, Albert S. White, and Jeremiah H. Barry	

Agent-General in London, Hon.

, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.

Fredericton is 2,748 miles from Liverpool *via* Cape Race, or 2,535 miles *via* Bellefleur and Chatham, N.B.

MANITOBA, formerly the Red River Settlement, was formed into a distinct Province in 1870, and

admitted into the Confederation on 15th July in the same year. It is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—53° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long. (these parallels and meridians forming its boundaries). Its area is 72,864 square miles. Its population, census 1906, was 365,688. The Assiniboine and Red Rivers intersect the Province, and the soil is fertile and productive; emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1908 4,987,498 acres were cultivated, of which 2,850,640 acres were under wheat, and the crops were 49,252,539 bushels of wheat, 44,686,043 oats, 18,135,757 barley, and 74,701 flax, rye, and peas. The main line of the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways traverse Manitoba, and there are several other lines in operation. The Red and Assiniboine Rivers are also navigable for a considerable course in the Province.

The Government of the Province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members and a Legislative Assembly of 41 members.

CAPITAL, Winnipeg. Population (1909), 130,000. Other towns, Portage la Prairie, pop. 5,500; and Brandon, pop. 11,000; Neepawa, Minnedosa, Morden, Deloraine, Virden, Carberry, Boissevain, Carman, Dauphin, Emerson, Gretna, Killarney, Manitou, St. Boniface, Selkirk, and Souris.

<i>Lieut.-Gov.</i> , Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter McMillan, K.C.M.G.	£1,800
<i>Pres. of Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and Commissioner of Provincial Lands</i> , Hon. Rodmond P. Roblin	1,200
<i>Provincial Treasurer</i> , Hon. H. Armstrong	1,000
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Hon. Colin H. Campbell	1,000
<i>Minister of Education and Municipal Commissioner</i> , Hon. G. R. Coldwell	1,000
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. Robert Rogers	1,000
<i>Provincial Secretary</i> , Hon. J. H. Howden	1,000
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Joseph Dubuc	1,400
<i>Do., Court of Appeal</i> , Hon. H. M. Howell	1,500
<i>Puisne Judges (Appeal)</i> , Hons. A. E. Richards, W. E. Perdue, J. D. Cameron, each £1,400; (K.B.), Hons. T. G. Mathers, D. A. Macdonald, T. L. Metcalfe	1,200

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN was formed, by an enactment of the Parliament of Canada taking effect September 1, 1905, out of the territory formerly known as the North-West Territories. Saskatchewan covers the area included between longitude 102° and 110° W. of Greenwich, with a small extension east of 102° at the south-eastern corner, and between latitude 49° and 60° N. The Surveyor-General of Canada estimates the Province to contain over 250,000 square miles, of which 86,000 square miles are land suited for grain-growing, 32,000 are land requiring irrigation, 106,387 are land suitable for ranches or other description of farming, and 27,000 square miles are water.

The census of 1901 showed the number of people within the area as 91,460, whilst the quinquennial census taken on June 24, 1906, showed the population to have increased to 257,763. The Province is being rapidly opened up by the means of railways, and is now traversed by the C.P.R. and the Canadian Northern Railway, while the Grand Trunk Pacific will cross the Province from east to west, with a network of branches. Several other railway projects are

under consideration for opening up communication between the Province and the deep-water ports on Hudson's Bay, by which it is expected that for a number of months in each year the distance between Saskatchewan and European markets will be reduced almost to that of New York, the greater part of which will be by water.

The principal products of Saskatchewan are grain and cattle, and Government encouragement is being given to the dairy industry. In 1898 there were but 276,253 acres under wheat, whilst in 1907 there were 2,374,058. In 1898 4,780,440 bushels were produced; in 1908 the yield increased to 45,000,000 bushels.

The range country in the Province is of limited extent, being almost entirely confined to the south-western corner adjoining the range country of Southern Alberta. The northern two-thirds of the Province is known only to the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indian missionary.

The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of four members chosen from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor. Following the regular procedure of similar British institutions, the members of the Executive Council seek reelection to the Legislative Assembly, in which manner the fullest responsibility to the people is secured. The Province is divided into forty-one electoral districts, each of which is represented in the Legislative Assembly by one member.

The Supreme Court consist of a Chief Justice and a puisne judges; it has original and appellate jurisdiction. There are 8 judicial districts, each presided over by a District Court Judge, who also acts as Surrogate Court Judge for his district.

Rural educational areas, approximating twenty-five square miles in extent, are established as school districts, and their affairs each managed by an elective board of trustees.

The climate has a wide range—from 90° to -40° at its greatest extremes. Rainfall is not excessive, and there is an unusual amount of sunshine at all periods of the year.

CAPITAL, Regina.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Amedée

Emmanuel Forget \$9,000

Premier, President of Council, and Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Walter

Scott 6,000

Attorney-General, Hon. Alphonse Turgeon 5,000

Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner of Education, and Commissioner of Railways and Telephones, Hon. J. A. Calder 5,000

Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell 5,000

Clerk of the Executive Council, J. A. Reid 3,000

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, S. S. Page 750

Chief Justice, Hon. E. V. Wetmore

Puisne Judges, Hon. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. E. P. Prendergast, and J. H. Lamont.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES of Canada comprise the present unorganised part of British North America lying to the north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Their administration is entrusted to the officers of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, the Comptroller of the Force, Lieut.-Col. Fred. White, C.M.G., being also Commissioner of the Territories, with full executive, legislative, and administrative authority. The Territories for nearly 250 years have been under the almost absolute control of the Hudson's Bay Company,

but of recent years the Dominion of Canada has taken an increasingly active part in the administration of the affairs of the country. Several expeditions to Hudson's Bay with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of the navigation of the Bay and Straits have been made, and at several points on the shores of the Bay police posts are maintained, being visited from time to time by an exploring ship sent into the Bay for that purpose.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA was erected into a Province by an enactment of the Parliament of Canada, taking effect Sept. 1, 1905, out of the territory acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company, and until the date above mentioned it formed part of the North-West Territories. The total area of the Province is about 253,000 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, and the population (1905) is estimated at 300,000. The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of forty-one (41) members, elected for five years, representing 39 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. Cities of Edmonton and Calgary have two members each. The Executive Council consists of four members.

Alberta is rapidly developing into a grain-producing territory, and where, twenty years ago, there existed a wilderness with scattered bands of primitive Indians and strong detachments of North-West Mounted Police for the sole inhabitants, there is now a succession of wheat fields, homesteads, villages, and towns. While settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, year 1908, 837,650 acres. Spring wheat, 212,677 acres, yielding 4,001,503 bushels; winter wheat, 104,956 acres, yielding 3,093,422 bushels; oats, 431,145 acres, yielding 15,922,974 bushels; barley, 77,876 acres, yielding 1,549,164 bushels. The Provincial Government operate 24 creameries, where they manufacture butter. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities.

The principal cities are Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, and Strathcona.

CAPITAL, Edmonton.

Lieut.-Governor, His Hon. G. H. V. Bullyea \$9,000

Premier and President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Education, Hon. A. C. Rutherford 6,000

Public Works, Hon. W. H. Cushing 5,000

Attorney-General, Hon. C. W. Cross 5,000

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. T. Finlay 5,000

Clerk of the Executive Council, M. J. Macleod 800

Chief Justice, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton.

Puisne Judges, Hon. Horace Harvey, D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, and N. D. Beck.

THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between New Brunswick and Cape Breton, that is to say, between 45°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,200 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (census 1901) 103,259. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), and compelled the

greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British. The island is divided into three counties (King's, Queen's, and Prince), each of which elects 10 representatives. Its inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, considerable attention, however, being devoted to the fisheries and to the breeding of horses and sheep. There were (1891) 718,022 acres of improved land, of which 535,175 acres are under crops, 178,072 acres of pasture land, and 3,245 acres of gardens and orchards. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at about 20 dollars an acre.

The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Charlottetown, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour, is distant from Liverpool 2,630 miles, transit about 8 days. Population, 12,080. Summerside (pop. 2,875) and Georgetown (pop. 1,060), on the east coast, are also ports of considerable size, and the centres of shipbuilding trade.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. D. A. McKinnon,	
L.L.B., K.C.	\$7,000
Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. Francis L. Hazzard, K.C.	1,200
Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commiss. of Agriculture, Hon. John Richards	1,200
Public Works, Hon. J. H. Cumiskey	1,200
Without Portfolio, Hons. George E. Hughes; Benjamin Gallant; James D. McInnis; John McMillan; and Lauchlin McDonald.	
Provincial Auditor, Benjamin Balderston	1,200
Sup. of Education, A. Anderson, L.L.B.	1,200
Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council, Arthur Newbery, L.S.O.	1,200
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan	1,000
Official Court Stenographer and Librarian, W. H. Crosskill	1,200
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, W. C. White	1,200
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, John A. Longworth	1,250
Deputy do., Leith E. Brecken	650
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. W. W. Sullivan	6,000
Assistant Judge of Superior Court & Master of the Rolls, Hon. Edward J. Hodgson	5,200
Assist. Judge & V.-C., R. R. Fitzgerald	5,200
Agent-General, Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.	

BRITISH COLUMBIA, Canada's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean, is the largest in the Dominion, its area being variously estimated at from 372,630 to 395,610 square miles. It is a great irregular quadrangle about 700 miles from north to south, with an average width of about 400 miles, lying between latitudes 49° and 60° N. It is bounded on the south by the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana, on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Southern Alaska, on the north by Yukon and Mackenzie Territories, and on the east by the Province of Alberta. From the 49th degree north to the 54th degree the eastern boundary follows the axis of the Rocky Mountains, and thence north to the 120th meridian.

British Columbia has very extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over \$399,000,000, and are still in the early stages of development; the fisheries produce an average annual value of \$7,500,000. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands are at present settled upon, and there are acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron and petroleum. The average annual yield of the industries is: minerals, \$25,800,000; lumber, \$12,700,000; fisheries, \$7,000,000; fruit farm products, \$7,500,000; and manufactures, \$12,000,000. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals and timber. In 1908 3,558 sea-going vessels (3,116,225 tons) inwards, and 2,793 (3,755,509 tons) outwards, entered and cleared, while 19,163 coastwise vessels (5,568,945 tons) entered and cleared outwards. There are 1,685 miles of railway in operation (mainly C.P.R.), and the Grand Trunk Pacific has commenced building its main line eastward from Prince Rupert.

The population of the Province is estimated at 230,000, exclusive of Indians and Asiatics.

CAPITAL of the Province, Victoria; population			
(1909), 40,000.	Vancouver City, population,		
25,000.	New Westminster, 9,500;	Nanaimo,	
7,000;	Rossland, 6,100;	and Nelson, 6,500.	
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Revenue.....	\$3,044,442	\$4,444,593	\$5,979,054
Expenditure	2,328,126	2,849,479	4,590,673
Debt	8,106,152	6,525,233	4,226,818
Exports	22,817,578	—	23,941,187
Imports	15,718,579	—	24,180,452

The Government of the Province consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 42 members, 7 of them being the Executive Council.

Lieut.-Governor, His Hon. James Dunsmuir	\$9,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett	1,200
Premier & Minister of Mines, Hon. Richard McBride, K.C.	6,500
Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education, Hon. Henry Esson Young, M.D.	5,000
Finance and Agriculture	5,000
Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Bowser	5,000
Lands	5,000
Public Works, Hon. Thomas Taylor	5,000
President of Executive Council, Hon. F. Carter Cotton	unp.
Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter	7,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. P. A. Irving, \$6,000; Hon. Archer Martin (and Admiralty), \$7,000; Hons. Lyman P. Duff; and Aulay Morrison	each 6,000
Agent-General, John Herbert Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	2,000

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS are the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railways. The length of the Intercolonial system is 1,447 miles. The main line extends from Montreal to Halifax, N.S., 837 miles; to St. John, N.B., 742 miles; to Sydney, Cape Breton, 990 miles; and to North Sydney, 983 miles. In addition, the Government owns and maintains the Windsor Branch Railway, from a point on the Intercolonial to Windsor, N.S., 32 miles, which is operated under lease. The Intercolonial was built in fulfilment of the express stipulations

of the British North America Act of 1867, confederating the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, in order to form a connected system of railway communication between these Provinces. In this work, there were absorbed the existing Nova Scotia Railway, and the European and North American Railway, the whole being consolidated under the present name in 1872. By leasing arrangements, it was extended to Montreal in 1898; the portion so leased being the 37½ miles from Ste. Rosalie Junction to Montreal. At Sydney and North Sydney, it connects by steamer with Newfoundland.

The Prince Edward Island Railway system, 267 miles, extends the whole length of the Island, from Souris on the east to Tignish on the west, with certain branches. Connection is made by steamer, all the year round, with the Intercolonial, at Pictou from Charlottetown, and at Point du Chene from Summerside.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC stretches across the entire continent, from St. John, N.B., to Vancouver on the coast of British Columbia, a total distance of 3,779 miles. (*Headquarters*, Montreal.)—The share capital amounts to \$222,666,666 and \$128,930,123 Debiture Stock. *Chairman*, Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G. *President*, Sir Thos. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. *Secretary*, W. R. Baker. The total length of the Canadian Pacific Railway system is 9,878 miles in Canada, while the total mileage controlled both in Canada and the United States amounts to over 14,500 miles. The Company has large fleets of steamers both on Atlantic and Pacific. The distance from China, Japan, and the Pacific coast generally to Liverpool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the Canadian Pacific Railway than by other routes. *European Headquarters*: 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

The GRAND TRUNK was originally formed in 1853 by an Act of the Legislature, and in 1893 a number of lines were consolidated, forming a continuous line through the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. *President*, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B.; *Vice-President*, Alfred W. Smithers; *Secretary*, H. H. Norman. *London Office*, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C. The total loan and share capital of the company amounts to over £71,000,000 sterling. The mileage of the lines owned and leased is 5,467 miles, including the mileage in the U.S. The eastern extremities of the line are Quebec and Portland (Maine), and it extends westward to Detroit, Chicago, Grand Haven, and Muskegon, supplying the means of communication with Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit, and all the principal cities and towns in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The *International Limited*, "The Railway Greyhound of Canada," runs every day of the year. About 3,500 miles are under construction, including *The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway*, an "All Red" route and the only "all Canadian" transcontinental route connecting Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the east over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast.

The CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY was founded in 1897, has an aggregate mileage of over 5,000 miles, and stretches from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. It runs principally in the wheat-growing and lumbering districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. *Headquarters*, Toronto; *London Office*, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This Island, situated between 46° 37'—52° 35' N. lat. and 52° 25'—59° 25' W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is about 327 miles long and 60 miles broad, and contains about 40,200 square miles, and at the census of 1901 it had a population of 217,037, not including those resident in the portion of Labrador (3,347) within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. Of these 75,689 are Roman Catholics, 73,008 Church of England, 61,388 Methodists, 1,497 Presbyterians, and 9,999 various. At the end of 1907 the estimated population of Newfoundland was 230,139, and of Labrador 4,024.

This is the oldest English colony, for it was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bona Vista. The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and the greater part are engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring; agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills are in course of erection. Lakes and rivers abound; it is estimated that about one-third of the surface is covered with water. The interior is practically in a state of Nature; but 638 miles of railway have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, via Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connections to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

The principal exports of the Colony are codfish, value £7,873,172; cod, whale, and seal oil, value £1,011,426; sealskins, \$194,300; tinned lobsters, £383,767; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites and other minerals, \$1,353,760. The total value of the fishery products in 1907 was \$9,942,688.

LABRADOR, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belleisle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits, on the north; it possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the universe is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River.

The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, a responsible executive of nine, a legislative council of not over eighteen, appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of thirty-six, elected by the people every four years. In 1890 the franchise was given to all males of twenty-one years and over.

	1904-5	1906-7
Public revenue.....	\$2,574,069	\$2,837,142
Public expenditure.....	2,443,814	2,711,788
Public debt	22,043,838	22,371,867
	1905-6	1906-7
Total imports	\$10,414,274	\$10,426,040
Total exports	12,086,276	12,101,161
Imports from U.K.	2,651,196	2,666,934
Exports to U.K.	1,662,612	1,492,795

The CAPITAL, St. John's (population 31,501), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings.

Governor, H.E. Sir Ralph Champneys	
Williams, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
Private Sec., (vacant)	180
Premier and Colonial Secretary, *Rt. Hon.	
Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G.	411
Minister of Justice, *Hon. James M. Kent,	
K.C., B.A.	411
Finance and Customs, *Hon. E. M. Clifman	411
Agriculture & Mines, *Hon. J. A. O'Leary, K.C.	411
Marine and Fisheries, *Hon. Eli Dawe ...	411
Auditor-General, F. C. Berteau	411
Public Works, George W. Gushue	411
Postmaster-General, Hon. H. J. B. Woods	411
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ...	1,027
Assist. Judge, Hon. George Emerson	822
Do., Hon. G. M. Johnson	822

* The ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Honrs. George Knowling, J. S. Pitts, C.M.G., George Shea, and Henry Gear, form the Executive Council.

St. John's, 2,500 miles; transit, seven days.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America. The boundaries have recently been definitely determined by the awards of the arbitrators in the Venezuela-British Guiana and Brazil-British Guiana boundary cases. It has a total area of 90,277·4 square miles, and a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The Essequibo River intersects the country in its entire length, the Corentyne River separates it from Dutch Guiana, and the Cuyuni is the great waterway on the west. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The two towns are Georgetown (estimated population, Dec. 31, 1907, 47,867) and New Amsterdam (estimated population, Dec. 31, 1907, 9,114). The climate is hot, but not generally unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to 189,457 acres (of which 74,543 acres are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like Holland, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River is the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1907 was 28·3, and the death-rate 26·9 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 66 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports for the year 1907-1908 were as follow:—Sugar, value £1,004,026; rum, £56,860; gold, £6,717 oz., valued at £239,229; diamonds, 1,863 carats, valued at £3,026; timber, £20,272; and balata, £76,778. The population, Dec. 31, 1904, was 301,923, of whom about one-third were Indian immigrants. There are about 10,000 aboriginal Indians, belonging chiefly to Arawak, Acawai, Carib, and Waran tribes; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected by the direct vote of the people, in which the Governor has an original and a casting vote, and a veto on any measure at any stage. The Court of Policy discharges the functions of a Legislative Council, except as to levying taxes, which is the prerogative of what is called the Combined Court, composed of the Court of Policy and of 6 Financial Representatives elected directly by the people. There is, besides, the Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 6 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown, which exercises all the executive and administrative functions of government other than those before mentioned. There are 1,000 miles of post-office telephone wire, with 4 miles of aerial cable and 535 of telegraph lines, 93 miles for railway signals and 24 miles submarine cables, and 72 post-offices; also post-office telephone exchanges in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, with over 489 subscribers. There is a line of railway along the east sea-coast from Georgetown to Rosignol, Berbice, 60½ miles in length, owned by the Demerara Railway Company, and another line has been opened along the west coast of Demerara, extending from Vreed-en-Hoop to Greenwich Park, 15 miles in length. There is another line connecting the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers, 19 miles in length, and an electric tramway service in the capital.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 48,802.

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Public revenue	£505,808	£522,493	£548,293
Public expenditure	511,231	506,173	521,409
Total debt	989,620	988,720	919,320
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Total imports	1,662,205	1,690,804	1,765,358
Domestic exports	1,831,479	1,659,280	1,545,303
Imports from U.K.	859,954	921,684	925,458
Exports to the U.K.	814,161	718,532	559,209

Governor, H.E. Sir Frederick Mitchell	
Hodgson, K.C.M.G.	£3,500
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000.)	
Government Sec., Charles T. Cox, C.M.G.	£1,500
Assist. Govt. Sec., J. Hampden King	600
Attorney-Gen., Sir Thos. Crossley Rayner	1,500
Auditor-Gen., W. J. Robson	800
Immigration Agent-Gen., Robert Duff	800
Government Emigration Agent in India,	
R. P. Gibbs	1,000
Receiver-General (vacant)	1,000
Compt. of Customs (vacant)	800
Coming. Militia, Insp.-Gen. of Police &	
Insp. of Prisons, Col. G. C. de Rinzig ...	750
Assist. Receiver-Gen., P. Henry	500
Col. Civil Engineer, J. H. W. Park, M.I.C.E.	800
Postmaster-General, A. W. Swain	700
Surgeon-General, J. E. Godfrey, M.B.	1,200
Medical Insp., W. F. Law, M.D.	900
Commr. of Lands & Mines, F. Fowler	800
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Thelwall	600
Solicitor-Gen., J. J. Nunan, B.A., LL.B.	500
Chief Justice, Sir H. A. Bovell, KT., LL.B.	1,800
Puisne Judges, J. E. Hewick, £1,250;	
M. J. Berkeley	£1,000

Georgetown, 3,963 miles; transit, 16 days by Royal Mail steamer on alternate Thursdays from Southampton.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

This colony comprises about 7,562 square miles of territory in Central America, extending from 18° 25' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude, and from 86° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan and Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary. The census (1901) gives the population at 37,497 (males, 19,140; females, 18,339); the 1908 estimate is 43,270 (22,043 males, 21,227 females).

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood; the export of mahogany, of which the cost ready for shipment is \$40 to \$50 per 1,000 ft., amounted in the year 1908 to 14,398,422 ft., that of logwood (\$10 to \$15 per ton) being 5,744½ tons. Sugar is grown, and cacao plantations have been started. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasture, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist. Other exports are cedar-wood, india-rubber, chewing-gum, and bananas. The latest returns show that about 50,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at \$2 per acre, plus cost of survey, which averages about \$1.25 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 10c. to 30c. per acre. There are 46 public elementary schools in the colony, of which 44 are denominational, and 42 in receipt of Government aid; there are 3 denominational secondary schools in Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and three other members appointed by the Sovereign. The Legislative Council includes the following members:—The Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and not less than five unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign. The Governor is President of both councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1901), 9,113.			
	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9
Public revenue	\$391,860	\$395,183	\$360,914
Public expenditure	321,438	516,700	535,978
	1906.	1907.	1908.
Public debt	\$168,815	\$168,815	\$168,815
Total imports	2,200,541	2,475,723	2,676,723
Total exports	2,019,006	2,211,036	2,201,799
Imports from U.K.	587,456	665,009	690,454
Exports to U.K.	576,241	454,102	478,145
Governor and Commander-in-Chief H.E. Brig.-Gen. E. J. B. Swayne, C.B.	\$3,748		
Private Sec. H. E. Phillips	840		
Colonial Sec., W. Collet, C.M.G. ...and house	3,500		
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. L. McKinstry	2,916		

Surveyor-General, H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O.	\$3,402
Public Works, J. P. Auld	3,159
Colonial Engineer, B. W. Baber	1,944
Colonial Surgeon, J. H. Hugh Harrison	2,916
Supt. of Police, R. Wyatt	1,500
Postmaster, L. R. Hulise	1,600
Chief Justice, F. M. Maxwell, K.C.	4,374
Attorney-General, Colin Rees Davies	2,916
Registrar-General, H. K. McD. Sinnett	2,430
Clerk to Councils, H. E. Phillips	1,440
Auditor, C. A. Metzgen	1,944

Belize is distant about 5,701 miles; transit, 13 days.

THE BERMUDAS.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing (1901) an estimated population of 27,535, of whom 6,383 are white, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1507; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the British squadron refits.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,318 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60. Hamilton is the chief town and the seat of government; population (1901), 2,246.

	1904.	1905.	1907.
Public revenue	£63,457	£53,322	£67,538
Public expenditure	61,133	65,307	59,172
Public debt, 31st Dec.	46,500	46,500	46,100
Imports from U.K.	233,405	179,050	111,831
Exports to U.K.	3,705	4,727	1,831

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Walter Kitchener, C.B.	£2,946
A.D.C., Capt. O. H. L. Nicholson, D.S.O.	
Colonial Sec., R. Popham Lobb	400
Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, I.S.O.	500
Chief Justice, H. C. Gollan	700
Assistant Judges, C. V. Ingham and H. Lockwood	Fees.
Attorney-General, Reginald Gray, K.C.	£500
Solicitor-General, O. T. Middleton	Fees.
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker	£350

Naval Officer in Charge, Commander N. Grant, R.N.	£500
Commdy R.A., Lt.-Col. S. D. Baker, R.G.A.	
Commdy R.E., Lt.-Col. H. B. H. Wright, R.E.	
Chief Ordnance Officer, Lt.-Col. E. D. Caird.	
Dist. Paymaster, Maj. A. Haynes.	
P.M.O., Lt.-Col. J. C. Culling, R.A.M.C.	
Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 12 days.	

The Commonwealth of Australia, &c.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area; the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, often below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the strike of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), September 23 (Spring), and December 22 (Summer). The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The most extensive mountain system on the Australian continent takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The chief ranges of the system are the Australian Alps in Victoria and New South Wales, the Blue Mountains and the Liverpool Range in New South Wales, and the Craig Range in Queensland, the highest point being Mount Kosciusko (7,328 ft.), 327 miles from Sydney, N.S.W. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt, depending for their supplies of water upon the rivers and floods, and alternating from immense reedy swamps to areas of submerged levels, with broad mud-banks for shores that render the water absolutely unapproachable. But the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, to a great measure, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

HISTORICAL EPITOME.

The Venetian traveller, Marco Polo (1254-1324), and Niccolò del Conti (about 1440), refer to a land called *Java Major*, which there is little doubt was Australia. On the Mappamundi in the British Museum, of not later date than 1489, there is a coast-line which can be no other than the west coast of Australia. Martin Behaim's globe (constructed in 1492) also shows part of Australia's coast-line. In the Dauphin map (about 1530-1536) Australia is referred to as *Jave la Grande*. About 1605 De Quiros, a Spaniard, sailed, with De Torres as his lieutenant, from Lima, Peru, for the Great South Land, and touching land, named it *La Australia del Espíritu Santo*. About 1616 Dirk Hartog sailed along a considerable part of the west coast, while in 1623 two ships, *Pera* and *Arnhem*, discovered Arrhem's Land, the peninsula on the western side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, so named by Jan Carstensz, after the Governor of the Dutch Indies. Further desultory exploration of the coast-line was carried on by the Dutch, who visited the southern and western shores from 1620 to 1630, and in 1642 Abel Janszoon Tasman sailed to the islands of New Zealand and Tasmania, which he named Van Diemen's Land, after the Governor of Batavia. In 1688 Dampier visited and explored nearly 1,000 miles of the north-west coast of Australia, which he revisited in 1699 in H.M.S. *Roebeuck*, but no further efforts of importance were made for seventy years, when Captain Cook, of H.M.S. *Endeavour*, with

members of an astronomical expedition, landed at Poverty Bay, New Zealand, on October 8, 1769, and afterwards sailed round the islands and explored the south-eastern coast of Australia, which he named New South Wales. In his subsequent voyages round the world Captain Cook revisited New Zealand, and from his reports an English fleet anchored in Botany Bay (1788) and effected a settlement at Port Jackson, which was reinforced by free settlers in 1793. In 1795 Governor Hunter arrived at Sydney to take over the administration of New South Wales. In 1798 Bass and Flinders explored the coast of Victoria and sailed round Tasmania, while Port Phillip was discovered in 1801. Hobart was founded in 1803. By the year 1795 Captain Macarthur had accumulated a flock of 1,000 sheep, and in 1797 Captain Waterhouse brought from the Cape of Good Hope a number of very fine Spanish-bred sheep. During his visit to England, Macarthur purchased additional stock of the noted Spanish breed, which had formed portion of a present from the King of Spain to George III. The misadventures of Captain Bligh, of the *Bounty*, occurred in 1808, but in 1810 New South Wales was already on the road to prosperity, which was further enhanced by the discovery of the fertile plains westward of the Blue Mountains. Tasmania was made a separate government in 1825. Western Australia was founded in 1829, and in 1835 a permanent settlement was made at Melbourne, whence the present State of Victoria sprang in 1837, the same year seeing Adelaide founded by the colonists of South

Australia. In 1840 the transportation of convicts to New South Wales was discontinued, and in 1841 New Zealand was constituted a separate government, the towns of New Plymouth and Nelson being founded in that year. In 1842 Brisbane was founded, the population of the Australian mainland being over 145,000 at that date. In 1851 the Port Phillip district of New South Wales, with a population exceeding 75,000, was proclaimed a separate colony, to be thenceforth known as Victoria. A great impetus to immigration was given in that year by the discovery of auriferous districts in New South Wales and Victoria. In 1854 the first electric telegraph line was opened in Australia, communication with Great Britain being established in 1872. In the years 1855-56 responsible government was inaugurated in all the colonies with the exception of Western Australia, where responsible government dates only from 1890. In 1859 the Moreton Bay settlement was erected into the colony of Queensland. In 1861 the population of the various States was estimated at over 1,051,000, of which number Victoria contained 539,000, New South Wales 351,000, South Australia 127,000, and Tasmania 90,000. In 1871 the population numbered nearly 1,700,000 (Victoria 730,000, New South Wales 503,000, South Australia 185,000, Queensland 120,000, Tasmania 100,000, and Western Australia 25,000). In 1879-80 international exhibitions were held at Sydney and Melbourne, and in 1881 the population of Australia was taken at 2,250,000, the most notable increases being New South Wales to 750,000, Victoria 862,000, South Australia 280,000, and Queensland 213,000. In 1884-5 motions embodying the spirit of federation were successfully proposed in various legislatures. In 1885 the Government of New South Wales inaugurated the sharing of Imperial burdens by sending troops to help the "Old Country" in the Sudan. In 1890 further steps were taken towards the adoption of the federation, and in that year the Western Australian Constitution was promulgated, and from that date schemes embodying the idea were debated in the several States. In 1897 the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria presented an opportunity for a meeting of the Premiers in London, and the free interchange of views between Australian and Imperial statesmen. On March 16, 1898, the Commonwealth Bill was adopted by the Federal Convention at Melbourne, and after ratification by the several States the Act was ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900, the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia taking place at Sydney on Jan. 1, 1901, a message from the Queen to the people of Australia being read by the *Earl of Hopetoun*, Governor-General. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales

(then H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York) was designated by Queen Victoria for the purpose of opening the Commonwealth Parliament, and bidden to undertake the duty by King Edward VII., in spite of the lamented death of the Queen in 1901. The Prince and Princess sailed from Portsmouth, and declared Parliament open at Melbourne on May 9. The *Earl of Hopetoun* (now Marquess of Lintihgow) resigned his post in 1902, and was succeeded in 1903 by *Lord Tennyson*, to be succeeded in 1904 by *Lord Northcote*, who held office until 9 Sept., 1908, when the *Earl of Dudley* became Governor-General. The area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 2,974,581 square miles, containing a population of 3,773,801 at the census of 1901, including 6,851 half-caste aborigines. Of this total persons born in the Australian Commonwealth and in New Zealand numbered 2,934,000; those born in England and Wales, 393,000; in Scotland, 102,000; in Ireland, 184,000; elsewhere, 201,000. Amongst the latter were 30,000 persons born in China. By religions there were in 1901, 1,497,576 members of the Church of England, 426,105 Presbyterians, 504,101 Methodists, 319,731 other Protestants, 850,620 Roman Catholics, and 15,239 Jews. The capitals of the various States are Sydney (pop. 592,100 at the end of 1908), Melbourne (pop. 549,200), Adelaide (pop. 181,275), Brisbane (pop. 137,670), Perth (pop. 51,711), and Hobart (pop. 41,610).

The Commonwealth of Australia is a confederation of the six "Original States" of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by an Executive Council of seven members.

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor-General), a Senate of 36 (six from each of the Original States) and a House of Representatives elected on a population basis in such a manner that no Original State has less than five representatives. Such powers as are not vested in the Federal Parliament are regarded as remaining in the Legislatures of the several States, in which particular the Commonwealth differs from the Dominion of Canada, where the residuum of Legislative capacity is in the Dominion Parliament. The difference may be briefly stated in the following way:—In the Dominion the Central Parliament may legislate on all present matters, and such as may occur hereafter, except where its power is expressly delegated to the Provincial Legislatures. In the Commonwealth the Federal Parliament may only legislate on certain matters, or to the degree, surrendered to it by the federating States.

THE COMMONWEALTH BALANCE SHEET, 1908-9.

ACTUAL REVENUE.

Balance brought forward.....	nil
Customs and Excise	£10,843,985
Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone	3,409,007
Miscellaneous Revenue	96,843
Estimated Revenue 1909-10	£14,555,765.
Proceeds of Sale of Treasury Bonds	£1,200,000.
Expenditure	£7,867,621.
for distribution among States	£7,891,481.]

Total Revenue, 1908-9 £14,349,835

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

Trade and Customs	£277,288
Posts and Telegraphs	3,027,048
Defence	916,757
Miscellaneous	484
Public Works	666,713
"New" Expenditure	1,531,074
Surplus Revenue (distributed among States)	7,927,134
Balance at end of year	3,337

Total Expenditure, 1908-9 ... £14,349,835

Governor-General, H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £10,000
Private Secretary, Walter Callan.
Chamberlain, Lord Richard Nevill, C.M.G.
Military Secretary, Capt. Hon. A. Hore-Ruthven, F.C., 1st Dragoon Guards.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. L. Rome, 11th Hussars; Capt. Otho C. S. Gilliat, Rif. Brig.
Official Secretary, Major George Steward, C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
President, H.E. the Governor-General.
Vice-President, Senator Hon. E. D. Millen.
Secretary, Major George Steward.

OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT.
Senate.

President, Senator Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Albert John Gould.
Chairman of Committees, Senator Hon. Henry Dobson.
Clerk of Senate, C. B. Byrdell.
Clerk Assistant, G. E. Upward.
Usher of the Black Rod, P. H. Monahan.

House of Representatives.

Speaker, Hon. Sir Frederick Wm. Holder, K.C.M.G.
Chairman of Committees, Hon. C. McDonald.
Clerk of the House, Charles Gavan Duffy, C.M.G.
Clerk Assistant, Walter Augustus Gale.
Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk of Committees, Thos. Woollard.

Principal Parliamentary Reporter, B. H. Friend.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister, Hon. Alfred Deakin £2,100
Sec., M. L. Shepherd.

Min. of State for Defence, Hon. Joseph Cook £1,650

Sec., S. A. Petherbridge (actg.).

Chief Clerk, T. Trumble (actg.).

Chief Accountant, James A. Thompson, I.S.O.

Chief of the General Staff, Maj. Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.

Director of Naval Forces, Capt. W. R. Cresswell, C.M.G.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Sec. and Commissioner of Old Age Pensions, George Thomas Allen, I.S.O.

Accountant, James Richard Collins.

Chief Clerk, Francis Joseph Ross.

Auditor-General, John William Israel.

Chief Clerk, Percy Whitton.

Minister of State for Trade and Customs, Senator Hon. Sir Robert W. Best, K.C.M.G. £1,650

Comptroller General, Dr. H. N. P. Wollaston, C.M.G., I.S.O., U.L.D.

Asst. do., N. Lockyer, I.S.O.

Sec. to Minister, S. Mills.

Commr. of Patents, G. Townsend.

Minister of State for External Affairs, Hon. Littleton E. Groom.

Sec. to Dept., Atlee A. Hunt.

Chief Clerk, H. H. Lewis.

Attorney-Gen., Hon. P. McMahon Glynn £1,650

Sec., Robert R. Garran, C.M.G.

Chief Clerk, Gordon Harwood Castle.

Crown Solicitor, Charles Powers.

Postmaster-Gen., Hon. Sir John Quick £1,650

Sec. to Dept., Sir Robert T. Scott, I.S.O.

Asst. Sec., Justinian Oxenham.

Chief Clerk, J. C. T. Vardon.

Chief Electrical Engineer, John Hesketh.

Minister of State for Home Affairs, Hon. George Warburton Fuller £1,650

Sec. to Dept., Col. David Miller, I.S.O.

Chief Clerk, W. D. Bingle.

Public Service Comm., Duncan McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.

Commonwealth Statistician, G. H. Knibbs.

Govt. Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt.

Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham.

Minister without Portfolio, Col. Hon. J. F. G. Foxton, C.M.G.

FEDERAL HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.; Hon. Richard E. O'Connor, K.C.; Hon. I. A. Isaacs, K.C.; Hon. H. B. Higgins, K.C.

Marshal, Walter D. Bingle.

Principal Registrar, Gordon Castle.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.

Representing the Commonwealth in London, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G.

Chief Clerk, Frank Savage.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.	Revenue.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Shipping Entered and Cleared.
		£	£	£	£	Tons.
1830	75,981	...	...	...	...	...
1840	190,408	...	...	...	...	...
1850	405,356	966,393	...	...	...	...
1860	1,145,585	5,342,239	9,820,180	...	...	2,685,951
1870	1,647,756	7,133,474	28,328,480	...	...	3,702,253
1880	2,231,531	13,787,997	61,327,018	...	...	7,465,890
1890	3,151,355	25,008,273	143,662,094	35,168,171	29,321,321	14,082,542
1900	3,766,339	28,685,314	192,659,283	41,388,030	45,956,882	23,704,204
1901	3,826,286	30,778,571	203,518,275	44,555,811	49,696,172	26,197,436
1902	3,883,079	32,241,553	214,255,209	42,222,874	43,915,087	26,791,360
1903	3,926,969	34,854,606	222,871,765	38,835,682	48,250,112	27,152,668
1904	3,984,390	33,360,625	227,747,612	37,020,842	57,485,925	16,682,011
1905	4,052,430	34,038,859	230,738,671	38,346,731	56,841,035	7,444,417
1906	4,119,481	35,768,079	238,427,820	44,744,912	69,737,763	7,966,658
1907	4,197,037	38,658,834	240,149,727	51,809,093	72,824,237	8,822,866
1908	4,275,306	41,027,084	243,335,489	49,786,798	64,311,058	8,581,151

† Including Revenue collected by Commonwealth Government.

‡ Figures given for years prior to 1904 are aggregates of entries and clearances for the six States and include Interstate Shipping. For the five years 1904 to 1908 the figures relate to Oversea Shipping only, and comprise one entry and one clearance only for each voyage.

§ For year ended 30 June.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,367 square miles—i.e., more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland—with a population (census March 31, 1901) of 712,456 males and 646,677 females, or a total of 1,359,133, and 871,469 males, 755,122 females, or a total of 1,626,590 on 30th June, 1909. The population includes 4,287 aborigines of full blood, of whom 2,451 are males, and 1,836 females. The births for the year 1908 were 42,525, deaths 16,090, and marriages 12,642.

The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1813. In 1792 there were but 23 head of cattle, 11 horses, 105 sheep, and 43 pigs. On the 31st December, 1908, there were 590,557 horses, 775,603 dairy cows, 2,173,591 all other cattle, 433,329,384 sheep, and 215,652 pigs. In 1908, 338,129,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool, valued at £12,680,000, were produced.

Minerals.—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alumite, cobalt, and kerosene shale are also found; and in small quantities, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones. The total value of minerals raised during 1908 was £8,384,149, coal accounting for £3,353,993, silver, silver-lead and ore £2,160,195, and gold £954,854.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 2,717,085 acres are under cultivation, producing during the year ended 31 March, 1909, 15,483,276 bushels of wheat, 5,216,038 bushels of maize, 1,119,113 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 71,794 tons of potatoes, and 5,268 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 144,760 tons was produced; also 736,262 gallons of wine, and 654,001 cases of oranges, lemons, &c. (all citrus fruit); and almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1908, was 51,106,748 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and home-stead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 129,123,140 acres. At Sydney the mean temperature in the shade for 50 years averaged 63°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 65° 9', Hunter and Manning district 63° 9', south coast 59° 4', northern tableland 57° 8', central tableland 57° 6', southern tableland 52° 7', north-western slope 64° 8', central western slope 61° 6', south-western slope 58° 2', north-western plain 67° 5', central western plain 65° 3', Riverina district 61° 4', and western division 65° 5'.

The western portion of the country is not well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the State from Victoria, are only navigable for part of the year. The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy.

Government.—"Responsible government" is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Council consisting of not less

than 21 members; the Council in August, 1909, consisted of 57 members. The Legislative Assembly consists of 90 members, representing 90 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £300 per annum, and members of both Houses travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons, 21 years of age, who have resided 12 months in the State and three months in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904.

Religion.—All religions are free. There is no establishment, and all payments are voluntary, with the exception of such as remain due by the State under former arrangements. About two-thirds of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the census of 1901, numbering 623,131; Roman Catholics numbering 347,286, Presbyterians 132,617, and Methodists 137,638. In 1904 the places of worship in the State numbered about 5,850.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools being abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1908 in 3,135 State schools was 233,124, and the average daily attendance 156,000. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £1,191,617. The University of Sydney, with which 4 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there are 792 private colleges and schools, with 57,111 scholars, and 20 other schools with 1,972 scholars.

Manufactures and Works.—In 1908 there were 4,453 manufactories and works; 80,093 hands were employed, 67,616 being males and 21,478 females.

Old Age Pensions.—Since July, 1901, Old Age Pensions amounting to £26 a year have been granted under certain conditions to persons over 65 years of age, who have been resident in the State 25 years, and are in receipt of an income of not more than £52 per annum.

Hospitals.—There are (31 Dec., 1908) 136 hospitals in the State, 20 of them being in the Metropolitan district, and 116 in the country.

Communications.—There were open on 30 June, 1909, 3,623 miles of Government railway, upon the construction of which £47,612,666 have been spent. In 1908-9 the net earnings amounted to £2,075,626. There are also 81½ miles of private railway lines. There are also 15¼ miles of Government tramways (upon which £4,252,731 were spent, the working expenses 79' 77, leaving a net profit in 1908-9 of £222,005), and 6¼ miles of private tramways. Of telegraphs there are 15,920 miles open, with 82,249 miles of wire and 1,278 stations; messages transmitted outside New South Wales numbering 1,743,988, inland 2,903,631, total 4,647,619, inclusive of 346,027 messages in transit; those received from outside New South Wales numbering 846,664, inland 2,903,631, total 3,750,295. The Post Offices and receiving offices numbered 2,319, the number of letters and postcards conveyed being 137,228,658; newspapers, 48,340,646; packets and book parcels, 35,816,853; and parcels, 1,374,701.

Shipping.—In 1908 the number of vessels entered and cleared was 6,415, with a total tonnage of 12,607,909.

Banking, &c.—There were 30 June, 1909, 14 banks of issue, with total assets £49,983,001, within N.S.W., and liabilities £46,768,133. The savings bank deposits on 30 June, 1908, amounted to £17,849,384.

Crime.—The number of prisoners of all kinds in gaol on 31 December, 1908, was 5,420, a decrease of 42 compared with the same day of 1907.

Defence.—On 31 December, 1908, the strength of the military and naval forces in the State was as follows:—*Military:* Permanent 513, militia 5,449, volunteers 1,987, rifle clubs 14,250, cadets 8,728, unattached list of officers, reserve of officers and chaplains 212, total, 31,129. *Naval Forces:* 530.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of over 200 miles, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west; and contains (1907) 116½ miles of streets, with 22,207 dwellings and a population of 127,460 on 31 December, 1908; or, including suburbs, 1,800 miles of streets, 117,955 houses, with a population of 592,100 on 31 December, 1908. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the Branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public library, observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,475 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,719 acres and Kuringgai Chase 35,300 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs) 64,270; Broken Hill, 32,020; Bathurst, 9,700; Goulburn, 10,700; Granville, 7,770; Parramatta, 13,800; Lismore, 7,100; Maitland, E. and W., 11,900; Grafton and South Grafton, 5,450; Albury, 6,980; Tamworth, 6,800; Lithgow, 8,160; Wagga Wagga, 5,800; and Orange and E. Orange, 7,180.

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Net revenue	£13,960,763	£13,625,071
Total expenditure	11,881,746	12,882,607
Amounts transferred to Funds not included in Expenditure shown above	1,604,479	1,809,561

Loans Expenditure on Public Works	1,965,329	2,907,346
Public debt (30 June) ...	87,625,826	90,307,419
Mineral output	10,265,290	8,384,149
Value of total imports	39,456,195	37,642,746
Value of total exports	48,774,978	40,985,759
Imports of articles, the manufacture of the United Kingdom, 1908:—		

Arms, Ammunition & Explosives £22,997	Machines, Machinery, & Machine Tools	£1,039,027
Alc. Porter, and other Beer	Metal munif.	913,597
Apparel & Attire	Paper and Paper hangings	222,973
Books, Music, News, papers, &c.	Rails, Fishplates, Fishbolts, &c.	186,001
Boots & Shoes, &c.	Spirits	323,998
Cordage and Twines	Stationery	74,520
Iron & Steel		
Jewellery, &c.		

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom, 1908:—		
Bullion	Rabbits & Hares	£245,335
Butter	Skins & Hides	368,924
Copper Ingots	Tallow	390,955
Gold	Tin Ingots	513,377
Iron, & Irons	Wool	4,648,648

Governor, H.E. Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Grenville A. Miller, R.N.
A.D.C., Captain R. Verney (Rifle Brigade).
Clerk, Henry Campbell Budge.
Lieutenant-Governor (vacant).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, H.E. the Governor.

<i>Premier, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice</i> , Hon. Charles Gregory Wade, K.C. £2,020	
<i>Colonial Treasurer</i> , Hon. T. Vaddell	1,370
<i>Colonial Secretary & Secretary for Mines</i> , Hon. W. H. Wood	1,370
<i>Secretary for Lands</i> , Hon. S. W. Moore	1,370
<i>Secretary for Public Works</i> , Hon. Charles Alfred Lee	1,370
<i>Minister for Agriculture</i> , Hon. John Perry	1,370
<i>Minister of Public Instruction, and Minister for Labour and Industry</i> , Hon. James Alexander Hogue	1,370
<i>Without Portfolio</i> , Hon. Charles Wm. Oakes	
<i>Vice-President of the Executive Council</i> , Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C.	800

SUPREME COURT.

<i>Acting Chief Justice</i> , Hon. G. B. Simpson	3,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. G. B. Simpson	
<i>(Divorce)</i> , Hon. Henry Emanuel Cohen, Hon. A. H. Simpson (<i>Ch. Judge in Equity</i>), Hon. P. W. Street (<i>In Bankruptcy and Probate</i>), Hon. Robert D. Pring, Hon. R. M. Sly	2,600
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , J. V. Tillett	1,640

PARLIAMENT.

<i>President of the Legislative Council</i> , Hon. Sir Francis Bathurst Sutor, K.T.	750
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , John J. Calvert, I.S.O., J.P.	740
<i>Speaker Leg. Assen.</i> , Hon. Wm. McCourt	1,000
<i>Chairman of Committees</i> , John J. Cohen ...	940
<i>Clerk of Assembly</i> , R. A. Arnold, J.P.	960

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

<i>Public Service Board</i> , C. Delohery, J.P.; E. H. Wilshire, J.P.; C. J. Saunders, J.P. (Chairman)	1,000
<i>Government Statistician</i> , J. B. Trivett, F.R.A.S., F.S.S.	650
<i>Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept.</i> , John Manifold Gibson, J.P.	1,000
<i>Treasury</i> , J. W. Holliman	905
<i>Lands</i> , R. McDonald, J.P.	1,000
<i>Public Works</i> , W. J. Hanna	1,000
<i>Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice</i> , J. L. Williams, B.A., J.P.	915
<i>Mines</i> , E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., J.P.	1,000
<i>Agriculture</i> , H. C. L. Anderson, M.A.	865
<i>Public Instruction</i> , Peter Board, M.A., J.P.	955
<i>Railways and Tramways Chief Commissioner</i> , T. R. Johnson	3,000
<i>Railways and Tramways Commissioner (Assistant)</i> , J. Harper	1,500
<i>Assistant Commissioner for Tramways</i> , H. Richardson	1,500
<i>Railways, Engineer-in-Chief for existing Lines</i> , James Fraser	1,060
<i>Chief Mechanical Engineer</i> , W. Thow	1,200
<i>Secretary, Railways and Tramways</i> , H. McLachlan	900
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , T. Hall	1,000
<i>Chief Traffic Manager</i> (vacant)	900
<i>Electrical Engineer, Railways and Tramways</i> , O. W. Brain	900
<i>Comptroller of Stores</i> , J. Parry	800
<i>Medical Officer</i> , Dr. G. H. Taylor	900

Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams, J.P.	£1,000
Auditor-General, J. Vernon, J.P.	1,000
Commissioner of Taxation, L. S. Spiller	900
Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation, R. N. Johnson	900
Gov. Architect, W. L. Vernon, F.R.I.B.A.	1,064
Government Printer, W. A. Gullick	840
Chief Medical Officer, J. A. Thompson, M.D., D.P.H.	1,000
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. H. Newton	840
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Thos. Garvin, I.S.O.	1,000
Inspector-Gen. of Insane, Eric Sinclair, M.D.	1,000
Compt. - Gen. of Prisons, Capt. F. W. Neltenstein, I.S.O., J.P.	900
Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Drainage, L. A. B. Wade	1,000
Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction, W. Hutchinson	980
Do., Harbours and Water Supply, E. M. de Burgh	900
Engineer Superintendent, Govt. Dockyard, A. E. Cutler	800
Agent-General in London, T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., J.P., 123-125 Cannon Street, E.C.	£1,650
Secretary, Thomas George White	550

[NORFOLK ISLAND, the residence of the descendants of the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island, is attached to New South Wales, the office of the administration being at the Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.—*Dep. Administrator*, W. Houston, C.M.G.; *Officer in charge*, M. V. Murphy. It was given a constitution with a resident magistrate and elective council in 1896. This was dissolved in 1903, when an executive council of a President, two elected and four appointed members, was constituted. Pop. (1908), males 520, females 420, total 940, including Melanesians. *Resident Magistrate*, Captain C. S. Elliot, R.N.]

Lord Howe Island (450 miles north-east of Sydney). Pop. (1908), males 61, females 40, total 101. *Visiting Magistrate*, Frank Farnell, J.P.

Sydney, *via* Suez Canal, is 12,043 miles from London; transit, from 31 to 42 days.

II. VICTORIA.

This territory originally formed part of New South Wales (known as the Port Phillip district), from which it was severed, and erected into a separate colony in the year 1851. It comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes: it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles. The entire area comprises 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, of which 4,496,183 were under cultivation in 1908-9.

Population.—Its population at the census on 31 March, 1901, was 1,201,341 (603,883 males and 597,458 females), including about 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines. At the census of 1901 the native Victorians numbered 876,003; natives of other Australian States, 65,094; English, 113,432; Irish, 61,512; Scottish, 35,751; Welsh, 3,676; Chinese, 6,230; and other nationalities about 39,643. The Victorian aborigines at the

time of the first colonisation of the district were about 15,000 in number; in 1851 the official return gave 2,693, and in 1901 652 (367 males and 285 females). The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1908, was 1,273,313; males, 640,180; females, 633,133. The birth-rate of Victoria for 1908 was 24.58 per 1,000; the death-rate was 12.46 per 1,000; and the marriage-rate was 7.38 per 1,000.

Religion.—Members of the Church of England numbered 424,011, "Protestants" 8,693, Presbyterians 191,503, Methodists 180,272, Baptists 32,648, and Roman Catholics 263,710.

Minerals.—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia. From the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1908, the quantity raised—70,677,667 oz.—amounted in value to £282,321,433, the amount produced in 1908 being 721,220 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1908, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £6,668,131 (including building stone, &c., £3,628,260).

Communications.—There were 3,447 miles of railway completed at the end of June, 1908, all of which belonged to the Government, the capital cost amounting to £41,919,376. The gross receipts were £3,083,742, and the working expenses £2,450,318, leaving a net income of £1,433,424, or 3.43 per cent.

There were 1,212 stations for electric telegraphs, extending over 7,037 miles (poles), which produced a revenue of £136,041 in 1908, the total mileage of wire being 15,516, and the telegrams transmitted numbering 2,580,118. There were also 50,687 miles of telephone wire.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (4,608 factories, &c., employing 93,808 hands in 1908) are mainly for home consumption. In 1908 the chief exports were: Wool, £6,059,914; gold (including specie), £4,263,078; butter, £1,354,067; wheat, flour, and biscuit, £1,268,036; oats, £37,829; leather, £413,480; skins and hides, £937,256; and live stock, £1,441,411. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £537,552 in 1908. The principal imports of the State in 1908 were wool, £2,836,606; live stock, £1,893,201; sugar and molasses, £820,684; gold (including specie), £920,075; cottons, £1,178,216; woollens, £922,113; and timber, £910,019.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 4,496,183 acres under cultivation in 1908-9, 1,779,905 were wheat crops, and 419,869 oats, and 956,371 acres were cut for hay. In 1908-9, 1,437,106 gallons of wine were produced. There were in 1908 609,166 milch cows, producing 48,461,398 lb. of butter and 4,328,644 lb. of cheese.

Shipping.—The shipping statistics of the State furnish abundant evidence of the magnitude and value of its trade. In 1908 4,879 vessels, of 9,008,419 tons, entered and cleared.

	1906-7.	1907-8.
Public revenue	£8,345,534	£8,314,480
Public expenditure	7,679,143	7,862,246
Public debt, 30th June	52,954,989	53,180,487
Gold output	1907. 754,270 oz.	1908. 721,220 oz.
Total imports	£28,198,257	£27,197,666
Total exports	28,735,004	27,196,201

Imports from U.K., 1908 (Board of Trade):—

Apparel, &c.	£575,884
Arms and ammunition	52,277
Books	279,267
Cottons	1,102,402
Linens	138,858
Machinery	£27,873
Metals, Iron	799,140
Oilcloth	22,585
Paper	124,884
Spirits	126,858
Woolens	686,507

£6,797,753

Exports to U.K., 1908 (Board of Trade):—

Butter	£1,097,534
Copper, unwt.	346,945
Lead	62,424
Leather	385,779
Mutton, Fresh	454,424
Rabbits (dead)	99,044
Skins & Furs	£484,932
Tallow, &c.	148,461
Fish	243,847
Wheat	534,132
Wool	3,720,963

£7,723,244

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its University, Museum, Mint, Public Gardens, Observatory, Public Library, Hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on 31 December, 1908, a population of 549,200 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 48,063; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 44,510; Geelong, 28,361; Castlemaine, 8,500; Warrnambool, 6,600; Maryborough, 5,930; and Stawell, 5,300.

The government is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Ministry consisting of 11 members, and a Parliament consisting of a Legislative Council of 34 members elected for 17 provinces, and a Legislative Assembly of 65 members for 65 districts.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Sir Thomas D. Gibson Carmichael, Bart. K.C.M.G. (27 July, 1908) £5,000

Private Sec., Hon. Victor Nelson Hood.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Hon. Jas. Boyle

and Capt. H. G. Vaux.

Lt.-Gov., Hon. Sir J. Madden, G.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1909).

Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister for Labour, Hon. John Murray, M.L.A. £1,400

Treasurer, Hon. W. A. Watt, M.L.A. 1,000

Education and Railways, Hon. A. A. Billson, M.L.A. 1,000

Attorney-General & Solicitor-General, Hon. J. D. Brown, M.L.C. 1,000

Mines and Forests, Hon. P. McBride, M.L.A. 1,000

Lands, Hon. H. McKenzie, M.L.A. 1,000

Water Supply and Agriculture, Hon. George Graham, M.L.A. 1,000

Public Works and Health, Hon. W. L. Baillean 1,000

Without Portfolio, Hons. J. Thomson and J. Cameron, M.L.A.

JUDGES AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. £3,500

Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Thomas A'Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood each 3,000

L. F. B. Cussen 2,500

County Court Judges, A. W. Chomley 1,500

W. E. Johnston, J. G. Eagleson, J. B. Box, and W. H. Moutle each 1,250

Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income Tax Commissioner, T. Prout Webb, K.C. 1,800

Crown Prosecutors (vacant), £1,100; J. A. Gurner, £700; W. S. Garnett, £660; S. Leon 600

Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness 1,000

President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C. 750

Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon. Frank Madden 1,000

Public Seco. Commissioner, G. C. Morrison 1,000

Auditor-General, F. H. Bruford £1,000

Secretary to the Premier, F. T. Short 520

Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott 335

Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, W. A. Callaway 800

Under-Treasurer, M. A. Minogue 800

Public Instruction, F. Tate 1,000

Law Department, W. R. Anderson 800

Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles, T. Byrne 700

Lands, J. W. Skene 800

Mines, W. Dickson 800

State Rivers & Water Supply Commission, Elwood Mead 1,200

Agriculture, E. G. Duffus 520

Public Works, E. T. Drake 800

Pub. Health, Chairman, M. B. Ham, M.D. Victorian Rail. Commissioners, T. Tait (chairman), £3,500; W. F. Fitzpatrick, £1,500; and C. E. Norman 1,500

Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, M. E. Kernot 800

Secretary, L. J. McClelland 750

Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton 530

Penal and Gaols, E. C. Connor 800

Industrial Schools, T. Smith 520

Chief Commissioner of Police, Thos. O'Callaghan 900

Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong 625

Astronomer, P. Baracchi 700

Botanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc. 700

Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, T. F. Bride, LL.D. paid by fees

Parliamentary Draftsman, E. Carlile £1,300

Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. J. W. Taverner, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.

Secretary, H. G. W. Neale 320

Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

III. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia was established as a British Province by 4 & 5 Will. IV., cap. 95, but not proclaimed until 28 Dec., 1836, so that its history falls within Queen Victoria's reign. It is situated between 11° and 37° S. lat. and 120° and 141° E. long., and covers 12° of longitude and 27° of latitude. The total length is 1,850 miles, the extreme breadth 650 miles, with about 2,000 miles of sea-board, the total area being 903,690 sq. miles.

Population.—The population at the 1901 census was 362,604 (males, 184,422; females, 178,182); on 31 December, 1908, 403,829 (males, 214,105; females, 189,724); birth rate (1908) 24.73, death rate 9.72, and marriage rate 7.89 per 1,000.

Meteorology.—The mean temperature of the original colony is 74°, with a mean rainfall of 16 inches on the plains and 42 inches in the hills, the 63 years' average at Adelaide being 20 inches. The winter temperature averages 53°, with 100° for summer, but the climate is so dry that the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

Government.—The government is administered by a Governor, the Legislative Council with 18 members, and the House of Assembly with 42 members. There are 6 Cabinet Ministers, members of the Legislature and *ex officio* members of the Executive Council, of which the Governor is president. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 54,864 (14,494 women) in 1908, those for the Assembly numbering 191,129 (94,568 women).

Local Government.—There are 32 Municipalities and 144 District Councils, the aggregate assessment of property within their boundaries being £2,902,851, and the revenue (1907) £282,904, and expenditure (1907), chiefly on roads, £282,784.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 112 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 3,360 of the population. The Real Property Act (1858) simplifies the transfer of land, and since the passing of the Act land to the value of £17,531,000 has been dealt with.

Religion.—In 1905 accommodation was provided for 32,811 members of the Church of England, 79,445 Methodists, 12,990 Congregationalists, 14,256 Baptists, 22,018 German Lutherans, in addition to about 50,000 Roman Catholics, in 1,121 places of worship.

Education.—There is an endowed university at Adelaide, founded in 1831, with 360 undergraduate all classes are open to women. A State school of mines and industries has also been established. Primary education is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 707 State schools, with 1,389 teachers and 54,560 scholars; the expenditure in 1907 was £156,358, the total capital outlay on school buildings amounting to £534,621. Private schools number 209 (1907), with 710 teachers and 9,381 scholars. The Public Library, Museum, Art Gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State, the sum expended for 1907-8 was £113,737.

Banking.—There are 7 banking institutions in Adelaide, with 65 branches, having a total liability of £9,466,323 (including £313,272 Perpetual Inscribed Stock) and assets £8,468,165 in 1908; their note issue amounted to £495,079. The Government Savings Bank on 30th June, 1908, had 217 agencies, with 148,718 depositors (£5,803,301, bearing interest at 3½ per cent.).

Commerce in 1908.—Total value, £25,010,004.
Imports from. Exports to.
United Kingdom £2,935,099 £3,495,235
British Colonies 6,883,545 7,422,419
Foreign Countries 1,412,826 2,860,880

£11,231,470 £13,778,534
Shipping.—The total tonnage inwards and outwards in 1908 was 6,106,148 tons; 5,181,244 tons were from British ports, and 924,904 tons from foreign.

Railways.—The length of Government lines open in 1908 was 1,879 miles (and 145 in the N.T.). The total cost to 31 Dec., 1908, was £13,098,689, or £7,449 per mile; the working expenses in 1908 were £986,008, and the receipts £1,702,410, the net revenue being 5½ per cent. on the cost.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 3,442,295 acres cultivated—under wheat 1,693,501 acres, hay 424,924, oats 78,444, barley 44,911, and potatoes 8,083 acres, with 1,097,186 acres lying fallow. The quantity of wheat produced in 1908-9 was 19,397,672 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 20,855 acres of vines, the export of wine being 760,536 gallons in 1908, of which 308,542 gals. (value £30,667) were sent to the United Kingdom in 1908. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. There were

6,898,451 sheep in 1908, and 46,334,258 lb. of wool (valued at £1,629,662) were exported; cattle number 340,376, and horses 213,385.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, and coal are found.

	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£3,195,285	£3,654,666
Expenditure	2,897,612	3,171,000
Debt (30 June)	27,691,112	29,985,853
Total imports	9,702,264	11,231,470
Total exports	11,933,171	13,778,534
Imports from U.K.	2,513,376	2,935,099
Exports to U.K.	3,559,935	3,495,235

CAPITAL, Adelaide. Population—31st Dec., 1908, inclusive of suburbs, 179,793.

Governor, H.E. Admiral Sir Day Hord Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. £4,000

Private Sec., W. S. Baillie Hamilton.

A.D.C., Capt. E. Wright, R.M.A.

Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J.

Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L.

MINISTRY.

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education, Hon. A. H. Peake, M.P. £1,000

Chief Secretary and Minister of Industry, Hon. J. G. Bice, M.L.C. 1,000

Attorney-General, Hon. S. J. Mitchell, LL.B., M.P. 1,000

Commr. of Public Works and Minister for the Northern Territory, Hon. L. O'Loughlin, M.P. 1,000

Commr. of Crown Lands and Immigration, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Mines, Hon. E. H. Coombe, M.P. 1,000

Honorary Minister, Hon. A. R. Addison, M.L.C.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L. 2,000

Second Judge, Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon 1,700

Third Judge, Hon. Robert Homburg 1,700

President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. 600

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G. 600

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Under-Secretary, Govt. Statist, & Clerk to the Executive Council, L. H. Sholl, I.S.O. 650

Secretary, Attorney-General and Education, G. G. Martin 550

Under-Treasurer, T. Gill, I.S.O. 750

Secy. Public Works & Industry, J. W. Jones 550

Surveyor-General, Wm. Strawbridge, I.S.O. 1,000

Engineer-in-Chief, G. Stewart 200

Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk 650

Secy. Commissioner of Lands, T. Duffield 550

Commr. of Insolvency, J. G. Russell, I.S.O. 1,300

Do. of Audit, P. Whittington 800

Do. of Railways, A. B. Moncrieff, C.M.G. 1,250

Do. of Police, L. G. Madley 700

Master of Supreme Court, &c., A. Buchanan 850

Clerk Legis. Council, F. Halcumb, M.A. 600

Do. House of Assembly, J. C. Morphet 600

Police Magistrate, J. Gordon 700

Director of Education, A. Williams 600

Secy. Minister of Education, L. W. Stanton 600

Chief Mech. Engr., Rlys., B. F. Rushton 800

Colonial Surgeon and Res. Med. Officer, Lunatic Asylum, W. L. Cleland, M.B. 600

Supt. Public Bldgs., C. E. Owen Smyth, I.S.O. 300

Crown Solicitor, &c., C. J. Dashwood 1,700

Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer 800

Princ. Agricultural College, A. J. Perkins 700

Director & Prof. of Agriculture, W. Angus £500
Agent-General in London, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, 85 Gracechurch St., E.C. 1,200
Secretary and Registrar of Stock, J. B. Whiting 475
 Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 35 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$ — 29° S., and long. 138° — $153^{\circ} 30'$ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland proper possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i.e., equal to more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the area of the United Kingdom), of which the Government have parted with the fee simple of 15,108,439 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 6,200,930 more are in process of alienation out of the total of 429,120,000 acres, but an additional area of 272,800,385 acres has been leased out for sheep and cattle runs and grazing-farms, 258,208 acres as scrub selections, 114,234 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, and 8,037 for special purposes, leaving 134,629,767 practically unoccupied. The estimated population, Dec. 31, 1908, numbered 558,237, of whom 303,887 were males and 254,400 females. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling downs; while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated; as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, cocoa-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. In the year 1908, 151,058 tons of sugar were produced. The chief articles of export the produce of the State in 1908 were: Wool, £4,129,854; gold, £1,941,229; silver, £119,685; tin, £290,389; copper, £83,699; pearl and tortoise-shell, £52,622; meat, including extract, £850,772; green fruit, £161,027; sugar, £1,482,320; hides and skins, £293,442; tallow, £197,229; live stock, £1,099,331; butter, £628,143; timber, £130,794. At Brisbane the average temperature for 1908 was 68° ; the maximum in the shade was 101° , and the minimum 36° . Wool, gold, meat, butter, and sugar are at present the staple productions; rich gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, wolfram, and coal deposits are found in several districts; timber also, of fine quality for cabinet manufacture, the Moreton Bay pine and the *Damara robusta*, together with the cedar of Queensland, forming valuable products for export. At the end of 1908 the horses numbered 519,959, cattle 4,321,600, sheep 18,348,851, and pigs 124,749.

At the end of 1908 there were 3,495 miles of Government railway open. In 1908 there were 1,104 State schools in operation, with 2,413 teachers and an average daily attendance of 67,300 children; and 167 private and grammar schools, with an average attendance of 12,898.

The banking deposits on the 31st Dec., 1908, were £5,004,473, apart from the £15,440,427 in the hands of the Government Savings Bank.

The number of sea-going vessels entered inwards during 1908 was 881 (tonnage 1,601,107), and the number outwards 847 (tonnage, 1,563,911).

	1907.	1908.
Public revenue	£4,490,440	£4,608,956
Public expenditure	4,032,160	4,643,667
Public debt, 31 Dec.	39,068,827	39,568,827
Gold output	02 465,882	02 1,975,554
Total imports	£9,420,691	£9,471,166
Total exports	14,684,019	12,194,977

Domestic imports from U.K., 1908 (B. of Trade):—	
Apparel, &c.	£49,476
Cottons	395,378
Woolens	558,836
Machinery £141,563	
Iron	573,067
Spirits	82,354

Domestic exports to U.K., 1908 (B. of Trade):—	
Butter	£366,990
Copper	678,982
Lead	72,486
Meat, Fresh	295,183
Shells	79,475
Silver Ore £136,421	
Tallow and	
Stearine 169,911	
Wool	1,652,419

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane (pop. 137,670), Rockhampton (19,691), Maryborough (12,000), Townsville (15,506), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg. Other places of importance are Ipswich (15,246), Toowoomba (14,087), Charters Towers (20,976), and Gympie (14,430).

The Constitution comprises a Governor, Legislative Council of 45 members nominated for life by the Crown, and Assembly of 72 members elected by the people. There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and four Puisne Judges; District Courts, presided over by District Court Judges; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population within 10-mile radius (1907), 137,670.

Governor, Sir Wm. MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.	£3,000
Private Sec., Capt. F. G. Newton	300
A.D.C., Capt. R. Verney	300
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan, Kt.	
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. Sir A. Morgan	1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Sec., and Vice-President, Hon. W. Kidston	1,300
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. W. H. Barnes	1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. T. O'Sullivan, M.L.C.	1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. D. F. Denham	1,000
Treasurer, Hon. A. G. C. Hawthorn	1,000
Secretary for Railways & Agriculture, Hon. W. T. Paget	1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. J. G. Appel	1,000
Secretary for Mines and Public Works, Hon. G. Jackson	1,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. A. H. Barlow, M.L.C.	
Clerk of the Council, E. H. Abell	

Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, Kt.	£2,500
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Patrick Rea	2,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. C. E. Chubb (Southern), Hon. V. Power (Central) Hon. W. A. R. Shand (Northern)	2,000
District Court Judges, George W. Paul, Granville G. Miller, Sir Arthur Rutledge, Kt., Allan W. Macnaughton each	1,000

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.	
Chief Sec.'s Dept., P. J. McDermott, I.S.O.	600
Hon. Sec.'s Dept., W. H. Ryder, I.S.O.	700
Public Works, A. B. Brady	750
Dept. of Justice, J. B. Hall	600
Treasury, W. L. Fowles	700
Public Lands, W. J. Scott, I.S.O.	700
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven	550
Public Instruction, J. D. Story	500
Mines, A. R. Macdonald	700

<i>Auditor-General, T. W. Connah, I.S.O.</i>	£1,000
<i>Commissioner of Police, W. G. Cahill</i>	800
<i>Commissioner of Income Tax, J. Hughes</i>	700
<i>Commissioner for Railways, J. F. Thallon</i>	2,000
<i>Dep. Comm. for Railways, T. M. King, I.S.O.</i>	1,200
<i>Police Magistrate at Brisbane, R.A. Ranking</i>	700
<i>Sheriff and Registrar Supreme Court, W. A. Douglas</i>	500
<i>Crown Solicitor, G. V. Hellicar</i>	700
<i>Government Statistician and Registrar-General, Thornhill Weedon, F.R.S.</i>	460
<i>Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. F. W. Woolhabe</i>	800
<i>Postmaster, Captain John Mackay</i>	600
<i>Comptroller, Bureau of Central Sugar Mills, J. R. Paddle</i>	
<i>Director of Education, R. H. Roe, M.A.</i>	700
<i>Public Service Inspector and Secretary, Public Service Board, H. D. Brennan</i>	500
<i>Government Printer, A. J. Cumming</i>	550
<i>Registrar of Titles and Chief Commissioner of Stamps, J. Mitchell</i>	470
<i>Immigration Agent, J. O'N. Brennan</i>	400
<i>Director, Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, J. M. Campbell</i>	325
<i>Director of Labour, J. J. McGeie</i>	300
<i>Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. E. Cullen</i>	600
<i>Hydraulic Engineer, J. B. Henderson</i>	600
<i>Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers</i>	550
<i>Government Geologist, B. Dunstan</i>	430

Agent-General in London, T. B. Robinson (acting),
 Marble Hall, 409-410 Strand, London, W.C.
Secretary, J. M. Campbell (acting).
 Transit from London, 34 days.

V.—TASMANIA

is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the colony. It lies between 40° 33'—42° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39'—148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres of land, of which, on 1st March, 1909, 269,446 acres were under crop, and 491,423 under artificially-sown grass; wheat, 29,103; while 1,338,953 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, the terms of purchase being £1 an acre for cash, or £1 6s. 8d. in 14 yearly instalments. The population (31 Dec., 1908) was 185,824, of whom 90,310 belonged to the Church of England, 32,688 were Roman Catholics, 26,889 Methodists, and 12,413 Presbyterians. The aborigines have become quite extinct, the last—a female, "Truganini"—having died in 1876. The island was first discovered by Tasman, in December, 1642, and named by him "Van Diemen's Land," in honour of his patron, the then governor of the Dutch possessions in India. It was subsequently partially explored by Captain Cook, and in 1803 Lieut. Bowen, despatched from Sydney with a few soldiers and convicts to form a penal settlement, fixed upon the spot where Hobart now stands. In 1825 it was severed from New South Wales and formed into a distinct colony. Transportation of criminals was abolished in 1853, and the name officially changed from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, and the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart in 1907 the mean

annual temperature was 54.2°, the mean summer temperature being 62.0°, and that of winter 45.3°; the average rainfall for Hobart, 1907, was 25.32 inches. The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and wide expanses of level, open plains. The chief products of the State are wool, gold, silver, copper, timber, tin, and fruit, and sheep; the two latter being among the principal industries. The amount of stock on 1 March, 1909, was sheep (and lambs), 1,723,503; cattle, 205,827; horses, 39,281; and pigs, 47,945. The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. The fauna include the Tasmanian devil and native tiger, and the curious duck-billed platypus; while the wombat, the wallaby, and the opossum supply valuable skins. There are silver and copper fields on the west coast; over 45,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. The value of tin exported in 1908 was £400,196; of silver £370,477, and of copper £545,327; iron-ore exists, and the value of gold exported in 1908 was £292,691. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island. There are in all 620 miles of railway open, including the main line running from Hobart to Launceston, through the island; and 328 telegraph stations, with 4,082 miles of wire, including a submarine cable (432 miles) communicating with the Universal Telegraph System; 1,850 miles of telephone wire; 414 post-stations, and 3,399 miles of post roads. On Dec. 31, 1907, the total registered shipping for the year was 65 steamers and 233 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 18,422 tons. The inward entries during 1908 were 1,034 (tonnage, 1,292,186), and the outward entries 1,075 (tonnage, 1,290,870). A Department of Agriculture was formed in 1902. Primary education is administered by a Department, and there are 356 State schools.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue	£1,005,284	£924,405
Public expenditure	929,985	960,237
Public debt, 30 June	9,850,233	1,039,770
Total imports.....	3,240,293	3,371,862
Total exports.....	4,068,459	4,030,766
Imports from U.K.	461,237	579,762
Exports to U.K.	553,223	555,768

By the Act of 1855 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted "The Parliament." The former consists of 18 members, elected for six years; and the latter of 35 members, elected for three years. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, is aided by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. The franchise has been extended to women.

CAPITAL, City of Hobart. Population, with suburbs, 44,610. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 24,526), Zealand, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

<i>Governor, H. E. Major-General Sir Harry Barron (1909)</i>	£2,750
<i>Private Sec., Major H. E. Cadell</i>	hon.
<i>Hon. Private Secretary, George Browne, I.S.O.</i>	
<i>A.D.C., Col. Evans, V.D.</i>	
<i>Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G. (C.J.)</i>	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier & Treasurer, The Hon. Sir Elliott Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.A.	£950
Chief Secretary, Hon. G. H. Butler, M.R.C.S. Attorney-Genl. & Education, Hon. A. E. Solomon, M.A.	750
Lands, Works, & Mines, Hon. A. Hean ...	750

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Under-Secretary, P. C. Douglas	385
Sec. to Premier and Clerk Executive Council, D'Arcy Addison	300
Under-Treasurer, A. Reid, I.S.O.	550
Imperial Paymaster, F. Lovett	320
Auditor-General, Charles Mitchell	500
Registrar-General, R. M. Johnston, I.S.O.	600
Secretary to Law Dept., L. J. Hobkirk ...	360
Gen. Man. of Rlys., J. McN. McCormick	800
Director of Education (vacant)	600
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel	550
Commissioner of Police, J. E. C. Lord ...	450
Clerk of Legislative Council, E. C. Nowell	400
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. Tietjen Gant	350
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Sir John George Davies, K.C.M.G.	350
Clerk of do., J. K. Reid	400
Chief Health Officer, J. S. Elkington, D.P.H.	600
Government Printer, J. Vail	500

Chief Justice, Sir J. Stokell Dodds, K.C.M.G.	£1,500
Puine Judges, Hons. John McIntyre and Hon. H. Nickolls	1,200
Sol.-Gen. & Crown Solicitor, E. D. Dobbie	600
Sheriff, Registrar in Bankruptcy, & Curator of Intestates' Estates, H. Ross	425
Registrar Supreme Court, P. S. Seager ...	550
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte	600

Agent-General in London, Hon. John McCall, M.D., 5 Victoria Street, S.W.
Secy., Herbert W. Ely.

Hobart, 13,250 miles; transit, 36 to 40 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is, from north to south, 1,480 miles, and 1,000 from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles. The jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), sometimes erroneously called mahogany, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the State; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the *Teredo navalis* it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. The sandalwood (*Santalum cynnorum*) has long been an article of export; the thart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees. A new industry is that of obtaining the bark of the mallet tree, exported for tanning purposes: exports (1907) £98,773; (1908) £79,934. The occupied portion of the State extends along the western coast for about 1,200 miles, while the mining population has penetrated over 500 miles into the interior, and the population on June 30 was, in 1907, 264,269; in 1908, 266,125; and in 1909, 275,267. The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 22 years was 65°, while the mean for the barometer for 22 years was 30.05 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1907 was 37.91, and during 1908, 30.52, the average for the past 33

years being 33°. The chief products are gold, wool, timber, pearls and pearl-shells, silver, lead, copper, tin, coal, iron, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, cereals, fruit, wine, horses, cattle, and hides and skins. Cultivation in the past was retarded by want of sufficient labour and means of transport, but the conditions are rapidly improving, and the agricultural and pastoral pursuits are now among the most important industries of the State; sandalwood and other trees grow abundantly in the south-western districts, and there were, in 1908, 3,231 acres of vineyards in the State. Large areas of good wheat-growing soil also exist in the southern division, and there were, in 1908, 279,609 acres, and, in 1909, 284,357 acres under cultivation for this cereal. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities.

Gold Statistics.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 207,111 fine oz. in 1895, 251,618 oz. in 1896, 603,847 oz. in 1897, 939,490 oz. in 1898, 1,470,605 oz. in 1899, 1,414,311 oz. in 1900, 1,703,417 oz. in 1901, 1,871,037 oz. in 1902, 2,064,801 oz. in 1903, 1,983,230 oz. in 1904, 1,955,316 oz. in 1905, 1,794,547 oz. in 1906, 1,697,553 oz. in 1907, 1,647,911 oz. in 1908, and 915,189 oz. in the first seven months of 1909. To the Coolgardie group belong the following goldfields: North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, North-East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The largest amounts have been obtained from the East Coolgardie field, Murchison being next in productiveness. Gold is also found in the Kimberley, Pilbara, West Pilbara, Ashburton, Gascoyne, East Murchison, Dundas, Donnybrook, Peak Hill, Yalgoo, Mt. Margaret, Yilgarn, and Phillips River districts. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to 31 July, 1909, is 20,926,887 fine oz.; of this amount 10,836,869 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

There are 2,741 miles of railway open. A proposed trans-continental line is now under survey. There is direct telegraphic communication with England and with South Africa. The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, and Broome. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, wheat, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1908 was:—Wool, £637,008; timber, £813,591; sandalwood, £76,668; pearls, £100,000 (estimated); shell, £190,741; gold, £2,054,020; gold specie, £4,927,734; hides and skins, £137,931. The stock returns of the State are as follows:—Horses, 116,850; cattle, 742,110; sheep, 4,098,519; and pigs, 46,673. In 1908 the vessels entered inwards numbered 588 (tonnage, 1,819,492), and those outwards 592 (tonnage, 1,816,805).

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue	£3,893,806	£3,816,271
Expenditure	3,897,785	3,906,839
Gross debt, 30 June ...	20,493,618	21,951,753
	1907	1908.
Imports	6,522,998	6,178,797
Exports	9,904,860	9,518,020
Raw Gold exports ...	2,775,862	2,054,020
Imports from U.K. ...	2,267,411	2,122,804
Exports to U.K.	4,454,764	3,243,677

The State is ruled by a Governor appointed

by the Crown, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly.

Religious Statistics.—At the census of 1901, 75,654 belonged to the Church of England, and 40,584 were Roman Catholics.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There is a training college, a technical school, a school of mines at Kalgoolie, and a school in Perth for the higher education of boys. The foundation of a University is under consideration. The total amount expended on education during the year ended 30 June, 1909, was £178,109.

The principal towns in the State are:—Perth (pop., including suburbs, about 54,000), on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle; Fremantle (including suburbs, about 20,000), and the following municipalities:—Albany (2,994), Coolgardie (2,829), Kalgoolie (6,954), Boulder (10,357), Broome (3,300), Bunbury (3,410), Claremont (3,699), Geraldton (2,593), Midland Junction (4,062), and Northam (2,813).

Governor, H.E. Sir Gerald Strickland, £4,000

K.C.M.G.

Private Sec., Capt. P. A. F. Spence.

A.D.C., Capt. J. P. Rhodes.

Leut.-Governor, Sir Edward A. Stone, Kt.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1909).

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon.

Newton James Moore, C.M.G., M.L.A. £1,200

Works, Hon. Frank Wilson, M.L.A. 1,000

Mines & Railways, Hon. H. Gregory, M.L.A. 1,000

Lands and Agriculture, Hon. Jas. Mitchell, M.L.A. 1,000

Colonial Secretary, Hon. James Daniel Connolly, M.L.C. 1,000

Attorney-Gen. and Education, Hon. J. L. Nanson, M.L.A. 1,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. James Price, M.L.A.

PERMANENT STAFF.

Public Service Commissioner, M. E. Jull... £850

Commr. of Railways, John T. Short... 1,500

Engineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson 1,200

Under-Secretary, F. D. North, C.M.G. 600

Under-Treasurer, L. S. Elliot, I.S.O. 750

Under-Sec. for Lands, R. C. Clifton, I.S.O. 650

Works, W. F. L. Stronach 500

Mines, H. S. King 650

Laws Dept., H. G. Hampton 550

Solicitor-General, W. F. Sayer 800

Commr. of Titles, W. F. Sayer (acting).... 100

Registrar, Supreme Court, F. A. Moseley 700

Chief & Inspector of Prisons, O. Burt, I.S.O. 800

Chief Harbour-Master, C. J. Irvine 600

Commr. of Police, Capt. F. A. Hare 750

Chief Protector of Aborigines, C. F. Gale... 450

Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin 800

Prin. Medical Officer, J. W. Hope, F.R.C.P. 850

Govt. Printer, W. F. Simpson 500

Registrar-General and Govt. Statistician, Malcolm A. C. Fraser 500

Insp.-Gen. of Schools, C. R. P. Andrews ... 750

Govt. Astronomer, W. E. Cooke 600

Commissioner of Taxation, E. T. Owen ... 550

Surveyor-General, H. F. Johnson 700

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Stephen Henry Parker £2,000

Prin. Judges, Their Honrs. R. F. MacMillan, R. B. Burnside, and J. Rooth each 1,700

Agent-General in London (vacant). Offices, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.

Secretary, Reginald C. Hare.

Transit from London to Perth, 27 days.

Dominion of New Zealand.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South and Stewart Islands, situate about 1,200 miles E. of New South Wales, between 33°–53° S. lat. and 162° E. long.—173° W. long., with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group. Portions of New Zealand were explored by Tasman, under the direction of the Dutch East India Company, in 1642, and visited at various times during the 18th century, and in 1777 by Captain Cook. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1839. In 1841 New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The entire area (inclusive of the Chatham, Auckland, Kermadec, Cook, and other islands) is stated at 104,751 square miles, or 67,040,640 acres (being a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland), of which two-thirds are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island comprises about 44,468 sq. miles; South Island, 58,525; Stewart Island, 665, with only 288 inhabitants. An adjacent group, named the Chatham Islands, contain 375 sq. miles; and the Cook and other Pacific islands recently included within the boundaries of the dominion, 280 sq. miles. Kermadec and other Islands 438 sq. miles.

The European population at the census of April 29, 1906, was 888,578 (471,008 males and 417,570 females). The native population (Maoris) in 1906, was 47,731 (25,538 males and 22,193 females), chiefly in the North Island, and 12,340, excluding 776 absent from the islands (6,224 males and 6,116 females) in the Cook and other Pacific islands, making the total population, including Maoris, &c., 948,649 persons. Since the census the estimated population on 30th June, 1909, is ascertained to have been 1,029,417 persons. In 1840 a treaty was concluded at Waitangi with the native chiefs, whereby the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Great Britain, while the chiefs were guaranteed the possession of their lands, forests, &c., the right of pre-emption being reserved to the Crown if they wished to alienate any portion. This right was abolished by legislation in 1862, when the Crown relinquished its right of pre-emption, whilst at the same time the purchase of native lands for the Crown did not abate, but continued side by side with the private purchases until 1864, when the right of private purchase was withdrawn. The Maori Lands Administration Act of 1900 with its amendments restrains natives from pauperising themselves by parting with the freehold of the bazaar of their lands.

New Zealand in many parts is very mountainous; a mountain chain traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height. The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20°; London is 7° colder than the North Island and 4° colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole dominion for the different seasons is:—Spring, 55°; Summer, 63°; Autumn, 57°; and Winter, 48°; and the climate is admirably adapted for raising every fruit, flower, and edible that flourishes in Great Britain. Amongst the productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much

valued for shipbuilding, and for its resin (Kauri gum); and the native flax, which is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine. The principal exports in 1908 were wool (£5,332,781), frozen meat (£3,188,515), gold (£2,004,799), butter and cheese (£1,954,602), agricultural products, tallow, Kauri gum and timber. Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1908 being 1,860,975 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1908 being 27,108,517 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown haematite at Parapara, near Nelson; copper is also found.

The total extent of land under all kinds of crop (excluding lands in artificial grasses), and of land broken up but not under crop, is (1909) 1,890,630 acres, while there are 13,623,528 acres of land in sown grass, of which 8,868,205 acres had not been previously ploughed. In 1908 the number of sheep was 22,449,053; horned cattle, 1,773,326; and horses, 363,259. In March, 1909, there were 2,674 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 29 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. During 1908 the vessels entered inwards numbered 658 (tonnage, 1,361,047), and those entered outwards 656 (tonnage, 1,331,305), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Public revenue	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Public expenditure	£9,063,980	£9,001,185
Do. from loan acc'ts....	8,213,965	8,785,515
Gross public debt 31 st Mch.	* 3,138,650	* 4,294,727
Accrued sinking fund,	66,453,897	70,938,534
31 st March	2,928,936	3,156,989

Total imports	1907.	1909.
Total exports	17,302,861	17,471,284
Gold export	20,068,957	16,317,494
Wool export	2,027,490	2,004,799
Frozen meat export	7,657,278	5,332,781
Butter and cheese export	3,420,664	3,188,515
Total imports from U.K., 1908 (B. of Trade) :—	2,277,700	1,954,602

Apparel	£477,405	Linen	£5,656
Books	143,154	Machinery	459,490
Chemicals	171,186	Oil Cloth	125,729
Cottons	858,348	Paper	183,204
Cycles	114,467	Ships	582,252
Leather	269,723	Spirits	229,473
Iron	1,345,567	Woolens	611,668
			8,767,003

Total exports to U.K., 1908 (<i>B. of Trade</i>):—	
Beef (fresh) .. £547,600	Mutton .. £3,452,584
Butter 1,250,212	Skins 556,289
Cheese 801,132	Tallow, &c. 590,437
Hemp 410,535	Wool 5,941,765
Kauri Gum .. 419,418	
	14,664,331

The general government consists of a Governor aided by a Ministry, a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for seven years only), at present consisting of 45 members, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 80 members elected for three years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election nor for appointment to the Legislative Council.

The State system of education is free, secular,

* This amount, however, includes moneys spent under "Land for Settlements Acts" for purchases of private estates for settlement, and expenses in connection therewith, £577,221 in 1907-8 and £695,271 in 1908-9.

and compulsory. There were (December, 1908) 1,998 public primary schools, with 3,989 teachers and 147,428 scholars; there are also 307 private schools, with 18,367 scholars, and, in addition, 97 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 31 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand has power to confer degrees. The annual postal circulation was (1908) 189,306,626 letters and post-cards, 41,358,913 newspapers, and 51,033,488 books and packets, and the work is effected by 2,133 post-offices. There are 10,404 miles of telegraph line with 32,564 miles of wire.

Defences.—New Zealand has torpedo-boats and submarine-mining steamers; the Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898.

CAPITAL, Wellington, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the chief cities and towns on 1 January, 1909, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 73,697; Auckland (and suburbs), 93,544; Dunedin (and suburbs), 61,279; Christchurch (and suburbs), 76,709; Invercargill (and suburbs), 13,700; Napier, 10,459; Palmerston North, 11,650; Nelson, 8,650; Oamaru, 5,257; Petone, 7,200; Timaru, 8,100; Wanganui, 8,511; Masterton, 5,500; Greymouth, 5,079; and New Plymouth, 5,352.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Rt. Hon. Lord Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £7,000
Private Sec., H. C. Waterfield.
A.D.C.'s, Capt. the Hon. Nigel Gathorne-Hardy, Rif. Brig.; Lieut. W. J. Shannon, 16th Hussars; Capt. John Hugh Boscawen (honorary).

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (August, 1909).
(His Excellency the Governor presides.)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, P.M.G., Telegraphs, Defence, Lands, and Commissioner of State Forests, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G.	£1,600
Railways, Marine, and Labour, Hon. John Andrew Millar	1,300
Native Minister and Minister of Stamp Duties, Hon. James Carroll	1,000
Attorney-General and Justice, Hon. John George Findlay, K.C., LL.D.	1,000
Education, Immigration, and Customs, Hon. George Powells	1,000
Public Works and Mines, Hon. Roderick McKenzie	1,000
Internal Affairs and Public Health, Hon. David Buddo	1,000
Industries and Commerce, Tourist and Health Resorts, and Agriculture, Hon. Thomas Mackenzie	1,000
Representing the Native Race, Hon. Apirana Turupa Ngata	

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G. £2,000	
Puisne Judges, F. R. Chapman, T. Cooper (Wellington); W. B. Edwards (Auckland); J. E. Denniston (Canterbury); J. S. Williams (Dunedin)	each 1,800
Solicitor-General, F. Fitchett, LL.D.	1,000
Controller & Auditor-Gen., J. K. Warburton	1,000
Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept., J. H. Richardson	1,000

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 10s. per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly.

Public Trustee, J. W. Poynton	£800
Inspector Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B.	925
Public Health, Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, T. H. A. Valintine, D.P.H.	800

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Internal Affairs, Hugh Pollen	£550
Treasury, Colonel E. J. Collins, I.S.O.	900
Customs, R. Carter	750
Insp.-Gen. of Schools, George Hogben, M.A.	725
Secretary for Education, Sir E. O. Gibbs ..	575
Justice, F. Waldegrave	650
Public Works, H. J. H. Blow	700
Crown Lands and Immigration, William C. Kensington, I.S.O.	750
Registrar-General, F. W. Maunsfield	500
Govt. Printer, John Mackay	650
Commissioner of Taxes and Vulture-Gen., P. Heyes	800
General Manager Railways, T. Ronayne ..	1,250
Secretary Gen. Post Office, D. Robertson ..	900
Commissioner of Stamps, P. C. Corliss ..	700
Registrar-Gen. Land & Deeds, E. Bamford ..	625
Under-Secretary Mines, T. H. Hamer	650
Director Museum and Observatories, A. Hamilton	500
Under Sec. Native Dept., T. W. Fisher	600
Surveyor-General, J. Strachan	700
Director Geological Survey Department, J. Mackintosh Bell, Ph.D., F.R.G.S.	800
Secretary for Agriculture, F. S. Pope	500
Secretary for Labour, Edward Treacyn	545
Commissioner of Police, W. Dinic	600
Marine, G. Alport	500
Secretary to Cabinet and Clerk of the Executive Council, J. F. Andrews	525
Counsel to Law Drafting Office, J. W. Salmon, M.A., LL.B.	1,000

High Commissioner in London, Hon. W. Hall-Jones, Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria St., S.W.

Secretary, C. Wray Palliser.

Cook Islands Administration.—The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atia, Mauke, Mitikaro, Penrhyn, Manihiki, Rakahanga, and Niue or Savage Island, together with a few smaller islands, and are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 25° S. lat. and 156° to 175° W. long. The population consists of about 13,000 natives, and 150 Europeans and other nationalities. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The exports average about £50,000, and the imports about £45,000. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,300, and a European population of 107. The Government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. Makea Ariki still remains as the head native chief of the Cook Islands, and receives an allowance from the Government.

Resident Commissioner and Chief Judge, Rarotonga, Capt. J. Ewan Smith, N.Z.M. £500
Resident Commissioner and Magistrate, Niue, H. G. Cornwall 300 |

Wellington, 16,000 miles; transit, 38 days.

Fiji.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'–21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.–178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,435 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (G. ca. Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pecan-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coconut, sugar-cane, tea, cotton, maize, tobacco, and arrowroot. Sugar, pearl-shells, maize, beche-de-mer, copra, and coconut oil were for some time the chief exports, but the principal exports in 1908 were sugar, copra, green fruit, and coconuts. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of seven official members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president, and which contains ten official and eight unofficial members, of whom six are elected and two (natives) nominated by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (31 March, 1902) was 120,124 (94,397 native Fijians, 17,105 Indian immigrants, 3,459 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Public income	£185,444	£179,802	£178,075
Public expenditure	149,374	156,611	197,798
*Public debt	143,415	133,915	124,115
Total imports	609,496	643,007	662,654
From Brit. Colonies	568,077	629,953	646,099
Total exports	603,410	881,364	878,293
To Brit. Colonies	567,842	856,073	878,112

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu, Governor, H. E. Sir Everard Im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B. (and £300 as High Comm. of Western Pacific)	£2,700
Chief Justice, His Hon. Charles Major (and £300 as Chief Judicial Commr., Western Pacific)	900
Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General, Hon. Eyre Hutson	750
Asst. Do., R. S. D. Rankine	600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. Ehrhardt	700
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. G. W. A. Lynch ..	700
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. Dyson Blair ..	550
Native Commissioner, Hon. W. Sutherland ..	700
Agent-Gen. of Immigration, A. R. Coates ..	500
Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar-General, M. T. Dods	500
Collector of Customs, J. K. M. Ross	500
Inspector-General of Constabulary & Prisons & Sheriff, Hon. Islay McOwan (acting) ..	600
Colonial Postmaster, H. P. St. Julian	450
Chief Police Magistrate, G. G. Alexander ..	450

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, via Vancouver, about 30 days; and via Sydney, about 44 days.

* £55,845 to Imperial Government, bearing no interest.

Papua.

The territory of Papua, formerly known as British New Guinea, comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island, from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence north-westward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and the 12th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and the 155th degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland; and, furthermore, including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude. The ports of entry are Samarai, Port Moresby, Daru, and Bonagai.

There is an Executive Council of 6 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

CAPITAL, Port Moresby. Pop., about 1,500 natives and 100 Europeans.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£20,236	£21,813	£26,019
Grant	20,000	20,000	20,000
Expenditure	41,804	45,336	48,525
Imports	79,761	87,776	94,061
Exports	80,291	63,756	80,616

<i>Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer</i> , *J. H. P. Murray	£1,250
<i>Govt. Sec.</i> , *Hon. A. M. Campbell	700
<i>Administrator, Commissioner for Lands, Director of Agriculture, Mines, and Works</i> , *Hon. M. S. C. Smith	800
<i>Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Postmaster</i> , *Hon. H. W. Champion	500
<i>Chief Medical Officer</i> , *Hon. C. C. Simson	425
<i>Resident Magistrates: Central Div.</i> , B. W. Bramell ; <i>Western</i> , C. B. Higginson ; <i>Eastern</i> , C. O. Turner ; <i>North Eastern</i> , W. M. Strong ; <i>South Eastern</i> , F. Gull ; <i>Gulf</i> , J. T. O'Malley ; <i>Mambare</i> , A. P. Lyons ; <i>Kumusi</i> , W. N. Beaver	£300 to £450
* Members of the Executive Council.	
Port Moresby is 12,000 miles from London.	

Pacific Islands.

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands situated in about 8° S. and 156° E., with a total area of about 8,500 square miles. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1908-9 was £10,604, and the expenditure, £12,618; exports, 1907, £51,602; imports, £49,252. European residents, 230; native pop., 150,000. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, Charles M. Woodford, £800

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate*.

The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 38' W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 166° 35' E., was included in the Protectorate in 1900. Total area, 166 square miles; population, about 35,000 and 80 Europeans. Revenue, 1907, £4,620; expenditure, £4,296; imports (1900), £20,369; exports (chiefly copra), £21,582.

Resident Commissioner, (vacant) £800

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands*.—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed 19 May, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population on Jan. 1, 1905, of 21,103 natives of Tonga, 300 other natives, 153 British subjects, 89 foreigners, and 120 half-castes. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 173° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the king being Joaqui Tubou II. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Revenue, 1908, £33,592; expenditure, £42,142; imports, £98,166; exports, £133,272. Of the total shipping, 136,847 (1908), 132,098 tons were British.

Agent and Consul, W. Telfer Campbell £850

(4) *The Phoenix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, and Sidney), between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *The Union, or Tokelau, Group* of six islands and some islets (Quiros, Fakaofu (3), Nukunono, and Atafu).

Deputy Commissioner, H. M. Agent, Tonga.

(6) *Pitcairn Island*, situated in lat. 25° 3' 30" S., long. 130° 8' 30" W. Pop. (April, 1907) 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, A. L. S. Rowley (*H.M. Consul for the Society Islands*).

Chief Magistrate, Edmund McCoy.

(7) *Fanning Island*, in lat. 3° 51' 23" N., long. 159° 21' 50" W. Pop., 21 Europeans in connection with Pacific cable station, and about 200 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry.

Deputy Commissioner, William Bent.

(8) *The New Hebrides Group* lies between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude and the 165th and 170th of east longitude. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the Group was assumed by Great Britain and France. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1907. Nat. pop. about 100,000, European 677. Principal exports, maize, copra, and bananas, also coffee, timber, and sulphur. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

High Commissioner, Sir Everard Im Thurn,

K.C.M.G., C.B.

Assistant to the High Commissioner, A. W.

Mahaffy £800

British Resident Commissioner, M. King ... 800

French Resident Commissioner, C. Noufflard

(9) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

High Commissioner, The Governor of Fiji, £300

Chief Judicial do., The Chief Justice of Fiji 300

Sec. to High Commn., A. Montgomerie (*actg.*) 450

THE West Indies are an immense number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, extending from 10° to 27° North, and from 59° 30' to 85° West, comprising a total area of about 95,000 square miles, of which the Greater Antilles occupy not less than 83,000 square miles. The prevalent character of the islands is bold and mountainous. The highest points are about 8,000 feet above the sea-level, and several of the islands contain active volcanoes, while nearly all of them show signs of volcanic action. The mean yearly temperature of the islands is about 78°, but that of the higher lands is often much less. The seasons alternate from drought to moisture, and in most parts of the archipelago there are two wet and two dry seasons. On the whole it may be said that the climate is generally healthy, and between the months of November and May in many of the islands it is delightful. The vegetable productions are both varied and abundant, the principal articles of commerce including sugar, bananas, oranges, coffee, cocoa, cotton, pimento, nutmegs, indigo, tobacco, maize, guava, ginger, coco-nuts, annatto, aloes, sassafras, the castor-oil tree, cabbage-tree, and medicinal drugs. Of the more common fruits there are the pineapple, pomegranate, cocoa-nut, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, the mango, shaddock, papaw, banana, and plantain. Yams, sweet potatoes, and manioc also grow freely. The mountains in the greater islands furnish a varied abundance of timber, including mahogany, cedar, lignum-vite, iron-wood, Indian-fig, well adapted for cabinet-work, shipbuilding, and other arts. Indian corn yields abundant crops almost everywhere; and rice in the island of Trinidad. The total population is nearly 4,000,000, of whom above half are negroes, while the remainder are chiefly mulattoes. The islands at the time of their discovery were inhabited partly by the Caribs, a fierce and warlike race, and partly by a less savage race known as the Arrowauks; but both these native Indian races are now practically extinct.

The first spot on which Columbus landed in the New World in 1492 was San Salvador, one of the Bahamas. On the same voyage Cuba and Hispaniola were discovered, and the other islands very shortly afterwards. For some time the West Indies remained in the undisputed possession of Spain, subject only to occasional visits from French and English ships. At the commencement of the 17th century, however, the English, French, and Dutch began to form settlements, and to import negroes from West Africa to work the plantations; and whenever war broke out in Europe it spread to the West Indies. They are now divided as follows:—*British*: Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, and Morant and Pedro Cays; all the Bahamas; Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Dominica, the Virgin Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago; and the islands off the coast of British Honduras. *French*: Martinique, Guadeloupe, Desadea, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin (the last partly Dutch). *Dutch*: St. Eustatius, Saba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Aruba. *Danish*: Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John. *U.S.A.*: Puerto Rico. *Venezuelan*: Coche Cuagua, Tortuga, and Margarita. *Independent*: Hispaniola (divided into Hayti and San Domingo) and Cuba. The British Islands have an area of about 13,750 square miles, and a population of 1,350,000. Disastrous hurricanes have from time to time visited the islands, and earthquakes have caused havoc in many of the towns, as reference to former editions will reveal.

Domestic Imports from United Kingdom, 1908
(Board of Trade):—

Apparel, &c.	£195,227	Machinery	£86,630
Beer and Ale	61,230	Manure	59,104
Coal, &c.	47,892	Metals	125,493
Cottons	572,279	Sea-birds	29,248
Leather	72,933	Woolens	124,866
			£2,235,524

Total Exports to United Kingdom, 1908 (Board of Trade):—

Asphalt	£52,867	Oranges	£73,222
Bananas	221,409	Rum	147,749
Cocoa, Raw	557,938	Spices	139,253
Cotton, Raw	166,990	Sugar	376,245
			£2,123,375

JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 21' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,193

* The Government of Jamaica publishes annually a Handbook of the Island, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

square miles, and a population, in April, 1891, of 639,491, showing an increase during the previous decade of 58,687; in 1891 the whites numbered 14,692; coloured, 121,955; blacks, 488,624, and there were a number of coolies and Chinese. The estimated population on March 31, 1907, was 830,261.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,423 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 185 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post-offices

are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 39,446 (1909). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 12 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. 46,542; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 5,019, and Montego Bay, 4,803. Chief exports: Fruit, 54'9; coffee, 5'5; sugar, 3'6; dye-woods, 2'4; pimento, 6'8; rum, 8'9; and minor products, 17'9. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 57'8, and the U.K., 21'5.

Public general revenue ...	£1,022,937	£1,075,389
Expenditure from income	935,384	1,052,101
Expenditure from loans ...	2,820	9,395
Public debt	3,736,690	3,776,617
Total imports	2,914,013	2,420,335
Total exports	2,376,202	2,268,253

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief,

H. E. Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G. £5,000

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary,

Lieut. C. H. Robinson

Joint Private Secretary, W. Melville

Foster, B.C.L.

Comd'g. Troops, Brig-General J. W. A.

Marshall, C.B.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Philip Clarke

Cork, C.M.G. 1,200

Assist. Colonial Secretary, R. Johnstone...

Auditor-Gen., Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. 800

Director Pub. Works, P. R. A. Willoughby,

A.M.I.C.E. 1,200

Director of Agriculture, H. H. Cousins...

Emigration Agent in India, A. Marsden ... 600

Inspector-General of Police and Prisons,

Lt.-Col. A. E. Kershaw 800

Sup. Insp. of Schools, Hon. J. R. Williams,

M.A. 700

Sup. Med. Officer, Hon. J. E. Ker, M.B.C.S.

Protector of Immigrants, C. W. Dooley ... 800

Treasurer, E. J. Andrews, I.S.O. 350

Postmaster, J. B. Lucie-Smith..... 600

Collector-General, Hon. A. H. Miles, I.S.O.,

Collector of Customs and Shipping Master,

Kingston, E. A. Savage 500

Government Printer, J. C. Ford..... 500

Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His

Hon. Sir Fielding Clarke 2,000

Prisone Judge, Hon. C. H. Beard 1,000

Second Prisone Judge (vacant) 1,000

<i>Registrar Supreme Court (vacant)</i>	£600
<i>Attorney-Gen., Hon. E. St. John Branch...</i>	1,000
<i>Crown Solicitor, A. W. Farquharson.....</i>	820
<i>Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bank-</i>	
<i>ruptcy, John M. Nethersole.....</i>	400
<i>Registrar-Gen. and Deputy Keeper of Re-</i>	
<i>ords, D. Balfour</i>	600
Kingston, 5,000 miles; transit, 12 days.	

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1902 was 5,287, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,751. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp is grown and exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Revenue	£6,809	£7,391	£7,404
Expenditure	7,080	7,119	7,430
Total imports	27,752	27,560	24,425
Total exports	24,940	23,817	24,798
<i>Commissioner, Fredk. H. Watkins, I.S.O.</i>	£600		
<i>Judge Sup. Court, (vacant)</i>	500		
Grand Turk, from Avonmouth, 12 days.			

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44' and 82° 26' W., parallels of 19° 44' and 19° 45' N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas."

The islands were originally a rendezvous for pirates, as is evidenced by the finding every now and again of "treasure" buried in the earth close to the sea coast.

During General D'Oyley's government of Jamaica measures were taken for the protection of the islands, but no attempt was made to colonise till 1734, when Daniel Campbell, John Middleton, and Mary Campbell took out a patent of land in Jamaica for all the land on the north side of Grand Cayman.

The climate is for the most part healthy. The population numbers about 6,000, the majority being whites. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the seafaring life, there being no manufactures and no other means of livelihood.

The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board, in the same manner as the government of the Turks Islands. The principal town is George-town, in Grand Cayman.

<i>Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court,</i>	
<i>George S. S. Hirst.....</i>	1906-7.
Reserve Fund	£4,000
Total imports	28,000
Total exports	15,000

THE BAHAMAS,

a chain of islands lying between $21^{\circ} 42' - 27^{\circ} 34'$ N. lat. and $72^{\circ} 40' - 79^{\circ} 5'$ W. long. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 5,794 square miles, and a population in 1908 of 50,283, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Mayaguana Harbour Island, Great Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay (F.I.), Ragged Island and Bimini. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1908 being valued at £94,161. The fruit trade, principally with the United States, is also important, the total value of pineapples exported in 1908 being £11,856; bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables are also exported. Mahogany, lignum-vite, nastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands; tobacco, castor-oil plants, and cotton flourish, but enterprise is lacking to encourage these industries. A fibre industry is fairly established, the land under the fibre plant being 25,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1908, £42,627. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Public revenue ..	£79,058	£89,694	£81,861
Expenditure	71,087	79,790	99,655
Public debt	69,991	66,980	63,124
Total imports ...	329,115	372,937	369,400
Total exports ...	221,925	233,232	183,558

Gov., H. E. Sir William Grey Wilson, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
Chief Justice, Sir Ormond Drimie Malcolm	1,000
Colonial Secretary, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G.	400
Attorney-Gen., F. C. Wells Durrant	400
Receiver-Gen., W. R. Hunt	500
Postmaster, J. A. Thompson	350
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller	500
Protest-Marshal and Commandt. of Constabulary, C. A. Fraser	500
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates, J. M. Rae; (a vacancy)	each 500
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Comm. F. J. Lobb, R.N.	800

Nassau is distant 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica, under Administrators; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, all, except the latter, having their own local legislature. These 5 presidencies make up the colony of the Leeward Islands, which is administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and which has also a general Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The federal colony in 1901 contained 127,434 inhabitants

(56,952 males and 70,482 females). The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members with the Governor as President. Gov. H. E. Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. £2,600

Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. L. E. O. Charlton, D.S.O.	200		
Chief Justice, His Honour J. S. Udal	1,000		
Puisne Judge, His Honour F. H. Parker	700		
Colonial Sec.,			
Attorney-Gen., T. S. Sidney	600		
Assistant Colonial Secretary, E. B. Jarvis	350		
Assist. A.-G., St. Kitts, E. C. Watley	200		
Dominica, S. R. Pemberton	200		
Auditor-General, W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O.	520		
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, F. Watts, C.M.G., D.Sc.	800		
Inspector of Schools, Chas. M. Martin	300		
	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue	£138,155	£151,520	£154,333
Expenditure	129,998	134,273	146,216
Public debt	274,650	273,850	273,650
Imports	423,752	517,424	567,593
Exports	392,154	522,599	536,312

Transit, 13 to 15 days.

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in $17^{\circ} 6'$ N. lat. and $61^{\circ} 45'$ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1901 was 34,953, including 15,861 males and 19,092 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., this is one of those islands which has always been more distinctively English. It was at one time a naval and military station of some importance. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands. It is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, and two central sugar factories have been erected, sugar canes being purchased from surrounding estates and peasants. A considerable amount of cotton is being planted; it also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue ...	£44,175	£50,620	£51,502
Expenditure	44,639	46,668	49,964
Public debt	130,700	130,500	130,700
Total imports ...	132,763	168,396	173,587
Total exports ...	55,971	174,972	179,106

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1901), 9,262. President & Island Sec. (the Col. Sec. of the Leeward Islands), E. St. J. Branch.

Treasurer, A. E. Eldridge	£350
Magistrate, W. H. Whyham, I.S.O.	500
Colonial Engineer, W. M. Mackison, C.E.	450

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. $17^{\circ} 35'$ N., long. $61^{\circ} 45'$ W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 775. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables. It was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Magistrate, O. Nugent

Manager, H. G. S. Branch

Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population (1901) of 18.

(2) ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS

(WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population (1901) of 46,446, and a total area of about 150 square miles.

The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85° .

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 18' N.$ and long. $62^{\circ} 48' W.$, and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1901) 9,962, is a port of registry, and had 64 sailing vessels of 1,135 tons in 1908.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 12,774. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1901), 1,050.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1901) 3,890. Salt is the principal production, besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, while cotton is extensively cultivated.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue.....	£49,613	£50,351	£47,913
Expenditure	47,228	47,170	46,443
Public debt	55,343	43,646	51,891
Imports	158,818	180,347	184,002
Exports	160,195	189,903	180,539
Administrator, T. L. Roxburgh	£700	£900	
Clerk, Private Sec., &c., G. C. Johnson			250
Treasurer, Edward R. Jones			375
Reg. of Shipping & Ship. Master, E. Deravin			Fees
Magistrates: St. Kitts, Hon. F. S. Wigley, I.S.O., £400; Captain A. Roger, £350; Nevis, Hon. C. A. Shand, £350; Anguilla, Dr. W. F. Samuels			250
Sup't. of Public Works, Hon. L. M. Kortright			400

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situated between $15^{\circ} 20' - 15^{\circ} 45' N.$ lat. and $61^{\circ} 13' - 61^{\circ} 30' W.$ long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85° . The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coffee, and fruit. The population numbered 29,000 in 1901. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population (1901) about 6,000, and Portsmouth, population about 2,500.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue.....	£34,149	£39,865	£42,147
Expenditure	31,055	31,486	37,178
Public debt	52,542	51,015	50,359
Imports	103,224	128,650	153,114
Exports	106,246	124,294	112,013

Administrator, Hon. W. Douglas Young, C.M.G.

(with £100 allowance)	£700	£900
Private Sec., Edward Baynes		250
Treasurer, Hon. W. H. Porter		400
Colonial Engineer, W. A. Miller, A.M.I.C.E.		600
Registrar, Hon. C. Musgrave		325
Magistrates, Hon. W. Coull, £350; R. F. Garraway; N. C. Ruggles		300
Medical Officers, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £400; W. R. Williams, £300; L. S. Senhouse; C. H. Bellot; A. A. Myers		250

(4) MONTserrat

is situated in $16^{\circ} 45' N.$ lat. and $62^{\circ} W.$ long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of $32\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and in 1904 a population of 13,127 (6,087 males, 7,040 females). Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active Soufrière and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown, and 227,000 lb. of Sea Island cotton, to the value of £13,325, were exported in 1908-9. A flourishing fruit and vegetable preserving industry has been started—jams, preserves and pickles, of various sorts, being made in considerable quantities, and shipped to the U.K. and Canada. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1901) of 1,461.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue	£8,732	£10,233	£10,950
Expenditure	6,578	8,016	9,926
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,100
Total imports	22,507	32,756	40,132
Total exports	22,486	35,183	45,304
Commissioner & Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston			£550
Asst. Treasurer, Hon. E. F. Dyett			250
Senior Medical Officer, Hon. M. P. Duke			306
Magistrate, &c., W. M. Wigley			270

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and Denmark, form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in $18^{\circ} 27' N.$ lat. and $64^{\circ} 40' W.$ long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1901 was 4,908. There is good pasture for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1901), 352.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£3,028	£2,975	£3,971
Expenditure	3,046	2,573	4,307
Imports	5,573	6,412	7,009
Exports	5,184	5,760	6,027
Commissioner and Treasurer, R. S. Earl, M.B.			£300

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made

up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. There is one governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. There is a Court of Appeal, consisting of the judges of the three colonies and of Barbados, a common Audit, and a common Lunatic Asylum; but, with this exception, each island retains its own institutions, and in the governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him. The aggregate population (1908) was 180,675, and the total area 508 square miles.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E.

Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,500
Private Secretary, L. T. H. Leland 200

Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADA (AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30'–11° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 65 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres, population (including some of the Grenadines), 72,988 (1908). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge about 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Aulnoie, are the most remarkable natural curiosities; near the former a sanatorium, under Government auspices, has been established. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1763.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers, particularly bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, and gamba, and vanilla and several varieties of gum-yielding trees are indigenous. Turtles are caught and exported, and whales are met with, especially among the Grenadines. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue.....	£71,786	£79,871	£73,182
Expenditure	70,379	68,383	72,661
Public debt	123,670	123,670	123,670
Total imports	223,448	288,665	303,783
Total exports.....	210,149	417,299	359,245
<i>Colonial Sec., Edward Rawle Drayton, C.M.G.</i>	£650		
<i>Treasurer (vacant)</i>	450		
<i>Chief Justice, Robert Stewart Johnstone</i> ...	850		
<i>Attorney-General, D. T. Tudor, K.C.</i>	650		
<i>Registrar and Magistrate, Southern District, H. A. Nisbet</i>	450		
<i>Magistrates, W. Evan Haynes, E. Dist., £350;</i> <i>T. M. Comissong, W. Dist., £350; G. W.</i> <i>Smith, N. Dist. & Commr. of Carriacou</i>	350		
<i>Postmaster, T. B. C. Musgrave</i>	300		

THE GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1908) 7,660.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50' N. lat. and 60° 58' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (in 1908) of 56,095. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are sugar (4,982 tons in 1908), rum (23,440 gals. in 1908), cocoa (1,355,000 lb. in 1908)—which is now being extensively cultivated—fuel, and sticks. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1901, 8,000), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1908, 577 steamers (tonnage 1,084,203) entered Port Castries.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue.....	£60,012	£67,351	£65,694
Expenditure	60,293	64,841	65,038
Public debt	157,779	153,730	151,030
Total imports	242,469	310,309	289,775
Total exports.....	220,313	264,401	252,668

Administrator & Col. Sec., Edward John

Cameron, C.M.G. (and allowance £300)..... £1,000

Chief Justice, P. M. C. Sheriff 700 |

Attorney-General, A. de Freitas 500 |

Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood 500 |

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area of 140 sq. miles, and an estimated population (1909), including dependencies, of 52,592. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, immigrated hither, and proved a valuable acquisition to the island. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cassava, cocoa, coffee, cotton (for which a factory has been built by the Government), and spices. The St. Vincent arrowroot has a specially good name in London, and its Sea-island cotton is of particularly fine quality. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, American flour, fish, &c. The price of Crown lands (which are mountain lands only) averages from £1 to £3 per acre, according to locality and terms of purchase; steps have also been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands specially acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown (pop., 1891, 4,547).

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue.....	£26,031	£27,543	£31,395
Expenditure	24,650	23,508	27,200
Total imports	78,008	96,554	113,713
Total exports	83,755	94,265	54,444

Administrator, Colonial Sec. & Treasurer,

Hon. C. Gideon Murray (and £100 table allowance) £800

Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police

Magistrate of 1st District, W. S. Shaw ... 600 |

Attorney-General, D. T. Tudor (Attorney-General of Grenada)..... 50. |

BARBADOS.

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in $13^{\circ} 4' N.$, and longitude $59^{\circ} 37' W.$ It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population in 1908 was estimated at 194,477, being about 1,200 to the square mile. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum and cotton; and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal.

The deposits in the savings bank on March 31, 1909, were £306,282. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1908, about 30,000), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue	£204,704	£209,818	£189,805
Expenditure	186,016	188,296	198,865
Public debt	415,200	404,900	410,900
Total imports	1,192,328	1,271,530	1,225,870
Total exports	932,966	935,256	948,178
Imports from U.K.	482,116	558,148	497,278
Exports to U.K.	218,744	181,981	107,096

Gov., H. E. Sir Gilbert Thos. Carter, K.C.M.G. £2,500

Private Secy. & A.D.C., Maj. G. H. St. Hill 200

Colonial Secretary, Lord Basil Temple 750

Blackwood

Officer Commanding Local Forces, Hon. Lt.-Col. A. R. Kaye.

Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves 1,200

Pres. of Legis. Council, W. P. Leacock

Clerk, do., H. W. Collymore

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. F. J. Clarke, C.M.G. 250

Clerk, do., C. P. Bowen

Attorney-General, Hon. G. A. Goodman, K.C. 400

Solicitor-Gen., C. P. Clarke and fees 850

Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips

Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum

Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G. 600

Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire 600

Brigade, Hon. Lt.-Col. A. B. R. Kaye ... 550

Colonial Postmaster, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O. 500

Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes

Provost-Marshal, F. B. Smith, I.S.O. 400

Health Officer, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B. 600

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 11 days.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between $10^{\circ} 3' - 10^{\circ} 50' N.$ lat. and $61^{\circ} 39' - 62^{\circ} W.$ long., and is about 55 miles in length by 40 in breadth, with an area of 1,750 square miles (382,473 acres cultivated), and an estimated population (1908-9) of 325,194. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 60,000), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with electric

lighting, tram, and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 7,610), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princetown (pop. 4,497), and Arima (pop. 4,076). A remarkable phenomenon is the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1908-9, 133,208 tons (£151,026) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1908-9) were:—Sugar, 39,618 tons; rum, 68,723 gals.; molasses, 358,936 gals.; bitters, 27,194 gals.; and cocoa, 49,137,088 lb. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. There are 89 miles of railway open, and waterworks and sewage operations are in course of construction. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara—the former owned by the Government, the latter by a private company. Thirty-eight steamers from Europe arrive every month, and six from the United States and Canada. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue	£765,272	£871,201	£834,745
Expenditure ...	810,474	781,038	855,050
Public debt ...	1,079,233	1,075,053	1,068,793
Imports	3,120,717	3,374,824	2,682,702
Exports	2,872,325	3,907,503	2,500,195

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between $11^{\circ} 9' N.$ lat. and $60^{\circ} 43' W.$ long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 28 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with an estimated population (1908-9) of 18,751. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88° .

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,370) and Plymouth.

Governor, Sir G. R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G. £5,000

Private Secretary & A.D.C., Capt. A. C. Boddam-Whetham

Colonial Secretary, S. W. Knaggs

Assistant Do., W. M. Gordon

Attorney-General, E. L. Agostini, K.C. 1,300

Comm't. Loc. For. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. G. D. Swain

Auditor-General, R. Gervase Bushe, B.A. 1,000

Chief Justice, A. van Lucie-Smith

Dir. of Public Works, Arch. G. Bell, M.I.C.E. 1,500

Solicitor-General, Robt. R. A. Warner, K.C. 1,200

First Puisne Judge, R. A. Swan

Second Puisne Judge, Alex. D. Russell, LL.D. 1,000

Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott

Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, H. F. Ganteaume 600

Receiver-General, Denis Slyné

Protector of Immigrants, Com. W. H. Coombs 800

Registrar-Gen., E. C. M. Stone

Postmaster-Gen., A. E. C. Ross

Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Saunders ... 550

Surgeon-General, H. L. Clare, M.D. 1,100

Schools Inspector, Lt.-Col. J. H. Collens, V.D. 700

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 60,000). Transit, 14 days.

Constituent Parts.	Area (sq. miles).	Population.	
		European.	Coloured.
*Cape Colony (Self-governing)	276,995	580,380	1,825,172
*Natal, including Zululand (Self-governing)	29,200	97,109	1,011,045
*Transvaal (Self-governing)	111,196	297,277	972,674
*Orange River Colony (Self-governing)	50,000	143,419	241,626
Southern Rhodesia	143,830	12,623	502,141
Basutoland	10,293	975	347,731
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1,004	119,772
Swaziland	6,536	890	84,601

The Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Dutch East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the lands adjacent, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

*THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

<i>High Commissioner for South Africa (£3,000) and Governor of the Transvaal, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G. (1905)</i>	£3,000
<i>Imperial Secretary, C. H. Rodwell, C.M.G.</i>	1,200
<i>Private Secretary, Douglas O. Malcolm</i>	700
<i>Military Secretary, Major E. C. F. Garraway (S.A.C.)</i>	750
<i>Aide-de-Camp, Capt. E. C. Cameron (Lovat's Scouts)</i>	300
<i>General Officer Commanding, South Africa, General Lord Methuen, G.C.B.</i>	
<i>Assistant Military Secretary, Major C. J. Fitzgerald (R.H.G.)</i>	
<i>Major-General in Charge of Administration, Maj.-Gen. C. A. Hadfield.</i>	

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner, and by a similar Commission, dated 15th March, 1905, in Lord Selborne, who is also Governor of the Transvaal. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern Rhodesia (*i.e.*, south of the Zambesi). The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, provides for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native affairs in Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government. The Administration of Barotsiland (North-Western Rhodesia) and Swaziland is placed under the control of the High Commissioner by Order in Council.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS STATISTICAL BUREAU.

As a result of the conference of Customs Officers, held in March, 1904, the various Governments in the Customs Union agreed to the establishment as from July 1, 1905, of a South African Customs Statistical Bureau, whose headquarters are in Cape Town. This Bureau compiles all statistics relating to the imports into and exports from all the colonies and territories in the Customs Union, as well as those relating to inter-colonial trade. The Bureau is also charged with the apportionment of the Customs duties due to each colony or

territory on imported goods entered for consumption therein. The Bureau is governed by a Board consisting of the principal officers of Customs of the colonies and territories comprising the South African Customs Union.

<i>Principal, A. J. S. Lewis</i>	£1,000
<i>Customs Union Clerk, N. Dallas Forbes</i>	600
<i>Clerk and Accountant, F. Fisher</i>	475
<i>Clerk & Examiner of Accounts, A. G. Ashley</i>	425
<i>Senior Statistical Clerk, J. G. Bam</i>	450

69 clerks, £50 to £395.

* By the South Africa Act (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9) the Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony are united as from a date within one year of the passing of the Act (Sept. 20, 1909). The seat of government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

CAPE COLONY.

The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the S.W. extremity of the continent of Africa; but the extensive colony of that name, in which are now included the Diamond Fields, the Transkei territories, Bechuanaland, and Pondoland, is washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the west and south and south-east, while upon the north and north-east it is bounded by the German Protectorate and each of the other colonies of South Africa. It reaches in S. lat. from 26° to $34^{\circ} 50'$, and in E. long. from $16^{\circ} 25'$ to 30° . Its extreme length from E. to W. is nearly 750 miles, and its breadth 550 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles, and an area of 276,995 square miles, or 177,376,660 acres, according to the latest estimate (1908), of which 42,210,382 acres were not disposed of in 1908. The territory of Walfish Bay, on the west coast, is also a portion of the Colony.

Cape Colony is divided, geographically, into two parts by the main range of mountains, which, as already mentioned, follows the line of the South African coast at a distance of 100 to 150 miles from the sea; and the southern portion is divided again by two other ranges which run across from W. to E., and are not quite so high as the first. Between the mountains and the sea, in the south-western portion of the Colony, are the chief grain and wine producing districts; in the south there are extensive forests; and along the south-eastern coast, where there are summer rains, tobacco and maize are successfully cultivated. Between the two upper ranges of mountains is an elevated tract known as the Great Karroo, which extends from W. to E. for 300 miles, and has a breadth of 70 miles. During a great portion of the year the Karroo is, as its name implies, a dry and barren district, but after rain it is covered with luxuriant vegetation, and supports countless flocks of sheep and many cattle and horses. It is here also that the important industry of ostrich-farming is carried on. The country to the north of the mountains is still more elevated, forming part of the great South African table-land. It supports, like the rest of the Colony, large numbers of sheep, and contains the chief mineral districts. The rivers of South Africa are numerous, but practically useless for either irrigation or navigation. Most of them flow in deep and precipitous ravines, and, except when swollen by the rains, are merely shallow torrents, even the largest having only sufficient water for the smallest craft, or bars at their mouths which render entrance both difficult and dangerous. The climate is healthy, and its peculiar dryness and the uniformity of the temperature cause it to be much favoured by Europeans suffering from pulmonary complaints. The vegetation of South Africa has a peculiar and distinctive character; flowers of great variety abound everywhere. The principal native flora are heaths, proteas, and stapelias (or carrion flowers), and dense thorny thickets of what is called *bush*, in which are several species of aloe. The native animals are either disappearing altogether or retreating northward owing to the rapid spread of civilization. But elephants and buffaloes are still found on the south coast, and springbok abound.

The Population of the whole Colony numbered 2,409,804 when the census was taken on 17 April, 1904, inclusive of the native territories, Griqualand West and Pondoland, the European population then being 579,741 (328,544 males and 251,197

females). The births registered in the ten years 1899–1908 were 54,548, 53,117, 53,468, 53,900, 56,278, 56,802, 53,028, 57,870, 60,415, and 60,524; the deaths in the same period amounting to 37,247, 47,604, 41,043, 41,207, 40,826, 40,695, 36,699, 35,609, 35,491, and 33,967. The Dutch preponderate in the western and the English in the eastern districts.

Education.—The number of schools in operation (June 30, 1909) was 3,681, attended by 172,225 children. There are also five colleges, with 842 students, and a University (Chancellor H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.), where 9,063 students have matriculated and 1,070 have taken direct degrees. The expenditure under the Education Vote in the year ended June 30, 1908, was £578,528.

Commerce and Industry.—The principal industries are the production of wool, wine, and ostrich feathers, and the rearing of horses and cattle; but great attention is paid to the culture of wheat, barley, and oats. The principal imports (1908) were: animals, living, £141,585; agriculture, articles for use in, £446,251; food and drink, articles of, £3,952,861; raw materials for manufactures, £1,830,725; manufactured articles, £9,381,087. The principal exports (1908) were: diamonds, £4,796,655; gold, £30,992,137; and other produce, £6,222,790.

Minerals, &c.—There are important mines of copper in Namaqualand, the ores being of the richest kind, and yielding a percentage of from 32 to 36. Gold is found in the Knysna division, and manganese in the Paarl. Coal of considerable value is also raised, the output in 1908 being 122,865 tons. The value of diamonds found at Kimberley in 1908 was £2,685,150.

Railways.—The railways are mostly the property of the Government, which on Dec. 31, 1908, owned and worked 3,265 miles. There were also 601 miles of privately owned railways in Cape Colony, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Rhodesia, worked by Government, and 376 miles privately owned and worked in Cape Colony. The Cape to Cairo Railway scheme places Capetown in communication with Bulawayo, the commercial centre of Rhodesia; Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia; Beira, the Victoria Falls, and Broken Hill. To the 31st Dec., 1908, the capital expended by Government was £32,155,156. The returns for 1908 show a profit of £178,841 per cent. per annum on the capital expended.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were (1908) 1,065 post offices open, and 64,461,573 letters, &c., were conveyed; money and postal orders issued, £1,376,953; savings bank deposits, £2,654,062; telegraph offices, 586, with 31,836 miles of wire; telephone wires, 5,751 miles, with 4,560 sets of instruments; postal revenue, £380,707; telegraph and telephone (1907) £191,444. There is cable communication with Europe *via* West Coast, *via* St. Helena and overland, and a direct line to Australia *via* Natal.

Defence.—The Colonial Forces in time of peace consist of Cape Mounted Riflemen (575 officers and men), and horse and foot volunteers (4,008 officers and men). There is also a body of Mounted Police, with about 767 officers and men. In cases of emergency every able-bodied man between 18 and 50 years of age may be called upon to defend the Colony, and there is an Imperial garrison stationed at Wynberg. For external purposes a Cape of Good Hope Squadron is stationed in these waters, having a naval depot in the Colony at Simon's Bay, where large naval works are being carried out.

Harbours.—Extensive harbour works have been constructed at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. The administration of the first three was amalgamated with that of the Cape Government Railways on 1 January, 1909, while the last named has a board nominated by Government.

At Table Bay (£4,171,152 expended up to 31 December, 1908) the docks consist of an outer basin, area 64 acres, and inner basin, area 8½ acres. Depth of water from 20 ft. to 35 ft. (L.W.O.S.T.). Length of berthage 2½ miles, with good anchorage and graving dock.

The works at Port Elizabeth consist of two jetties 1,160 ft. long, which cost £260,000, and a third jetty 1,460 ft. in length, which cost £185,000. In addition, there is a jetty, 1,380 ft. from the shore, with an aerial ropeway, used principally for explosives traffic.

At East London, situated on the Buffalo River, extensive harbour works have been carried out, costing, including interest on loans, to 31 December, 1908, £2,254,462, and the improvements are still proceeding. The dock area is 100 acres, and present length of quay space 5,601 ft.

Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London are connected by rail with all the railway systems of Cape Colony and other South African States.

Mossel Bay lies between Cape St. Blaize and the Great Brak River, and is about 6 miles wide with a harbour affording excellent shelter to vessels. Mossel Bay is linked with the main line from Cape Town to the northern colonies at Worcester, and is also connected by railway with George Town.

There are electric tramways in Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Receipts ...	£8,236,880	£7,701,192	£6,981,873
Payments.....	8,231,719	8,349,316	7,973,727
Public debt.....	1906.	1907.	1908.
Debtenture			
&c.....	43,971,512	46,259,790	48,424,502
Temporary	5,228,406	4,975,553	4,721,378
*Imports	18,102,872	15,596,792	13,739,878
*Exports	40,048,693	44,504,450	42,011,582

Domestic imports from U. K., 1908 (<i>B. of Trade</i>):—			
Apparel, &c.	£1,327,764	Hardware, &c.	£72,476
Arms, &c.	183,958	Iron	476,558
Books	262,229	Leather	685,242
Carriages, &c.	132,663	Machinery	321,569
Chemicals and Medicines	253,241	Meat	76,013
Coal, &c.	91,907	Milk, Condensed	150,086
Cottons	70,757	Soap	118,772
Electrical Goods, &c.	38,222	Spirits	70,757
Furniture	56,537	Stationery	102,548
Haberdashery and Hats	222,425	Woolens	566,759
			£8,002,346

Exports to U.K., 1908 (<i>Board of Trade</i>):—			
Angora Goats' Hair	£85,950	Hides, Raw	£108,643
Copper, all sorts ..	404,835	Skins & Furs	807,532
Feathers, orna-		Wool.	2,253,975
mental	1,431,195		
			£6,097,134

The Colony is under responsible government. There is a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 26 elected members, and a House of Assembly of 107 elected members. The Ministers comprised in the Cabinet, who are responsible to the Colonial Legislature are the Premier, the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for

Agriculture, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Treasurer, and the Attorney-General.

CAPITAL, Capetown. Pop., 1904, 77,668 (with suburbs 169,641); Grahamstown, 13,887; Port Elizabeth, 32,959; Kimberley, 34,331; East London, 25,220; Beaconsfield, 9,378.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1901) £8,000
 Private Secretary, Capt. W. P. Nunneley 500
 Col. A.D.C. & Mil. Sec., Major R. d'Arcy 450
 Fife..... 400
 A.D.C., Capt. N. A. B. Baillie-Hamilton 400

THE CABINET (22 February, 1904).

Premier, Rt. Hon. John X. Merriman, P.C., M.L.A. £250
 Col. Sec., Hon. N. F. de Waal, M.L.A. 1,500
 Treasurer, Rt. Hon. John X. Merriman, P.C., M.L.A. 1,500
 Attorney-Gen., Hon. H. Burton, K.C., M.L.A. 1,500
 Commissioner Public Works, Hon. J. W. Sauer, M.L.A. 1,500
 Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. F. S. Malan, M.L.A. 1,500
 Without Portfolio, Hon. D. P. de Villiers Graaff, M.L.C. unq.
 Hon. H. L. Currey, M.L.A. unq.

Speaker House of Assembly, Hon. J. T. Molteno, M.L.A. £1,500
 Clerk, Ernest Fuller Kilpin, C.M.G. 1,200
 Secretary to Native Affairs Dept., E. E. Dowder 800
 Chief Magistrate (Tembuland, Pondoland, Transkei, and E. Griqualand) A. H. B. Stanford (and quarters) 950
 Under Colonial Secretary, N. Janisch 1,200
 Under Sec. Agric., P. J. du Toit..... 700
 Medical Officer of Health and Registrar of Births and Deaths, A. J. Gregory 1,200
 Registrar of Deeds, W. de N. Lucas 1,000
 Assistant Treasurer, Wm. A. Collard 1,200
 Commissioner of Taxes, and Civil Commissioner, Cape, J. B. Moffat 1,000
 Controller of Excise, L. B. Smuts 800
 Controller & Aud.-Gen., W. E. Gurney..... 1,200
 Controller of Customs, A. H. Wilshe..... 1,200
 Postmaster-General, W. T. Hoal 1,000
 Sec. to Law Department, E. F. Lonsdale 900
 Commandant-Gen. Cape Colonial Forces, and Officer Commanding Cape Mounted Riflemen, Col. H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,250
 Supt. Gen. of Education, Thomas Muir, C.M.G., LL.D. 1,500
 Assist. Law Adviser, Howel Jones, K.C. 1,000
 Assist. Sec. Law Dept., J. D. Cormack..... 700
 Chief Justice & Pres. of Legislative Council, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G. 3,250
 Clerk, Legislative Council, H. P. B. Clarke 800
 Puisne Judges, Sir Ebenezer J. Buchanan, C. G. Maasdorp, Sir P. M. Laurence, W. M. Hopley, J. G. Kotze (Judge President of E.D. Ct.), each £2,250; J. D. Sheil, K.C., £2,000; J. H. Lange (Judge President of High Ct. of Griqualand West), £2,250; T. L. Graham, K.C., £2,000.
 Registrar, H. R. Dale..... £750
 Master of Sup. Ct., J. G. B. Heyneman ... 800
 Secretary for Public Works, C. L. Mansergh, I.S.O. 1,100
 Director of Irrigation, F. E. Kanthack, M.I.C.E. 1,200

* Excluding specie.

General Manager of Railways, T. S. McEwen, A.M.I.C.E. £2,500
Surveyor-General, A. H. Cornish Bowden 900
Mayor of Capetown, F. W. Smith.

Agent-General in London, Sir Somerset French, K.C.M.G., 100 Victoria St., S.W. £2,000
Secretary, T. Slingsby Nightingale 800
 Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton: transit, 16 days.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland is an inland colony, lying between 28° 45' and 30° 40' South latitude and 27° and 29° 30' East longitude, with a computed area of 10,233 square miles. The census of 1904 showed 347,731 natives and 895 whites.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a delicious climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue arises from the Customs dues, the Post-office, native hut-tax, and the sale of licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Peka in connection with the Cape Colonial system. There are 248 schools, with 12,000 scholars, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. Grants in aid of education to the extent of £10,630 were made in 1908-9. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware and groceries.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue	£111,903	£116,529	£108,637
Expenditure	108,832	126,603	126,921
Imports	242,353	238,500	239,830
Exports	185,155	248,500	193,122

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 1,300 (200 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Herbert Cecil Stoley, C.M.G. £1,500
Government Secretary, Lewis Wroughton 856
Financial Secretary, John Pears Murray 573
Assistant Commissioners, (Mafeteng) Samuel Barrett, £800; (Mohale's Hoek) E. D'Urban Blyth, £735; (Leribe) James Comyn Macgregor, £735; (Berea) William Boxwell, £610; (Quthing's Nek) R. M. B. Smith (acting); (Maseru) Charles Edward Boyes, £598; (Quthing) William Du Pre Mansel, £560.
Veterinary Officer, Frank Arthur Verney £600
Inspector of Works, Harrison Wyatt Gibson 470
Inspector of Education, Frederick Hugh Dutton, M.A. 420
Director, Govt. Indus. School, Rev. Nelson W. Fogarty. 400
Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long 666

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south by Cape Colony, on the east by the Transvaal, on the north by Rhodesia and the Zambesi, and on the west by German South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 130 miles broad; area about 275,000 square miles, and population about 134,000, of whom 1,000 are whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kafir corn is sown and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive and are numerous. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakathla), of Sebele (Bakweni), of Bathoen (Bangwaketsi), of Baitlotle (Bamaletle), and of Mafithe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, *via* Gaborones, and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Gaborones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years ago from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Colony.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue	£29,047	£31,563	£42,050
Expenditure	77,111	75,851	75,800
<i>Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. F. W. Panzera</i>			£1,400
<i>Government Secretary, Barry May</i>			900
<i>Assist. Commr. and Magistrate in Southern Protectorate, J. Ellenberger</i>			750
<i>Assist. Com. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, R. M. Daniel</i>			£650 to £750

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal has a total area of 110,425·78 square miles (deducting the area of Vryheid and Utrecht, districts annexed to Natal), and consists of certain districts bounded on the east by Portuguese possessions, but touching Natal at the south-east corner; on the south by Natal and the Orange River Colony; on the west by Cape Colony and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; and on the north by Rhodesia; about 20,000 sq. miles lying within the tropics.

The larger portion lies to the west of the Drakensberg (Mt. Mauch, 8,725 feet) and slopes down to the Limpopo River and Bechuanaland; a smaller section lies to the east of that range towards the Indian Ocean, and along the greater part of its eastern frontier is closed in by Portuguese territory from having direct access to the sea.

Steppes and bush predominate and favour pastoral industries, whilst agriculture labours under many drawbacks. Gold, first discovered in 1871, constitutes the wealth of the country; diamonds, coal and silver are also found, whilst iron ores and other metals are known to exist. The Central South African Railways, which include the lines of the late Netherlands South African Railway, the late Orange Free State Government Railways, and the line known as the Pretoria-Pietersburg Railway, connect the colony with

Delagoa Bay, Durban, and the Cape; the total length open for traffic at the end of 1908 was 2,627¾ miles, and 64½ miles were under construction. Of the commerce about 70 per cent. was with Cape Colony up to 1899. In 1908 the imports were distributed thus: 35.50 per cent. from Cape Colony, 29.12 per cent. from Natal, 27.67 per cent. from Delagoa Bay, and 0.12 per cent. from Swaziland, Rhodesia, Basutoland, and Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The population according to the census of 1904 was 1,268,716, of whom 299,327 were whites, 945,498 aboriginal, and 23,891 other natives.

In 1882 the revenue only amounted to £177,407; in 1893 this had increased to £1,702,685, and in 1897 to £4,480,218, owing to the increased prosperity of the gold-bearing districts; the expenditure was £4,394,066 in 1897, and the debt £2,675,690 in 1898. Municipal borrowings at 30 June, 1908, amounted to £5,795,718; Public debt in 1908: Transvaal and Orange River Colony, £35,000,000; Treasury Bills, £500,000; Railway Debentures, £786,600; total, £36,286,600. The trade of the country amounted in 1897 to about £24,500,000, of which £13,563,827 represented the value of imports. The output of gold in the year 1897 was valued at £11,653,727; in 1901, 231,076 oz. (£981,549); 1902, 1,718,920 oz. (£7,301,501); 1903, 2,972,897 oz. (£12,628,057); 1904, 3,773,517 oz. (£16,028,883); 1905, 4,909,540 oz. (£20,854,440); 1906, 5,786,617 oz. (£29,973,115). The total value of the diamonds produced is as follows:—1905, 802,174 carats (£922,330); 1906, 1,069,392 carats (£1,563,141); 1907, 2,062,865 carats (£2,268,075); 1908, 2,022,687 carats (£1,549,815). The coal output was:—1898, 1,907,808 tons—of 2,000 lb.— (£668,346); 1900, 506,074 tons (£197,127); 1901, 797,144 tons (£329,112); 1902, 1,590,333 tons (£637,640); 1903, 2,253,677 tons (£877,976); 1904, 2,409,033 tons (£883,891); 1905, 2,606,799 tons (£846,272); 1906, 2,892,404 tons (£832,315); 1907, 2,883,423 tons (£773,649); 1908, 3,012,692 tons (£794,949).

The new Constitution, which was provided for by Letters Patent issued on Dec. 6, 1906, consists of a Legislative Council of 15 members elected by the Governor, and a Legislative Assembly of 69 members elected by the registered voters of the Transvaal. The Legislature is elected for a term of five years but may be prorogued or dismissed by the Governor. The executive is vested in the Ministers, not more than six, who are appointed by the Governor. Municipalities have already been created in all the most important towns.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1904, 36,700 (21,156 whites), the principal town being JOHANNESBURG (the centre of the Witwatersrand gold-fields); population in 1904, 158,580 (83,902 whites).

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue.....	£4,670,230	£4,651,532	£4,670,218
Expenditure.....	4,236,537	4,415,476	4,118,348
Debt.....	—	—	28,586,600
Imports.....	17,699,234	15,758,944	16,196,692
Exports.....	27,206,453	31,268,276	33,323,590

Governor, H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, P.C., K.G., 1905 (and £3,000 as High Commissioner).....* £8,000
 Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. General Louis Botha.....
 Private Sec., Dr. E. W. Bok..... 500

* Exclusive of allowances.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Minister of Agriculture, The Prime Minister.....	£4,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. J. C. Smuts.....	3,000
Attorney-Gen. & Mines, Hon. J. de Villiers.....	3,000
Lands & Native Affairs, Hon. J. Rissik.....	3,000
Public Works, Hon. E. P. Solomon.....	3,000
Treasurer, Hon. H. C. Hull.....	3,000

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIES, &c.

Assist. Colonial Sec., E. H. L. Gorges.....	1,500
Sec., Law Dept., J. de V. Roos, LL.B.....	1,800
Do., Native Affairs, W. Windham.....	1,500
Do., Treasury, James R. Leisk.....	1,500
Do., Mines, H. Warrington Smyth.....	1,500
Do., Lands, G. R. Hughes.....	1,500
Surveyor-Gen., W. H. Gillfillan.....	1,500
Director of Agriculture, F. B. Smith.....	1,500
Chief Engineer, Public Works, C. Murray.....	1,500
Auditor-General, W. H. Moor.....	1,800
Director of Customs, J. W. Honey, C.M.G.....	1,800
Postmaster-General, J. Frank Brown.....	1,800
Director of Education, J. E. Adamson.....	1,500
Med. Officer of Health, Dr. Walker.....	1,200
Do., Supt., Lunatic Asylum, Dr. J. T. Dunston.....	1,840
Govt. Mining Engineer, R. N. Kotzé.....	1,800

JUDGES, LAW OFFICERS, &c.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir James Rose-Innes, K.C., K.C.M.G.....	4,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir W. H. Solomon, Sir J. W. Wessels, Sir W. Smith, A. W. Mason, L. S. Bristows and J. S. Curlewis...each	3,000
Registrar, Supreme Court, and Sheriff of the Transvaal, C. F. Rorke.....	1,200
Master of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, T. B. Herold.....	1,200
Registrar of Deeds, J. Smuts, I.S.O.....	1,200
Crown Prosecutor, E. W. Douglass.....	1,500
Acting Chief Magistrate, H. O. Buckle.....	1,200
Director of Prisons, C. J. Hanratté.....	1,200
Commr. of Police, R. Burns-Begg, K.C.....	1,800
Legal Advisers to Attorney-General, E. L. Matthews £1,500, and C. W. de Villiers.....	1,200

Agent General in London, Hon. Sir Richard

Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.C. 3,000
 Secretary, James Burns, I.S.O. 1,000
 Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles.
 Transit, via Capetown, 19 days.

THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The Orange River Colony is bounded on the east by Basutoland and Natal, on the north by the Transvaal Colony, and on the west and south by the Cape Colony. It was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854, to be lost when thrown into the cause of its Boer neighbour in the war of 1899-1902. The total area is 50,392 square miles, with a population at the census of 1904 of 387,315, of whom 142,679 were whites (males 81,571, females 61,108).

It is essentially a pastoral country, but the eastern part is also admirably adapted for the cultivation of grain. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found, and rich coal-mines exist, while there are indications of gold. The chief exports are wool, ostrich feathers, hides, diamonds, grain, &c.

‡ And quarters. † Plus £150 personal allowance.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of Government, had a population of 13,512 whites, 3,487 troops, and 16,033 natives in 1905. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Other towns are Kroonstad (2,454 whites and 3,343 natives), Ladybrand (2,333 whites and 1,515 natives), and Harrismith (2,238 whites and 3,068 natives).

Under the Constitution of 23rd June, 1902, the Government consisted of a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. By Letters Patent, dated the 5th June, 1907, a Responsible Government has been constituted for the Colony, and was promulgated on the 1st July, 1907, on which date also the Lieutenant-Governorship was abolished and Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, who had held that office, was appointed Governor. The new Constitution provides for a Legislative Council of 11 members and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members. The latter number has been increased by Act of 1908 to 39, by the division of one of the larger country constituencies into two constituencies. The first general election was held on Nov. 20, 1907, and resulted in the return of 29 members of the "Orangia Unie" party, 5 of the Constitutional party, and 4 Independents.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue	£787,328	£740,367	£915,286
Expenditure	774,586	773,233	952,513
Imports	3,761,171	3,317,770	2,945,860
Exports	3,655,009	3,789,653	3,558,373

Governor, H. E. Maj. Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., (1907).

A.D.C., Captain G. P. O. Springfield.

Private Secretary, C. Courtenay-Shaw.

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister & Col. Sec., Hon. A. Fischer	£2,400
Atty-Gen., Gen. The Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog	2,000
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Dr. A. E. W. Ramshotom	2,000
Minister for Agriculture, Gen. The Hon. C. R. De Wet	2,000
Commissioner for Public Works, Lands & Mines, Hon. C. H. Wessels	2,000

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles. Transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

NATAL.

Natal derives its name from its discovery by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day, 1497. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers. In 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, and in 1893 acquired responsible government. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, Durban or Port Natal being about 800 miles from Capetown. Speaking roughly, it is in 30° E. long. and 30° S. lat. It comprises an area of 35,371 square miles, with a seaboard of 376 miles. No less than 35 distinct rivers run through it into the Indian Ocean, but not one of them is navigable. On the N.W., Natal is bounded by the

Transvaal Colony; and, as in the Cape Colony, the country rises from the sea to the mountains by a series of terraces.

Population.—The estimated population at 31 December, 1908 (exclusive of military), was: Europeans or whites, 91,443; mixed and others, 7,386; Indians and Asiatics, 116,679; natives, 990,878—a total of 1,206,386.

Production, etc.—The coast region, extending about 15 miles inland, is highly fertile, and has a semi-tropical climate. Maize is the most generally cultivated crop throughout the colony, and sugar, coffee, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, bananas, vegetables, and pepper thrive in the coast region, and the pineapple ripens in the open air. Tea is also grown, and its cultivation has become a thriving industry. The midland district is more adapted for cereals and other European crops. The upper district is chiefly grazing land, and sheep-farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; horses and cattle are also reared in large numbers. The coalfields of the colony are of large extent, and are connected by rail with the seaport of Durban; the output for 1908 was 1,669,774 tons, and for 1907 1,530,043 tons; there is a considerable export trade in coal, 710,777 tons being bunkered and 553,157 tons exported in 1908, in addition to 254,166 tons consumed by the railway department. Asbestos, copper, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron, lead and silver, limestone and marble, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, nitre and tin are also found. In the immediate vicinity of Pietermaritzburg iron ores, some of very high grade, have been found in immense quantities, and iron of excellent quality is being produced at a cost which ensures the establishment of an important industry. The coke used is manufactured on the premises, while fireclay, ganister, and remarkably good moulding-sand are obtained on the estate. Large forests of valuable timber abound in the kloofs, and many tracts along the coast are also well wooded. Cotton growing is being tried, and promises well. The chief exports are coal, wool, mohair, wattle bark, tea, sugar, tobacco, maize, fruit and preserves, hides and skins.

Education.—There are 2 Government high schools, at Pietermaritzburg and Durban; 41 primary schools, 2 art schools, 5 Indian schools, and 2 Government schools for coloured children; there are also 472 private Government-aided European, native, Indian and coloured schools.

Railways.—There are 925 miles of railway open, all constructed or worked by the Government. The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg (the capital of the Colony, 70 miles inland), and thence to Charles-town, on the border of the Transvaal (306 miles distant from the port), where it connects with the line to Johannesburg and Pretoria. Branch lines run from Thornbury Junction (59½ miles from the port) to Richmond (17 miles), and from Pietermaritzburg a branch connects Greytown with the city (64½ miles); to Harrismith in the Orange River Colony, from the main line at the 190¾ mile-post, was opened on July 12, 1892, with a mileage of 59½ miles, 35½ of which are in Natal, terminating at Van Reenen. This branch was extended to Bethlehem on May 1, 1905, a distance of 64½ miles from Harrismith, and a further section of 88½ miles to Kroonstad in the Orange River Colony, which place is also served by the C.S.A.R. main line; from Glencoe Junction (231½ miles from the port) to Vryheid, a distance of 59½ miles, northwards from Durban

to Sonkele (167½ miles) in the Province of Zululand; from South Coast Junction to North Shepstone (77½ miles); this line is now being extended to Beach Terminus; from the South Coast branch at Alexandra Junction to Umzinto, 6½ miles, connecting the main line with the Bluff side (West); from Pietermaritzburg (the Natal trunk line junction) to Creighton, a distance of 95 miles. The total cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1908 was £13,989,202. The receipts for 1908 were £1,832,862, and the expenditure £1,240,319. The net receipts were equal to £4 4s. 8.57d. per cent. upon the capital expended on open lines.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vryheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The Amaputaland Protectorate, created by proclamation of 22 Nov., 1897, was annexed to Zululand on 27 Dec., 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The Northern Districts, so-called, territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on 27 January, 1903.

Defence.—On 31 Dec., 1908, the total defence force of Natal consisted of the Natal Police (mounted), 857 all ranks, exclusive of native and Indian constables, and an active militia force of 2,432 (1,356 mounted and 255 artillery). The Militia Act, which came into force during 1904, remodelled the Volunteer Force, and changed the title to Militia, giving the government power to call out all males between 18 and 60. There were also, at the same date, 122 rifle associations, with a total strength of 5,005, excluding Natal Police and Militiamen; besides 235 senior cadets, and 3,277 school cadets.

The Government of the Colony consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 13 members, nominated by the Governor in Council, one half of whom retire every 5 years. The latter consists of 43 members, including 2 each for the new districts of Vryheid and Utrecht, elected by popular vote. There are 25,463 electors on the register, and there is a property qualification.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Population, exclusive of military (estimated at 31 Dec., 1908), 31,230.

In Durban (pop. 60,244, including 27,327 Europeans, 1,960 mixed and others, 15,900 natives, and 15,057 Asiatics as estimated 31 Dec., 1908), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Revenue	£3,665,089*	£3,471,932	£3,510,350
Expenditure	3,673,972	3,681,914	3,689,752
Public debt ...	19,484,143	20,760,992	21,135,534
Imports	9,705,256	8,704,222	7,903,412
From U.K.	14,293,536	13,709,670	13,640,918
Exports	10,405,707	10,049,132	9,622,474
To U.K.	1,487,508	1,779,089	1,663,794

* Year ended 30th June of each year.

† Exclusive of Govt. stores, value £270,161 in 1908, mainly from U.K.

Domestic imports from U.K., 1908 (B. of Trade):—

Apparel	£476,277	Metals	£442,681
Cottons	386,821	Spirits	103,579
Leather	231,215	Woolens	163,793
Machinery	377,549		£3,893,888

Total exports to the U.K., 1908 (B. of Trade):—

Angora Hair	£73,652	Wool, Sheep	£638,546
Corn, Maize	70,518		
Dye Stuffs	157,325		£1,273,698
Hides, &c.	153,771		

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E.
Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E.,
G.C.M.G. £5,000
Private Secretary, R. Ponsonby 300

MINISTRY.

Prime Minister and Native Affairs, Rt. Hon. F. R. Moor, P.C., LL.D., D.C.L., M.L.A.	1,364
Colonial Secretary and Education, Hon. C. O'Grady Gubbins, M.L.A.	910
Agriculture, Hon. W. A. Deane, M.L.A.	910
Attorney-Gen., Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., M.L.A.	910
Treasurer, A. Oliff, M.L.A.	910
Minister for Railways and Harbour, Hon. Lt.-Col. E. M. Greene, C.M.G., K.C., M.L.A.	910
President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir G. M. Sutton, K.C.M.G.	455
Speaker Legislative Assembly, The Hon. R. M. Archibald, J.P.	455

LAW OFFICERS, &C.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Henry Bale, K.C.M.G., K.C.	2,000
1st Puisne Judge, W. H. Beaumont	1,750
and do., J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C., LL.B.	1,750
3rd do., W. Broome	1,750
Judge-President Native High Court, H. C. Campbell, I.S.O.	1,137
Judges, do., H. G. Boshoff and J. C. C. Chadwick	1,000
Sec. Law Dept., J. W. F. Bird, I.S.O.	910
Master, Supreme Court, H. C. Koch	819
Registrar, do., C. H. R. Norman	650
Sheriff, W. P. Gough	505

ASSISTANTS AND DEPUTIES.

Principal Under-Secretary and Permanent Head of the Civil Service, Christopher John Bird, C.M.G., J.P.	1,105
Assist. do., A. W. Leslie	639
Sec., Native Aff., A. J. Shepstone, C.M.G.	1,200
Sec. to Prime Minister and to Railways and Harbours, G. T. Plowman, C.M.G., J.P.	1,020
Under Treasurer, V. G. M. Robinson, J.P.	955
Collector of Customs and Controller of Excise, George Mayston	1,132
Postmaster-General, C. Maxwell Hibberd	1,020
Supt. of Education, C. J. Mudie	1,020
Surveyor-General, J. L. Watson	693
Under Sec., Agriculture, H. A. Hime	910
Director of Division of Agriculture and Forestry, E. K. Sawyer	555
Entomologist, Claude Fuller	630
Sec., Attorney-Gen., G. Bull	482
Auditor-General, Thomas Orr	1,020
Gen. Manager of Railways, E. R. Ross	1,844
Engineer-in-Ch. of Railways, John Wallace Shores, C.M.G.	1,275
Ch. Engineer of Public Works, John Frederick Evelyn Barnes, C.M.G.	1,020

<i>Engineer in Charge of Harbour Wks., D. C. Davey</i>	<i>£675</i>
<i>Port Captain, Durban, J. Rainnie, R.N.R.</i>	<i>765</i>
<i>Chief Commr. of Police, W. J. Clarke</i>	<i>850</i>
<i>Commandant of Militia, Sir Duncan Mac-</i>	
<i>kenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	<i>1,000</i>
<i>Health Officer for Colony, E. Hill, D.P.H.</i>	<i>910</i>
<i>Registrar-General, H. Millar</i>	<i>675</i>
<i>Govt. Bacteriologist, H. W. Pitchford,</i>	
<i>F.R.C.V.S.</i>	<i>819</i>
<i>Chief Vet. Officer, W. M. Power</i>	<i>630</i>
<i>Astronomer & Chemist, E. Nevill</i>	<i>728</i>
<i>Commr. of Mines, C. J. Gray, A.R.S.M.</i>	<i>694</i>
<i>Protector of Indian Immigrants, J. A.</i>	
<i>Folkinghorne</i>	<i>725</i>
<i>District Native Commissioners—J. L. Knight,</i>	
<i>£1,000* ; R. H. Beachcroft, £1,000* ; J. J.</i>	
<i>Cheere Emmett, £1,000* ; R. H. Addison,</i>	
<i>£1,000.*</i>	
<i>Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, D. Sanders ; Dur-</i>	
<i>ban, Walter Greenacre ; Ladysmith, Dr. J. G.</i>	
<i>Anderson ; Newcastle, A. Dunton ; Dundee, Dr.</i>	
<i>A. J. Abraham.</i>	

Agent-General in London, Robert Russell,
B.C.L. (acting) *£1,275*
Secretary,
Consulting Engineer, H. G. Humby, M.I.C.E. 1,200
Natal, 6,800 miles ; transit, 20 days.

RHODESIA.

Administrators, Southern (Salisbury), Sir W. H.
Milton, K.C.M.G. ; North-Eastern (Fort Jame-
son), Leicester P. Beaufort (acting) ; North-
Western (Livingstone), L. A. Wallace (acting).
Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C.
Manager, H. Wilson Fox ; Secretary, D. E.
Brodie ; Assistant Secretary, A. P. Millar,
Registrar, R. C. Bolton.
Emigration and Information Office, 138, Strand,
W.C.
Emigration Office for Scotland, 131, Buchanan
Street, Glasgow.
Capetown Agency, W. Olive.
Acting Commercial Representative, Bulawayo,
J. A. Stevens.
Director of Land Settlement, C. D. Wise, Salis-
bury.
Resident Engineer in Rhodesia, A. H. Acker-
mann, Bulawayo.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

This territory, first opened to British influence by Dr. Livingstone, is divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, which are still occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous india-rubber is found in large areas. Timber, cattle, and all agricultural produce abound.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Railways.—The main arteries of communication are the Mashonaland and the Rhodesia Railways. The latter is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *via* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line to connect Salisbury with Bulawayo (300 miles) was completed in Oct., 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and thence to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a distance of 375 miles. The section from Bulawayo *via* the Wankie coal-

fields to the Victoria Falls (281 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Falls, and has been opened to Broken Hill in N.W. Rhodesia. The railway is being extended to the Congo border (132 miles), and is expected to be completed by the end of 1909. A light railway (2 ft. gauge) has been completed between Salisbury and the Ayrshire Mine (84 miles), with a branch to the Eldorado Mine (12 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (about 23 miles) ; a line from Bulawayo *via* Gwanda to West Nicholson (119 miles), opens up the gold and coal areas lying to the south-east ; and a branch to the Matopos, where the founder of Rhodesia is buried, was opened on Nov. 1, 1903.

The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in German East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

The Natives, enumerated in December 1903, at 682,000, have now settled down, content with their unwon prosperity and immunity from tyranny and pillage.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited to European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to the indigenous products of the country—*e.g.*, tobacco, rubber, cotton, and all kinds of grain. The country is being re-stocked, and inoculation upon a large scale is stamping out various descriptions of veterinary disease.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to the 30 Sept., 1909, has an estimated value of £13,762,954. The output for the year ended 31 December, 1908, was valued at £2,526,007, an increase of £347,121 in value over the returns for 1907. The gold output for the nine months ended 30 Sept., 1909, is valued at £1,931,437. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome, iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, as amended by the Orders in Council of 1894, 1898, and 1903. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council of not less than four members, and there is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 14 members, seven of whom are elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and seven nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10th, 1891, have continued in force in Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable ; whilst from 1891 to 1899, when the Legislative Council was first convened, laws were amended or enacted by the ordinances of the Directors, the regulations of the Administrator in Council, and the proclamations of the High Commissioner. Municipal self-government has been established in Bulawayo and Salisbury. Rev., 1907-8, £554,029 ; exp., £543,597.

The total white population of Southern Rhodesia at the census of 1907 was 14,007.

The political capital is SALISBURY, 4,880 ft. above sea-level, the chief town of Mashonaland (white population in 1907, 1,684). BULAWAYO, 4,465 ft. above the sea-level, the chief town of Matabeleland, is the commercial centre, with a white population of 3,491 in 1907.

* Including £400 travelling allowance.

British West Africa.

THE partition of West Africa among the various European Powers is now complete, and the British Dominions therein consist of the Colonies and Protectorates of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Southern Nigeria, which are all situated upon the coast of North-Western Africa, between the mouth of the river Senegal and the Cameroons, and of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. These Dominions were not originally colonies in the strict sense of the word, but merely trading settlements in which the products of the neighbouring countries were collected and exchanged for European goods with as little outlay as possible; but of late years a great part of the revenue has been expended on the development of the territories, the advancement of the education of the natives, and on the encouragement of the cultivation of natural produce. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently, and even the native inhabitants suffer from malarial fever. The West Coast of Africa has, however, been eagerly frequented by European traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century, just before the discovery of America by Columbus. In the 17th century all the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they used to supply slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and on the mainland of America. The importance of the coast was much diminished when these same nations agreed, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, to join in putting down the slave trade, and the Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions; but a healthier interest in the West Coast has since arisen in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products, of which palm oil is the most important, to take the place of the trade in slaves. The Germans possess the territory of the Cameroons and Togoland, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British possessions; and, more to the south, the Congo Free State has been founded by the King of the Belgians. British authority has been extended, by means of the Colonies and Protectorates, and by the action of the Royal Niger Company, which exercised all the functions of government until the territories under its control were incorporated with Southern Nigeria in 1900.

GAMBIA.

The river Gambia was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1688 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. It had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. The colony now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo Albrede, the Cedee Mlle, McCarthy's Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The population (1 April, 1902) was 13,455 (excluding Protectorate, 140,000). The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is fairly healthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Beeswax, rubber, and hides are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities for export. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (3 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony,

and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 72 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There is also a volunteer artillery corps consisting of 3 officers and 25 rank-and-file. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is now vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 4 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Public revenue	£65,245	£65,892	£57,898
Public expenditure	56,900	57,729	61,097
Public debt	nil	nil	nil
Total imports.....	447,657	445,359	390,740
Total exports	428,678	408,476	374,138
Imports from U.K.	197,421	186,356	133,824
Exports to U.K.	20,462	26,573	51,197
Chief Town, Bathurst. Pop. (1901), 8,807.			
Governor, H.E. Sir George C. Denton,			
K.C.M.G.			£2,500
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt.			
E. H. Kirkpatrick			250
Colonial Secretary, H. M. Brandford-			
Griffith, C.M.G.			*700
Chief Magistrate, Wm. R. Townsend, B.L.			*750
Treasurer, Cecil Gwyn			*575
Legal Assistant, D. Kingdon, LL.B.			450
Collector of Customs, Thomas E. Peirce			*500
Senior Med. Officer, Thomas Hood			£600 to 700
Superintendent of Police, &c., J. Brown			500
Travelling Commissioners, H. L. Pryce, £500;			
G. H. Sangster, £400; W. B. Stanley, J. K.			
McCallum, and H. F. Sproston			each £300
Colonial Engineer, E. Vaughan			*450
Transit, 14 days.			

* Exclusive of allowances.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

This colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7' W. to 1° 14' E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland. The population of the colony is estimated at 895,350 (exclusive of Ashanti and the Northern Territories), of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Mohammedans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1618, some English merchants built a fort at Kormantynne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established, not only by the English and Dutch, but also by the French, the Danes, and the Germans, for the purpose of supplying slaves to their West Indian and American possessions. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Sekondi, Kommenda, Anamabo, Winneba, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1867, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to Holland and those on the east to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1873-4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. In this war, as in those of 1806 and 1800-1, the British arms were completely victorious, and the kingdom of Ashanti has now been added to the dominions of the British Crown.

The produce of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and rubber, ivory, gum-copal, cocoa, cotton, lumber, Guinea grains, and oil are also exported to England. The principal exports in 1908 were: Gold £1,151,944, rubber £168,144, palm oil £129,535, palm kernels £77,821, and cocoa £540,821. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate is damp, hot, malarious, and unhealthy. The Government assists the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and German missionaries in educational matters, and great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The Government has established schools of its own; the principal towns are lighted and policed, 1,120 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 200 miles are in Ashanti and 135 miles in the Northern Territories. The Government railway from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles), has been completed and opened for traffic. Another

railway is being constructed from Accra into the interior.

The seat of government is Accra (population 17,892). The other principal towns are Cape Coast (28,948), Ada (13,240), Elmina (3,000), Sekondi (4,095), Tarkwa (4,000), Kwitta (3,018), and Axim (2,189). The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Total revenue	£683,102	£708,718	£752,141
Expenditure	628,906	617,124	392,072
Imports from U.K. ...	1,590,461	1,758,315	1,476,130
Exports to U.K. ...	1,523,449	1,954,626	1,952,395
Total imports	2,458,939	2,366,195	2,029,446
Total exports	1,996,412	2,641,674	2,525,170
Governor, H. E. Sir J. Pickersgill Rodger,			
K. O. M. G. (and allowance, £1,000) ...			£3,000
Private Sec. & A. D. C., Capt. A. M. Scovell			300
Colonial Secretary, Maj. H. Bryan, C. M. G.			1,200
Chief Assist. Sec., W. C. F. Robertson ...			650
Assistant Secs., L. W. Bristowe, £500;			
and A. C. Finlay			450
Junior Assistant Secs., A. R. G. Wilber-			
force; L. W. S. Long			300
Chief Clerk, C. E. H. Hellis		£350	to 400
Attorney-General, A. Hudson			1,000
Solicitor-General, R. A. Maude			600
Treasurer (vacant)			750
Lt.-Col. Comdg. G. C. Regt., Col. W. T. F.			
Reeve			800
Prin. Med. Officer, W. H. Langley, C. M. G.			1,000
Director of Works, Capt. W. E. Lees, R. E.			1,000
Genl. Manager, Rhys, W. E. Smith			2,000
Comptroller of Customs, S. J. Hood			700
Commissioners of Provinces, A. J. Phil-			
brick, J. Maxwell, E. C. Eliot, and			
C. H. Harper			650
Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogill			800
Sec., Native Affairs, F. G. Crowther			650
Postmaster-General, T. Deacon			650
Commisr. of Police, Maj. A. W. Kitson			650
Director of Education, (vacant)			500
Chief Justice, Sir W. Brandford Griffith			1,500
Puisne Judges, G. K. T. Purcell, £1,000;			
A. R. Pennington, F. H. Gough, A.			
Earnshaw			800
Chief Com., Ashanti, F. C. Fuller, C. M. G.			1,250
Commissioners, Maj. C. H. Armitage,			
T. E. Fell, Maj. C. E. D. O. Rew, each			700
Chief Commissioner, N. Territories, Lt.-			
Col. A. E. G. Watherston, C. M. G., R. E.			1,250
Commissioners, Maj. R. A. Irvine,			
Capt. B. M. Read, Maj. A. H.			
Festing, C. M. G., D. S. O.			700
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. W. Hastings Kelk			500
Distant from Liverpool, 3,320 miles; transit, 14			
to 30 days.			

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain) was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs, to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England; and great numbers of liberated Africans from North America and the West Indies, besides those taken in slaves on the coast, have from time to time been settled there. In this respect Sierra Leone is really a colony, while it is also of commercial importance. The extreme length is about 185 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 sq. miles. The population in 1901 amounted to 76,655, of whom 493 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half were liberated Africans and their descendants, while the remainder belonged to the neighbouring tribes. The liberated Africans were brought from all parts of Africa,

and as the result no less than 60 different languages are said to be spoken in Freetown. The exports are palm-oil, palm-kernels and kola nuts; but benni-seed, cocoa-nuts, ginger, ground nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, beeswax, and rice are also exported. The principal imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions and tobacco. A railway (227 miles) has been constructed from Freetown into the interior, with terminus at Baimea near the Liberian frontier.

A Protectorate was proclaimed on August 31, 1896, over territory between 7° and 10° N., and 11° and 13° W., being bounded on the N. and N.E. by French Guinea, and on the S. and S.E. by Liberia. It has an area of about 39,000 square miles and a population estimated at 1,000,000. For administrative purposes it is divided into 6 districts under District Commissioners; the principal peoples being the Limbas and Kurankos in the north, the Timinis in the centre, and the Mendis in the south. The principal products are rubber, gum, palm-oil and palm-kernels, benni-seed, rice, ground and kola nuts.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Public revenue.....	£305,074	£359,104	£321,000
Public expenditure	285,661	345,597	341,871
Total imports	885,852	988,022	813,700
Total exports	716,623	831,259	736,755
Imports from U.K.	657,661	708,765	570,908
Exports to U.K.	218,180	228,399	177,216

The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 7 official and 4 unofficial members.

Freetown, the capital and seat of government, is the greatest seaport and has the finest harbour in West Africa.

Governor, H. E. Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. *£2,500

A.D.C., H. C. Lukach 250

Chief Justice, Sir P. Crampton Smyly, LL.D. *1,200

Colonial Sec., Sir G. B. Haddon Smith, C.M.G. *£800 to 1,000

Attorney-Gen., D. F. Wilbraham *700

Treasurer, E. O. Johnson *£500 to 700

Collector of Customs, A. P. Viret *550 to 650

Circuit Court Judge, W. R. Townsend ... *800

P.M.O., R. M. Forde *£800 to 1,000

Solicitor-Gen., F. A. Van der Meulen 500

Master Supreme Court, Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate, K. J. Beatty 500

Director of Public Works, C. A. Copland *£600 to 800

P.M.G. & Savings Bks., J. C. Smith *450

Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. Edmund Henry Elwin, D.D.

Staff of Imperial Forces.

Major-General Commanding,† E. O. F. Hamilton, C.B.

A.D.C., Lt. C. R. K. Bacon

Genl. Staff Officer, Maj. C. E. Palmer, D.S.O. D.A.A.G. and D.A.Q.M.G., Capt. G. E. Hewitt

Commg. R.A., Lt.-Col. W. W. T. Duhan.

Commg. R.E., Maj. G. Walker

Commg. A.S.C., Maj. A. P. Welman

Senior M.O., Maj. F. J. W. Porter, R.A.M.C.

Chief Ordn. Officer, Capt. R. B. Crofton ...

District Paymaster, Capt. C. G. R. Smith

Freetown, 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 10 to 14 days.

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria now includes the territories situated on the Right of Benin, between Dahomey on the West to the Cameroons on the East, the amalgamation of the administrations of Lagos and of the Protectorate previously styled "Southern Nigeria" having been carried out on May 1, 1906. The whole territory is now divided into three Provinces, of which the Western coincides with the former Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, and the Central and Eastern with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of the Government are at Lagos, and the area of the whole territory is 77,260 sq. miles.

Governor and Commander in Chief, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. £3,500

(And duty allowance £1,500)

Lieut. Gov. and Col. Sec., J. J. Thorburn, C.M.G. 1,500

Chief Assistant Col. Sec., Lieut.-Col. H. C. Moorhouse, D.S.O. £700 to 900

Provincial Commissioners, W. F. W. Fotherby, C.M.G.; F. S. James, C.M.G., each £1,200; H. Bedwell 1,000

Assistant Prov. Commrs., A. B. Harcourt W. E. B. Copland-Crawford £700 to £900 and £600 to 800

Senior District Commrs., W. G. Ambrose, F. P. Pinkett, C. H. Elgee, R. A. Roberts, H. M. Douglas, E. A. Simpson-Gray, W. J. Watt £600 to 700

Financial Commr., C. E. Dale 1,100

Chief Justice A. Willoughby Osborne 1,500

Puisne Judges, J. Winkfield, W. H. Stoker, E. T. Packard, A. F. C. Weber 1,000

Attorney-General, A. R. Pennington 1,100

Solicitor-General, J. E. Green £700 to 900

Principal Medical Officer, H. Strachan, C.M.G. £1,000 to 1,200

Commandant of S. Nigeria Regt. West African Frontier Force, Lt.-Col. H. M. Trenchard, D.S.O. 900

Director of Public Works, C. V. Bellamy... 1,100

Do. Marine, Lt. H. A. Child, R.N. £800 to 1,000

General Manager of Railway, F. Bedford Glasier, C.M.G. £1,200 to 1,500

Conservator of Forests, H. N. Thompson 1,000

Director of Agriculture (vacant) £600 to 800

Inspr.-Gen. of Police, C. E. Johnstone £600 to 800

Director of Education, E. G. Rowden £600 to 800

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of maize, plantains, earth-nuts, yams and cassava, while cocoa, coffee, and cotton are also grown. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal and rubber, and the export of cotton and maize is steadily increasing. A railway has been constructed from Iddo Island via Ilorin to Jebba on the Niger, a distance of about 304 miles, and is now being extended through Zungeru, the capital of Northern Nigeria, to join the railway from Baro to Kano in that Protectorate, which is now under construction. Centres of trade are Lagos, Calabar, Opobo, Bonny, New Calabar, Brass, Benin, Warri, Sapele, Akassa, and Forcados, the two last named being situated at the Forcados and Nun mouths of the Niger, which, with the rest of the territories south of Idah on the Niger, passed on January 1, 1900, from the administrative control of the Royal Niger Company to that of Southern Nigeria.

The principal imports are cotton goods, cooper's stores, hardware, cutlery, and spirits.

	1907.	1908.
Revenue	£1,459,554	£1,387,975
Expenditure	1,217,337	1,357,763
Total imports	4,438,906	4,284,830
Total exports	4,202,704	3,409,288
Imports from U.K.	3,390,785	3,285,509
Exports to U.K.	2,039,821	1,778,158

Headquarters, Lagos. Transit, 16 days. Telegraph to Lagos, Warri, Bonny, and Calabar, with considerable extensions inland, connecting with Lagos.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir H.

Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. £3,000
(and duty allowance £1,000)

Resident-General, Sir W. Wallace, K.C.M.G.
£1,000 to 1,300

Residents, 1st Class, W. P. Hewby, C.M.G.,
Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G., C. L. Temple,
C.M.G., H. S. Goldsmith, Capt. C. W. J.
Orr, Capt. F. H. Ruxton, Maj. A. W.
McClintock, D.S.O. £700 to 800

Residents, 2nd Class: Capt. W. S. Sharpe,
C.M.G., P. M. Dwyer, Major H. D. Larmore,
C.M.G., Maj. J. E. C. Blakeney,
W. F. Gowers, Capt. E. H. Lewis, J. A.
Ley Greaves, Capt. G. Anderson, F. B.
Gall, E. C. Duff, Capt. G. Anderson, G.
Ormsby, E. J. Arnett, Capt. W. H.
Browne, D.S.O., G. W. Webster £550 to 650

Secretary to Administration, M. H. de la P.

Beresford, I.S.O. £600 to 700

Treasurer, J. H. Bratt £600 to 700

Chief Justice, E. A. Speed £1,000 to 1,200

Attorney-General, E. C. Watson £550 to 650

Solicitor-General, E. V. Parodi 450 to 550

Principal Medical Officer, S. W. Thompson,
C.M.G., F.R.C.S. £1,000 to 1,200

Commandant of N. Nigeria Regt. W. A.

Frontier Force, Col. E. P. Strickland ... 1,000

Marine Supt., C. Elliott, R.N.R. £550 to 650

Director of Public Works and Railways, J.

E. Eaglesome, C.M.G. £800 to £1,000

This Protectorate was established on January 1, 1900, and includes the northern portion of the territories formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company. It is bounded on the south by Southern Nigeria, to the west and north by the French possessions in the hinterland of Dahomey and the Soudan, and on the east by Lake Chad and the German territory of the Cameroons.

Since the occupation of Kano and Sokoto in February and March, 1903, steps have been taken for the establishment of administrative control over the whole of the Protectorate, of which the area is about 255,700 square miles. The population has been estimated at about 8,000,000. The centre of administration is Zungeru, near the Kaduna River, a tributary of the Niger, and the Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into 12 Provinces. The frontiers to the North and East were delimited during 1903 by Anglo-French and Anglo-German Boundary Commissions, and a further delimitation of the northern frontier in accordance with the Anglo-French Convention of May 29, 1906, has recently been completed. The frontier with the German possessions is about to be readjusted on a "natural feature" basis. The imports are much the same as in Southern Nigeria, and the principal exports are shea butter and shea nuts. The importation of spirits is prohibited. There is telegraphic communication from Lagos to Jebba, Zungeru, and Lokoja, and the line has been continued along the Benue, as well as in other directions. The construction of a railway from Baro on the Niger to Kano, *via* Zaria, has been completed for over 100 miles. Steam communication with England *via* Forcados.

The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds to N. Nigeria amounted to £290,000 in 1908-9, and to £237,000 in 1909-10.

IMPERIAL COINAGE, 1899-1908.

Year.	GOLD.			Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	London Mint.	Australian Mints.	Total.			
1899	£9,010,900	£9,642,800	£18,653,700	£1,616,246	£139,065	£20,409,011
1900	13,103,700	10,024,100	23,127,800	2,013,381	168,295	25,309,476
1901	2,604,000	9,889,000	12,493,000	914,201	120,280	13,527,481
1902	7,119,000	11,411,300	18,530,300	937,202	148,399	19,615,901
1903	9,928,000	11,118,100	21,046,100	557,247	113,894	21,717,251
1904	11,042,000	11,266,700	22,308,700	605,801	77,895	22,992,396
1905	7,300,000	11,288,000	18,588,000	510,490	100,325	19,198,815
1906	12,565,000	11,475,000	24,040,000	1,705,070	184,500	25,929,590
1907	20,551,000	10,844,000	31,395,000	2,109,828	227,550	33,732,378
1908	13,800,000	10,457,000	24,257,000	815,751	155,580	25,228,331

Note.—Since 1871, inclusive, the designs adopted for gold coins have been identically the same in the four Mints of London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth. They are distinguishable, however, in that the Australian coins bear minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side, the letter S being borne by Sydney coins, M by those issued from Melbourne, and P by those issued from Perth. The letter C is borne on Imperial gold coins struck at the branch Mint at Ottawa, Canada.

THERE are no British Colonies on the East Coast of Africa to the north of Natal (already treated of under the head of "South Africa"). But a large portion of the Continent, both on the coast and inland, is under British protection and is administered directly by the Imperial Government, through the Colonial Office, which took over the administration of the E. Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Protectorates on April 1, 1905. British Central Africa, now styled Nyasaland, was similarly transferred on April 1, 1904. The only Protectorate in Africa now under the control of the Foreign Office is Zanzibar and Pemba. Just as on the West Coast, the rivalry of European Powers has resulted in the division of the territory on the East into "spheres of influence," the definition of whose boundaries has given rise to much diplomatic negotiation, and is not yet finally completed. From the boundary of Amatongaland northward to Cape Delgado is *Portuguese*; from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is *German East Africa*; the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba form a British Protectorate; and the East Africa Protectorate extends from the Umba to the river Juba, which forms the southern boundary of the *Italian Sphere* extending northward as far as the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast. It will be observed that on this portion of the African Continent the French have made no acquisitions, but their annexation of the great island of Madagascar places them in a position of importance on the East Coast, although their influence does not extend to the mainland. The history of the European occupation of East Africa may be briefly stated thus:—The Portuguese acquired their rights by discovery and conquest. The Germans obtained a footing on the mainland opposite Zanzibar between 1880 and 1885, at which latter date the Sultan of Zanzibar recognised their Protectorate over Usagara, and in the same year they declared a Protectorate over Witu. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company received a Royal Charter, having been granted a few years previously by Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, administrative rights over his mainland possessions. In 1890 the respective spheres of Great Britain and Germany were settled by agreement. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate, and Germany withdrew from her Protectorate over Witu in favour of Great Britain. The boundaries of the *Italian Sphere* were agreed upon in 1891. The Imperial British East Africa Company transferred the administration of their territories to the Imperial Government in 1895, having done much to promote the advance of civilisation in the large tract of country now known as the "East Africa Protectorate."

THE SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a country now subject (except where reserved by Great Britain and Italy) to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Mohammedan tribe, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaty with Abyssinia and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south.

The PRINCIPAL TOWNS are Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

The Protectorate was transferred in 1898 from the administration of the India Office to that of the Foreign Office, and on April 1, 1905, to that of the Colonial Office.

<i>Commr. and Commander-in-Chief</i> , Capt. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G.	£1,000
<i>Asst. Pol. Offr.</i> , C. E. M. Dansey	500
<i>Secretary to Administration</i> , H. A. Byatt	£350 to 400
<i>Treasurer</i> , H. T. Powell	£350 to £500
<i>Commandant of 6th Bn. E. A. Rifles</i> , Lt.-Col. J. A. Hannington	900
<i>Medical Officers</i> , A. J. M. Paget, R. E. Drake-Brockman	£400 to £500
1907-8. 1908-9.	
Total imports	£233,238 £293,505
Total exports	215,708 227,783

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir E. P. C. Ghourad, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. £3,000 (And £1,000 duty allowance)

<i>Lieut. Governor</i> , F. J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G. £1,000	
<i>Provincial Commrs.</i> , C. W. Hobbie, C.M.G., £750; J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., £700; S. S. Bage, C.M.G., £650; S. L. Hinde, £700; C. R. W. Lane and T. T. Gillkison each	500
<i>Principal Judge</i> , R. W. Hamilton	900
<i>Judges</i> , J. W. Barth, and A. T. Bonham Carter	£900, £700 and 600
<i>Commissioner for Lands</i> , Col. J. A. L. Montgomery, C.S.I.	1,500
<i>Treasurer</i> , C. C. Bowring, C.M.G.	800
<i>Chief of Customs</i> , F. W. Major	700
<i>Commandant of 2nd Bn. King's African Rifles</i> , Lt.-Col. E. H. Llewellyn; 3rd Bn., Maj. H. F. Kirkpatrick	each 700
<i>Secretary for Native Affairs</i> , A. C. Hollis	700
<i>Sec. to Administration</i> , W. J. Monson ...	650
<i>P.M.O.</i> , A. D. Milne	£750 to 850
<i>Insp. Gen., Police, E. Africa and Uganda</i> , Capt. W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O.	£650 to 800
<i>Commr. of Public Works</i> , G. K. Watts ...	1,200
<i>Local Manager, Uganda Railway</i> , H. A. F. Currie, C.M.G.	£1,500 to 2,000
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , A. C. Macdonald	£800 to 1,000
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> , D. E. Hutchins	£800 to 1,000
<i>Director of Surveys</i> , Major G. E. Smith, C.M.G., R.E.	800
<i>Agent-General (Bombay)</i> , J. A. Simson ...	700

The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3, 1888; and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased to it by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native Chiefs. A British Protectorate was announced over these territories on

June 18, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895.

These territories are now comprised under the name of "The East Africa Protectorate," and include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, granted on a 50 years' lease by the Sultan of Zanzibar, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893; that on the east (along the Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1891). On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda. The administration of the Protectorate is carried on under the Colonial Office.

The title of "Commissioner" was changed to "Governor" in 1907, and Legislative and Executive Councils were instituted.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into seven provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts: (1) Seyidie, (2) Ukamba, (3) Tanaland, (4) Jubaland, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Nyanza, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kismayu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, and Kisumu. Of the seven provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable to colonisation by Europeans. There is also a considerable region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is still undeveloped, and has not yet been included in any administrative district. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated lately at 4,000,000, but no census has ever been taken.

The East Africa Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 19, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on July 31, 1893. Witu is now regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 30,000, of whom 200 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kiambu, Nandi, Wadelai on the Nile, and Fort Hall. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 14,000, of whom 700 are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are ivory, grain, rubber, and copra; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Imports	£765,407	£799,717	£797,158
Exports	440,705	515,052	436,313
Shipping entered, 1908-9, 922,276 tons.			
CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.			

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, (vacant)	£2,000
Chief Secretary, (vacant)	900
Provincial Commrs., S. C. Tomkins, C.M.G.; A. G. Boyle, C.M.G.; F. A. Knowles	£600 to 700
Judges of the High Court, G. F. M. Ennis, W. M. Carter	£750 and 600
Crown Advocate, W. A. Russell	500
Principal Medical Officer, A. D. P. Hodges	900
Secretary, J. F. Cunningham	650
Treasurer, G. D. Smith, C.M.G.	£550 to 700
Supt. of Marine, Comm. H. Hutchinson, R.N.R.	£450 to 500
Director of Transport, J. W. P. Russell ...	400
Chief Engineer, Capt. P. O. G. Osborne, R.E.	750
Commandant of 4th Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. B. E. Graham	700

A British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed in the "London Gazette" of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Buganda, bounded by the territories known as Busoga, Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro. This Protectorate has since been extended over Bunyoro and Busoga (see notice in "London Gazette," July 3, 1896). Buganda lies on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria, between 500 and 600 miles in a direct line from the nearest point on the East Coast of Africa. It is situated on and to the N. of the Equator. Bunyoro lies further to the East, on the N. shore of the Lake. Busoga is to the N.W. of Uganda and extends to Lake Albert. Toro is to the S.W. of Uganda. The Protectorate is now divided into five provinces. The total population of the Protectorate may be roughly estimated at between 2 and 3 millions.

The capital town of Buganda is Kampala, but the centre of the Protectorate Administration is the neighbouring settlement of Entebbe. The population of the Uganda Protectorate is estimated at over 2,000,000. The principal exports are ivory, skins, chillies, and cotton. The export of cotton has increased from 858 cwt., valued at £1,089, in 1905-6, to 23,051 cwt., valued at £41,225, in 1908-9. Coffee is also exported. Principal imports are cotton cloths, prints, groceries, &c. Uganda is connected by telegraph with Mombasa (E. Africa Protectorate), and there are three Government steamers on Lake Victoria, two of them of 600 and one of about 1,000 tons displacement. Another steamer is being constructed.

In July, 1897, Mwanga left Uganda and headed an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, which was suppressed. He then fled to the neighbouring German territory, and his infant son was declared King of Uganda, with a native council of regency. King Mwanga died in May, 1903. In Sept., 1897, a mutiny broke out among the Sudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting, in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, in which several British officers lost their lives (Parly. Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely reorganised.

The Uganda Railway.—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with

the coast at Mombasa was made in 1892. In 1895 H.M. Government decided to proceed with the construction of the railway, and in September of that year a Committee was formed, with the late Sir Percy Anderson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as Chairman, to supervise the undertaking and organise details, under the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On the completion of the railway, its management was transferred from the Committee to the East Africa Protectorate Administration.

The gauge of the railway is one metre. The chief engineer, Sir G. Whitehouse, and staff arrived at Mombasa in December, 1895, and a large number of labourers were imported from India for the work of construction, in addition to such local labour as could be engaged. The rails were laid to the terminus on Victoria Nyanza (584 miles) on December 20, 1901, on which date the first locomotive completed the journey from the sea to the lake. A three-wire telegraph line has been erected along the railway, and there is also telegraphic communication from the terminus on the lake to Nimule, on the Nile (a distance of about 500 miles), and will shortly be extended to Gondokoro on the frontier of the Sudan. Messages are accepted for Nimule, and sent thence to stations further inland by post. A volunteer corps has been organised.

THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Sultan, H.H. Ali bin Hamoud, succeeded his father, bin Mohamed, July, 1902.

Agent & Consul-General, E. A. W. Clarke £1,800

Judges of H.B.M. Court, Lindsey Smith,

J. W. Murison £700 to 1,000

H.B.M. Consul, J. H. Sinclair 600

Vice-Consuls, R. M. Kohan, H. S. London

£300 to 500

First Minister, Capt. F. R. Barton, C.M.G.

Legal Member of Council, Peter Grain.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tungwi Bay and north as War-sheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (see p. 587). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The City of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba is about 250,000.

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, hides, rice, and coal; the exports are ivory, cloves, copra, rubber, gum-copal, and many minor articles. The largest proportion of im-

ports (£344,538 in 1908) comes from British India, £184,175 from the United Kingdom, £110,838 from German East Africa, £32,690 from the United States, and £40,240 from Germany. The largest exports are made to British India, which in 1908 accounted for £265,387, the principal other participants being German East Africa (£107,658), France (£136,951), and the United Kingdom (£89,891). These figures refer to the port of Zanzibar, and not to the trade of the Zanzibar dominions. The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. With the exception of a monthly cargo vessel from London, there is no direct steam communication with the United Kingdom, passengers, mails, and goods having to tranship at Aden, between which port and Zanzibar a regular monthly service is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company. There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Messageries Maritimes and the Deutsche Ost Africa Linie; and a three-weekly service to and from Bombay by the latter company.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1908 was—German 121, British 53, French 25, and other nationalities 3, the total tonnage being 445,350. This does not include the coasting and dhow traffic, which is a very large one, extending to Bombay, Arabia, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar.

	1907.	1908.
Imports	£1,232,957	£969,841
Exports	1,070,067	977,628
Imports from U.K.	193,242	184,175
Exports to U.K.	142,474	89,891

Zanzibar is distant 8,064 miles; transit, 20 days.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

(BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£2,000
Deputy Governor, Maj. F. B. Pearce, C.M.G. (personal allowance £100)	900
Assist. Dep. Governor, H. R. Wallis	700
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. H. A. Walker	700
Judge of High Court, C. J. Griffin ...	£600 to 800
Vice-Consul and Agent, Chinde, S. Hewitt-Fletcher	600
Chief Asst. Secretary, A. Jay Williams	£450 to 600

Treasurer, W. Wheeler, C.M.G.	450 to 700
Principal Med. Officer, Dr. H. Hearsey ..	450 to 600
Supt. of Native Affairs, J. C. Casson ..	450 to 600

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa, and the control of the administration was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office on the 1st of April, 1904. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at, roughly, 1,000,000, including 594 Europeans and 457 Asiatics.

The principal exports are coffee, cotton, chillies, and tobacco. The cultivation and export of

cotton and tobacco are considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of these industries. Ivory, tea, ground nuts, and rubber are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. There are also twenty-two steamers on the Zambesi and Shire rivers. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 200 Europeans and 6,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government. Communication is maintained between Chiromo (at the junction of the rivers Ruo and Shire), and Chinde by the African Lakes Company's steamers and the British Central Africa Co.

Between Chinde and Europe, the means of communication are Messrs. Rennie's line *via* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the German East Africa S.S. Co.

A railway, 113 miles in length, connecting Port Herald (the nearest port to the coast) with Blantyre, is open for traffic, and will probably be extended to Lake Nyasa *via* Zomba. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape, *via* Fort Salisbury; and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Imports (excluding transit)	£169,541	£140,916
Exports (excluding transit)	68,604	122,644

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 18'–57° 49' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58'–20° 32', and comprising an area of 705 square miles. The population at the census of 1901 was 375,385, of whom 261,191 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates), and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent. The whole island is practically given up to producing sugar for export, and the necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

Mauritius was discovered about the year 1507 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 or 1712 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored. There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the

capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. In 1908 there were 129½ miles of railway (119½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 10 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 63 post-offices, 57 telegraph and 13 telephone offices in the island, with 331 miles of telegraph and 55 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5 official and 2 elected members, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, 8 being ex-officio, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has 2 members, and each of the country districts 1.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College with its Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1908 amounted to Rs. 623,131. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 63.82 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2.58 per cent. Church of England, and 1.12 per cent. other Christian denominations; 9.58 per cent. being Mohammedans and 22.90 per cent. Hindoos and others. The troops in the Colony on 31 December, 1907, numbered 1,196.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1901) 52,740.

	1906-7.	1907-8.
Public revenue	Rs. 10,329,618	Rs. 8,722,727
Public expenditure	10,174,508	9,853,009
Public debt	£1,315,590	£1,311,290
Paper circulation	Rs. 6,876,255	Rs. 7,858,255
	1907.	1908.
Total imports	Rs. 21,793,887	Rs. 17,210,947
Total exports	40,478,113	33,464,263
Imports from U.K.	4,442,062	3,648,507
Exports to U.K. ...	6,204,505	3,653,900

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Commanding Forces, Maj.-Gen. A. G. Creagh, C.B., R.A.	913
Colonial Sec., Commander Sir John Graham-Bower, K.C.M.G., R.N. (Ret.)	Rs. 13,500
Assist. do., J. Middleton	7,200
Procureur & Advocate-General, F. A. Herchenroder, K.C.	13,500
Receiver-General, G. A. L. Banbury	10,000
Registrar-General and Poor-Law Commissioner, D. P. Garroch .. (and fees)	6,000
Auditor-General, A. Grannum	10,000
Collector of Customs, L. S. R. du Vergé, I.S.O.	9,000
Protector of Immigrants, J. F. Trotter	10,000
Director of Public Works & Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, C.E.	8,000
Clerk of Councils, L. Koenig	4,000
Chief Judge, Sir Victor Delafaye, Kt. ...	15,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. M. Brown, L. A. Thibaud, C. S. Davson	each 12,000
Bishop of Mauritius, Rt. Rev. Francis Ambrose Gregory, D.D.	7,200
Do. Pt. Louis, R.C., Rt. Rev. P. A. O'Neill, O.S.B.	7,200

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1.) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1901) 3,162. Area, between 80 and 90 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, E. Rouillard

(2.) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to enquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is cocoa-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1901, 489), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1901) is 1,697.

Transit, Mauritius, 27 days.

THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

By letters patent of Sept., 1903, these islands, which number altogether 89, were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which, according to a recent survey, Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The island of Coëtivy, formerly under Mauritius, was transferred to the Seychelles Government by Letters Patent in 1907. The seat of government is at Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, which has an excellent harbour, and is constantly visited by men-of-war of all nations. The Admiralty have made Victoria a coaling station, and a depot for patent fuel; quarantine regulations are on a reasonable footing, and the harbour dues light. The Seychelles Islands were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1908 being 15·53 per 1,000. The population of all the islands on May 31, 1901, was 19,237 (Mahé 15,166, Praslin 1,621, and La Digue 1,074), an increase since the census of 1891 of 2,526. The estimated population, December 31, 1908, was 21,982. There are 24 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, and a grant-in-aid of Rs.10,000 was voted for 1908. In addition there is a Government school (the "Victoria School"), maintained at an annual cost of nearly Rs.14,000, where education of a higher class is provided.

The principal exports are vanilla, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cacao, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double cocoa-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. Mahé is in telegraphic communication with all important parts of the world *via* Mauritius and Zanzibar. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of 3 *ex-officio* members, and by a Legislative Council consisting of 3 official and 3 unofficial members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Revenue.....	Rs.419,932	Rs.501,292	Rs.473,825
Expenditure.....	370,971	381,029	465,753
Imports	616,396	1,364,786	1,150,747
Exports	807,780	2,261,819	1,657,174
Savings Bank			
Deposits	131,546	158,283	123,709
Debt	257,793	250,065	242,126

<i>Governor & Commander-in-Chief, H.E.</i>		
Walter Edward Davidson, C.M.G.	Rs.18,000	
<i>Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and</i>		
<i>Clerk to Councils, W. L. Rind</i>	Rs.3,000	
<i>Chief Justice, A. K. Young</i>	Rs.9,000	
<i>Crown Prosecutor, Legal Adviser,</i>		
<i>Police Magistrate, &c. A. Williamson</i>	Rs.6,000	
<i>Treasurer and Collector, G. H. Griffiths,</i>		
<i>I.S.O.</i>	Rs.5,000 to	Rs.6,000
<i>Auditor, L. O. Chitty</i>	Rs.4,000 to	Rs.5,000
<i>Chief Med. Off., J. B. Addison, M.R.C.S.</i>	Rs.4,500	
<i>Superintendent of Public Works and</i>		
<i>Surveys, W. M. Vaudin</i>	Rs.4,000	
<i>Registrar of Court and Chief Officer of</i>		
<i>Civil Status, V. B. P. Crow, Rs.1,800 to</i>	Rs.2,400	
<i>Inspector of Schools and Headmaster,</i>		
<i>Victoria School, G. Mackay</i>	Rs.4,000	
<i>Curator of Botanic Station, R. Dupont</i>	Rs.3,500	
<i>Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons,</i>		
<i>L. Le Vieux</i>	Rs.3,000	
<i>Port Officer, Capt. D. Sauvage</i>		
	Rs.1,800 to	Rs.2,400
<i>Post Master, F. Touris</i>	Rs.1,800 to	Rs.2,400
<i>R.C. Vic.-Ap. and Bishop, Rt. Rev. M.</i>		
<i>Hudrisier, D.D.</i>	Rs.3,000	
<i>Civil Chaplain, Rev. E. A. Newton,</i>		
<i>M.A.</i>	Rs.3,000	
<i>Letters from London via Marseilles, 18 days</i>		
<i>to London, 18-19 days.</i>		

In the Southern Atlantic.

ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55' 55" S. lat., and 14° 25' 5" W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited

till 1815, when the English took possession of it. It now possesses a steam factory, while there is also an excellent hospital and sanatorium. Partridges are being preserved for sporting purposes, and steps are being taken to exterminate the rabbits, which were formerly preserved and now prove a pest. The island is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, 200 being "turned" during 1908, their weight being from 500 to 800 lb. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants. In 1907 there were about 15 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables and a small quantity of fruit, and there is also a small amount of

pasturage for sheep and cattle. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 80 (exclusive of 25 members of the Eastern Telegraph Co.) with about 25 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. The island is fortified, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Co. with St. Vincent, St. Helena, and Sierra Leone.

Domestic imports from U.K. 1907. 1908.
£4,980 £5,550

Officer in Charge, Capt. J. W. Dunstan, R.M.L.I.
 Staff Surgeon, H. J. Chater, R.N.
 Asst. Paymaster in Charge, W. H. Hughes, R.N.
 Transit, about 14 days.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. $37^{\circ} 6' S.$ and long. $12^{\circ} 2' W.$, discovered in 1505 by a Portuguese admiral, after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

FAULKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between $51^{\circ} 15' - 53^{\circ} S.$ lat. and $57^{\circ} 40' - 62^{\circ} W.$ long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1908 of 3,610. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50° , and in summer from 40° to 65° . The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports in 1908 were wool (£105,495) and sheepskins. The total tonnage of vessels entered in 1908 was 281,351. There are three places of

worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Baptist). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

There is a volunteer force of about 120 men.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands, Graham's Land, the South Orkneys (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station), and the Sandwich Group.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Public revenue.....	£15,822	£17,430	£17,775
Expenditure	15,602	16,054	19,767
Total imports	66,433	73,619	73,062
Total exports	185,227	246,435	189,506
Imports from U.K....	58,867	66,091	65,744
Exports to U.K.	181,439	195,571	137,321

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of three members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Chief Justice, H.E. William Lamond Allardyce, C.M.G. (and fees)	£1,200
Colonial Secretary, &c., H. E. W. Grant ..	500
Colonial Treasurer, &c., W. A. Thompson ..	£300 to 350
Colonial Surgeon, E. T. Born	300
Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. F. Every, M.A.	

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 27 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams sent by post from Monte Video or Punta Arenas.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, $76^{\circ} S.E.$ of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the American Continent, and 1,800 from the coast of S. America, in $15^{\circ} 55' S.$ lat. and $5^{\circ} 42' W.$ long. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population in 1908 of 3,558. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74° , and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51° , and the total rainfall (1908) 39.320 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on 21 May, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish on his return from his voyage round the world. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circa* 1645. The English East India Company

seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch by Capt. Munden, of the English Navy, and was held by the East India Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there 5 May, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. In 1900 the island was used as a place of internment for prisoners of war from South Africa, the first detachment (consisting of General Cronje and 2,000 officers and men) arriving in April of that year. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on calling ships were abolished in 1882, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port; the number which called in 1908 was 53. The phormium industry and lace-making, both under Government control, were established during 1907. It is of strategical importance as a coaling station, and

has recently been fortified by the Imperial Government. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage. The garrison was withdrawn in October, 1906.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown (pop. 1,439).

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Public revenue	£8,689	£7,207	£7,432
Expenditure	10,279	8,057	8,104
Debt	nil.	nil.	nil.
Total imports	41,391	35,000	36,216
Total exports	9,263	4,704	6,685
Imports from U.K.	38,812	32,000	34,175
Exports to U.K.	2,620	4,598	5,537

Governor, H. E. Lt.-Col. Henry Lionel Galloway, C.M.G., D.S.O.	£775
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, Robert R. Bruce	270
Police Magistrate, &c., J. Homagee, I.S.O.	390
Emigration Agent, A. Hands	fees
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B.	270
Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.	

In the Mediterranean.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 30' and 35° 41', and E. long. 32° 15' and 34° 35'. It is about 60 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 41 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is about 3,584 square miles. The population in 1901 numbered 237,022, of whom 21.64 per cent. were Mohammedans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. Estimated population (1907) 249,250. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1908 the wine export was 887,545 gals., and that of spirits 49,230 gals., the bulk of wine going to Egypt and the spirits to Turkey. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus still forms part of the Ottoman Empire; but by virtue of a treaty made between England and the Porte, dated 4 June, 1878, the government is administered by England for so long a time as Batoum and Kars may be kept by Russia. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of eighteen members, six being official and twelve elected. The island is divided into three electoral

districts, each returning one Mohammedan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Mohammedan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The amount payable to the Sublime Porte yearly is £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,220 oke of salt in kind (an oke = 2 lb.). This sum is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 14,752 in 1901; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 7,964), Limassol (8,298), Famagusta (3,825), Kyrenia (1,336), and Papho (3,134).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and has been extended westwards to Morphou, a total of 60 miles. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, leaving Port Said every Wednesday

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue	£285,873	£311,810	£303,477
Expenditure ...	182,066	203,029	244,061
	1906.	1907.	1908.
Total imports...	£603,054	£702,893	£618,781
Total exports...	483,956	625,055	653,580
Imports from U.K.	153,142	164,074	158,325
Exports to U.K.	130,399	198,205	154,861

High Commissioner, Sir Charles Anthony King-Harman, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C., J. B. Wodehouse (acting)	200

Chief Sec., Maj. J. E. Clauson, R.E., C.M.G.	£800
Assistant Sec., T. H. Hatton-Richards...	350
Treasurer, W. A. Bowring	600
Chief Justice, Sir C. R. Tyser	1,000
Puisne Judge, Anton Bertram	750
King's Advocate, J. A. S. Bucknill	750
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. R. A. Cleveland ...	500
Director, Public Works, E. H. Nicolls	550
Registrar-General, G. Smith	550
Ch. Commdt., Police, Capt. H. Learmonth	500
Princ. Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill	500
Chief Collector of Customs, W. J. D. Ansell, I.S.O.	500
Director of Agriculture, D. Saracomenos...	400
Commissioners—Nicosia, C. S. Cade, £450 ;	
Larnaca, C. B. Wodehouse, £600 ;	
Limassol, R. L. Michell, £600 ; Famagusta,	
F. R. S. Baxendale, £500 ; Papho,	
Major G. C. Bayly, £450 ; Kyrenia, Maj.	
W. N. Bolton	425
Presidents of District Courts—Nicosia,	
J. R. Holmes, £525 ; Larnaca, T. H.	
Haycraft, £500 ; Limassol, A. L. C.	
Stuart, £525 ; Famagusta, J. C. Mac-	
askie, £500 ; Papho, H. A. Bros	450
Auditor, E. du Boulay	500
Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore	370
Inspector of Schools, Rev. F. D. Newham	250
Genl. Manager, Railways, G. A. Day	600
Distance, 3,930 miles ; mail transit, 6 to 9 days.	

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24½ square miles; COMINO—the site of the Sultan's disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, 1 April, 1909, was estimated at 212,888. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1908-9 the area under cultivation in Malta and Gozo was about 41,029 acres. On census day, 1901, 5,497 females were employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is in connection with shipping. In 1901 there were 30,768 persons living in Valletta, but the total population of the colony was 1,671 to the square mile. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1892. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private

enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new dry docks and both arms of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed. The island is strongly fortified, and has a garrison which, on 31 March, 1909, consisted of 7,669 officers and men. The military expenditure for 1908-9 amounted to £477,521, of which £5,000 was contributed by the colony. The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months (June, July, August and September) is 75° F. In winter the range is from 51° 3' to 58°. In 1908-9 the highest temperature in the shade was 92° 1', and the lowest 42° 0'. Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 300, but its suburb, Rabato, had 7,194 inhabitants in 1901. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 99 elementary schools, 2 secondary schools, and 38 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of about £40,000; in addition to which there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and about 120 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 11 official and 2 unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council, called the Council of Government—20 official and 8 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1908-9 the Port of Valletta was entered by 3,212 vessels (tonnage, 4,036,752).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population, 30,768 in 1901.

	1906-7#	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue	£513,594	£438,348	£457,520
Expenditure ...	446,849	454,669	445,041
*Imports (actual)	1,219,819	1,236,530	1,273,049
Exports (actual)	123,510	159,436	120,336
Imports from U.K. (actual).....	218,461	269,243	295,852

* The above figures are exclusive of non-dutiable goods, as to which no record has been kept.

MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.G.M.G. G.C.I.E.
A.D.C's

Colonial A.D.C., Col. Grech-Biancardi, C.V.O., Malta Militia

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Gen. Sir H. M. L. Rundle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (table allowance £500) £4,500
Colonial A.D.C., Lt. Contino Teuma Castelletti, K.O. Malta Militia 300
General Staff Officer, Major H. E. Gogarty 547
A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. R. N. R. Reade, C.B. 456
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. R. J. Hayter, Ches. Regt.; Capt. H. Musgrave, R.E. each 383
Commg. R.A., Maj.-Gen. A. P. Penton, C.V.O. 1,095
Brig.-Maj., do., Capt. R. F. Lock, R.A. 383
Chief Engineer, Col. G. F. Levenson 600
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. G. Stanley, C.B. ... 547
Princ. Med. Off., Col. J. G. MacNeece, R.A.M.C. each 383
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Col. T. P. Battersby 1,004
Commg. Inf. Brig., Brig.-General G. G. A. Egerton, C.B. 1,095
A.D.C., Capt. C. R. Spedding, D.S.O., R. I. Rif. 273
Brigade-Major, Capt. F. D. Finlay, Suffolk Regt. 383

Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt., His Hon. Sir J. Carbone, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., LL.D. £150
Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, His Hon. Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. 1,300
Assistant Secretary, Hon. E. P. S. Roupell, D.S.O. 500
Crown Advocate, Hon. V. Frendo Azopardi, C.M.G., LL.D. 600
Compt. of Charitable Institutions, Hon. Sir B. Micallef, K.C.M.G. 570
Public Works, Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G. 500
Director of Public Instruction, Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.P. 500
Auditor-General, Hon. C. Gatt 500
Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Ports, E. Marrable (temp.). 500
Receiver-General & Director of Contracts, Hon. W. Casolani 500
Postmaster-General, Hon. T. Vella 500
Superintendent of Police, T. Curmi, M.V.O. 500
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, Sir J. Carbone, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., LL.D. 1,000
Judges, Dr. Z. Roncalli; Dr. G. Pulicino; Dr. A. Micallef, Dr. A. Parnis; Dr. G. B. Mifsud each 600

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *via* Naples about 1,995; transit, 4 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, and 1,430 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the

opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1908 3,327 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 4,586,142. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. An enclosed harbour with three graving docks, capable of accommodating the largest battleships in the British Navy, has been completed. The civilian population (1901) was 20,355, and the actual strength of the troops 5,007.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation; there being no executive or legislative council.

	1905.	1907.	1908.
Revenue	£92,005	£83,804	£82,534
Expenditure	69,533	71,670	79,523
Imports from U.K.	744,995	633,744	603,888
Exports to U.K. ...	30,214	36,214	23,911

Governor and Commr.-in-Chief, General Sir Frederick W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (and table allowance £500) £4,500
Assistant Military Secretary, Major H. E. B. Leach, S. Wales Borderers... 383
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. E. de la Pasture, S. Gds.; Lt. H. Castle Smith, Suffolk Regt. each 273
Gen. Staff Officer, Maj. D. W. Churcher ... 383
A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. R. B. Williams, C.B. 456
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Lt.-Col. C. B. Little ... 383
Garrison Adj. & Qr.-Mr., Major R. P. Norman 383
Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. A. J. Nixon, R.A. 1,095
Brigade-Major R.A., Major C. R. Buckle, D.S.O. 383
Chief Engineer, Col. E. R. Kenyon, R.E. ... 600
P.M.O., Col. H. W. Murray, R.A.M.C. 600
Officer Commanding A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. G. H. Cardew, D.S.O. 600
Assist. Director of Ordnance, Lt.-Col. W. Lambert 600
Chief Paymr., Col. J. Lowry 600

Col. Sec., Sir F. Evans, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. ... £1,000
Asst. do., J. C. King 350
Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood £400 to 600
Captain of the Port, Commr. W. H. Niles, R.N.R. 500
Police Magistrate, B. H. T. Frere £500 to 600
Chief of Police, J. Bennet 300 to 400
Postmaster, C. W. Hill 400 to 500
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, W. Turner, M.D. 250
Chief Justice, Sir H. R. Phipps Schooles ... 1,000
Attorney-General, A. M. Coll, K.C. 800
Registrar, Supreme Court, E. M. Hutton, M.A. 550

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 4½ days.

Foreign Countries.

THE following articles provide, in a more or less permanent form, statistics concerning the Area, Population, Production, Finance, General Development and Commerce (stating the amount of Trade with the United Kingdom), with particulars of Government and Diplomatic and Consular Representation of the Principal Countries of the World.

Special Articles deal with *Naries*, 678-679, *Armies*, pp. 666-667, *Education*, pp. 668-670 and *Exploration*, pp. 671-675, and the Events of the year are chronicled in *Remarkable Occurrences*, pp. 440-450.

Many of the following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments. The Editor is also greatly indebted to His Majesty's representatives at Foreign Courts, to His Majesty's Consuls, and to several of the Foreign Ministers and Consuls in London. In statistics of trade the term "Domestic" Exports signifies the produce and manufactures of the country whence they come, and does not include articles re-exported after having been already received there from abroad.

POSTAGE, PARCEL and TELEGRAPH RATES will be found in the Postal Guide, pp. 363-367.

ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA.

Emperor (Negus Negusti or King of Kings),
Menelek of Shoa, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 1843,

procl. 22 March, 1889.

Heir Apparent, Prince Lidj Eyassu.

Governors.

Harrar and Dependencies, Dejazmach Balcha.

Wollo, &c., H.H. Ras Michael.

Kaffa, &c., H.H. Ras Walda Georgis.

Gore, &c., Ras Tassama Nado.

Tigré, Dejazmach Gabra Selassi, and Dejazmach
Siyoun Agami Desta.

Damot and Godjam, Ras Siyoun.

Equatorial Provinces, Fitaurari Habta Giorgis.

Bigimider, Ras Guksa.

Yefu, Ras Wolé.

Abyssinia proper consists of four provinces—Tigré, Amhara, Godjam, and Shoa. The total area of Abyssinia and its dependencies may be reckoned at 350,000 square miles, with a population of three or four millions of Abyssinians. The boundaries of the empire are defined on the W., N., and N.E., where they touch, in order, the Sudan; the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti; and the British Somaliland Protectorate. Northwards the boundary is about 15° 30' N. lat., falling just south of Kassala. By the Treaty between the U.K. and Ethiopia of 15 May, 1902, the frontier between Ethiopia and the Sudan was fixed as a line drawn from Khor Um Hagar on the river Sefti to Gallabat, thence to the Blue Nile, Baro, Pibor, and Akobo Rivers to Melile, and onwards to the intersection of the 6° N. lat. with 35° E. long. The southern frontier, bordering the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, was defined by Treaty of December 6, 1907, and the frontier bordering the Italian Colony of Benadir, by Convention of 16 May, 1908.

Abyssinia proper is volcanic and mountainous. It contains little mineral wealth, though iron and coal are not uncommon. Gold is washed in various streams, and salt, saltpetre, sulphur, copper, and silver are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, indigo, banana, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone the vine, palm, maize, wheat, barley, orange, peach, and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 9,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year,

a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, and sheep form a large portion of the wealth of the people. The wild game consists of elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, giraffe, antelope, ibex, buffalo, hyena, lynx, &c. To the north-east the people are more akin to the Caucasian and the Semitic, to the south-east more akin to the negro; on the west are the plain-dwellers who talk Amharic; on the east the mountaineers speaking Tigré, which is akin to ancient Arabic. The Abyssinians are Christian and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. There is no popular literature, and no education. The Emperor's potential army probably numbers 200,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting; industry is looked down upon; the chief exports are coffee, honey, civet, wax, gums, spices, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The currency is the Maria Theresa (Austrian) dollar, but Indian rupees also find some circulation in Harrar, and a Menelik dollar (value 2s.) is in circulation. In 1905 a charter was obtained for a State bank, which was inaugurated at the end of that year. The import duty on all goods at Dire-Dawa and Harrar is 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. The imports were valued at about £365,000 for 1908, the exports being about £375,000. A railway is being built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, of which the first stage is completed and open for goods and passenger traffic to Dire-Dawa, about 185 miles from Jibuti and 25 miles from Harrar, to which place a carriage-road has been built. The posts and telegraphs are under French management, and Abyssinia has been admitted to the Postal Union. Telegraphs and telephones have been constructed, and admission to the International Telegraph Convention has been sought. The principal towns of Abyssinia, besides Adis Ababa, are Adowa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Basso, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Jjubé, and Harrar, which is a dependency of Shoa. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Imports from U.K....	£14,056	£28,573	£11,752
Exports to U.K.	1,045	1,857	1,602

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 20,000).

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Hon. Wilfred Thesiger, D.S.O. (1909) £1,500
Consul, Lord Herbert Hervey 600
Diré d'awa—Consular Agent, John Giannato.
Harrar—Consul, J. Gerolimito, C.M.G.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *via* Harrar; letters from London are from 22 to 23 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN. (See pp. 535-6.)

ALGERIA. (See "France.")

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 6,000: it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed in turn by France and the Bishop of Urgel.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Dr. José Figueroa Alcorta, *until* Oct. 12, 1910 \$36,000
Vice-President, B. Villanueva 18,000
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Marco Avellaneda.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. V. de la Plaza.
Finance, Dr. Manuel de Iriondo.
Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. R. S. Naon.
Agriculture, Señor Pedro Ezcurra.
Public Works, Señor E. Ramos Mexia.
War, General R. M. Aguirre.
Marine, Rear-Admiral Onofre Betheder.

Minister in London, Don Florencio L. Dominguez, 2 Palace Gate, W.
1st Sec. of Legation, Vicente J. Dominguez.
and Secretary, Luis H. Dominguez.
Attaché, Carlos Dominguez.
Naval Attaché (vacant).
Consul-Gen., Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 3 Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Capt. Don Estevan de Loqui.
There are also Consulates at Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport, and Glasgow.

The River Plate was discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1535. It was temporarily occupied by a British force in 1806. In 1810 connection with Spain was severed and independence proclaimed. The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 9 territories, comprising in all 1,212,000 square miles, with a population of over 6,000,000. The constitution is modelled on that of the U.S. of America. The government has enjoyed considerable stability since 1890. The principal productions are wheat, maize, linseed, sugar, wool, cattle, sheep and horses. A census of cattle in 1908 showed cattle 29,116,000, sheep 67,211,000, horses 7,531,000, and there were also mules, goats and pigs, the total value being placed at £129,000,000. The exports of wheat, oats, and linseed in 1908 exceeded all records. The export of frozen meat to the United Kingdom is an important industry, the value being £4,000,000

in 1907 and £5,000,000 in 1908. There are seven factories in operation, of which three are English. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, manganese, and wolfram. The imports from the United Kingdom are coal, machinery, linen and woollen goods. There are about 13,000 miles of railway open, and extensive construction is in progress and projected. The railways are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £150,000,000 of British capital. The total amount of British capital invested in the country is estimated at £500,000,000. Telegraphs about 32,000 miles, mostly government lines. Immigration is encouraged and comes principally from Spain and Italy, the immigration of the British working-man not being attended with success. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahía Blanca. 1,240 British ships entered Buenos Aires during 1908, representing 58 per cent. of the total, and an increase of 600,000 tons on 1907. Education (see p. 666).

Defence.—The navy consists of five small battleships (old), seven modern cruisers, and seventeen units of torpedo craft. Strength about 5,000 men. There is a naval port at Bahía Blanca. A naval construction scheme is on hand, comprising two Dreadnoughts. Army (see 666).

The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1908.
Revenue	£22,456,000
Expenditure	22,212,000
Internal debt.....	16,839,000
External debt	62,948,000
Paper and nickel in circulation† ..	50,744,000
Total imports.....	54,594,000
Total exports.....	73,201,000
Imports from U.K.	18,674,000
Exports to U.K.	*15,000,000

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1907), 1,150,000.
British Minister, Walter Beaupré Townley £3,500
2nd Secretaries, Claud Russell; Ellice M. Hicks-Beach each £300 to 500
Translator and Archivist, C. F. A. Bristow 400
Consul, Alex. C. Ross, C.B. 1,000
Vice-Consul, Gordon O. Seers £300 to 500
" P. E. Davies.....
" C. F. A. Bristow.....
Bahía Blanca—V. Consul, C. C. Cumming
" *Pro-Consul*, Leonard Gull
Campana—Vice-Cons., T. R. Wood
Gallegos—Cons. Agent, J. Duncan
La Plata—Vice-Consul, E. T. Puleston.
Do.—Cons.-Agent, S. H. Puleston.
Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt.
Tucuman—Vice-Consul, F. E. Tirbutt....
Rosario—Consul, Hugh M. H. Mallet 600
Vice-Consul, Thos. E. Hulme
Concordia—V. Cons., Herbert Robinson
Córdoba—Vice-Consul, D. M. Munro.....
Parana—Vice-Consul, Follett Holt
" *Pro-Consul*, G. O. Batt
Santa Fé—Vice-Consul, H. G. Norman.
Villa Constitución—Vice-Cons., F. W. Darch.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 22 days.

* These figures are in reality very much larger, as almost all the exports "for orders," amounting in 1908 to 27 per cent. of the total exports, go to the United Kingdom.

† £30,344,000 fully secured by gold stored in the *Caja* and *Fondo de Conversión*.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

I.—THE JOINT MONARCHY.

Reigning Sovereign, Francis Joseph I. Emperor of Austria, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, born 18 August, 1830; succeeded (as Emperor of Austria) 2 Dec., 1848; crowned King of Hungary at Buda, June 8, 1867; married 24 April, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria (born 24 Dec., 1837, assassinated in Geneva 10 Sept., 1898), and has issue 2 daughters.

Heir Presumptive, his nephew (son of the late Archduke Charles Louis), Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este, born 18 Dec., 1863.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House, Baron Alois von Aehrenthal.

Minister of Finance, Baron Stephan Burian.

Minister of War, Feldzeugmeister Baron Franz Schönaich.

Navy (department of War Office), Commander, Admiral Count Montecuccoli.

Ambassador to Germany, L. de Szögyény-Marich; *Italy*, Count Litzow; *France*, Count Khevenhüller-Metsch; *Papal*, Count Szécsen; *Russia*, Count Leopold Berchtold; *Spain*, Count Welsersheimb; *Turkey*, Markgraf von Pallavicini; *U.S.A.*, Ladislaus Baron Hengelmüller de Hengervár.

Ambassador in London, Count Albert Mensdorff. *Pouilly-Dietrichstein*. *Embassy*, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.

Councillor and First Sec., Count Adam Tarnowski.

Councillor & Commercial Director, Theodor Ippen.

Secretary, Count Alexander Hoyos.

Secretary, Count Ivan Csekonics.

Attaché, Count E. Pejacevich.

Chancellor, Karl Pollak.

Military Attaché, Prince Frederick von und zu

Liechtenstein.

Naval Attaché, Capt. A. Accurti.

Consul-General, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.

Acting Consul-General, Conte Dandini.

Vice-Consuls, Conte Dandini, Theophil von

Jaeger.

Office of Consulate, 22 and 23 Laurence Pountney

Lane, E.C.

The largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30'–26° 20' E. long. It embraces an area of 675,887 sq. kilometers, and a population (1905) of nearly 49,425,000.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy consists of two States, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, and of the provinces Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each of the States has its own Constitution and Parliament, and for most branches of State affairs, its own Ministry and Administration, but they are closely bound together by the identity of the Ruler and by a permanent Constitutional Union, which, upon the common principle of possession and defence, was first proclaimed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, and has since been regulated by the so-called "Compromise" (Ausgleich-Kiegyezés) of 1867. According to the Constitutional Union foreign affairs and the greater part of war affairs (Army and Navy), together with the finances concerning them, are dealt with by common ministries. The control of the official actions of these ministers and the voting of the common budget is exercised by two Delegations, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herren-

haus) and of Hungary (Főrendiház), and 40 from the Lower House of Austria (Abgeordnetenhaus) and of Hungary (Képviselőház). In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each State provides separately for its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each State is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every 10 years, and the last so made, which expired in 1897, was renewed in 1907. According to this agreement Austria contributes to the common expenses with 63.6 per cent., and Hungary with 36.4 per cent. From 1897 to 1907, no new proportion having been agreed, the quota was fixed by the Emperor-King's decision.

Common expenses were estimated (for the year 1909) at £37,764,262.

Commerce is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Russia, France, and Switzerland, and through the ports of Trieste and Fiume, also direct with the transmarine world, including England. In 1907, 40,666 kilometres of railway were open for traffic, in addition to 2,787 kilometres for industrial purposes, and 1,023 kilometres in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In connection with the Ausgleich-Kiegyezés the two States also entered into a commercial and customs union in 1867, by which the two States form one commercial and customs territory, and possess the same system of coinage, weights and measures, and a joint bank of issue. In the same way as the quota agreement, this union is renewable every ten years, and failing a renewal each State provides separately for these matters. The Union was so renewed in 1877, 1887 and 1907. In 1897, no agreement having been attained, the Union was provisionally maintained.

The principal articles exported from Austria-Hungary in 1906, 1907 and 1908 were:—

	1906.	1907.	1908.*
Cereals, &c. ...	£5,017,292	£6,551,629	£5,556,110
Eggs	4,639,458	5,134,809	4,840,784
Skinore	2,333,417	2,110,153	2,716,784
Sugar	8,223,875	8,277,926	9,427,379
Raw Material	36,091,708	37,220,735	36,737,024
Foodstuffs	24,377,000	24,537,554	26,032,799
Manufactures	44,430,333	46,854,590	42,885,526
Semi-manufactures ...	15,849,292	18,311,579	17,251,808
Total exports, A. & H.	£104,248,915	£105,517,744	
Total imports, A. & H.	102,386,904	96,874,379	
From U.K.	9,938,705	—	
To U.K.	9,260,271	—	

[In calculating the above amounts the *krone* or *korona* is reckoned at the rate of 24 to the £.]

Defence (for Army, see p. 666).—The navy consists of 189 vessels, including 12 battle-ships, 11 cruisers, 13 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 81 torpedo boats, with 10 vessels on the Danube. Pola is the naval arsenal.

Bosnia and Herzegovina.—These provinces are situated between 42° 40' to 46° 15' N. lat. and 33° 22' to 38° 45' E. long, and contain a total area of 51,028 sq. kilometres, and a population of 1,828,379 (1908). The seat of administration is Sarajevo. The local Revenue (1903: £1,921,825) suffices for the cost of administration (£1,893,721), but not for the maintenance of the army of occupation. CAPITAL, Sarajevo (Bosna-Seral). Population (1895), 38,083.

* Provisional accounts for the year 1908.

<i>British Ambassador, His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir Fairfax Leighton Cartwright, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.</i>		£8,000
<i>Embassy, Metternichgasse, Vienna.</i>		
<i>Councillor of Embassy, Hon. Theo. Russell, C.V.O.</i>	850	
<i>Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. S. E. W. Eardley-Russell, M.V.O.</i>	500	
<i>Naval Attaché, Capt. A. H. Williamson, R.N. and Secretary, A. Akers-Douglas</i>	£300 to 500	
<i>3rd Secretary, C. M. Palairé</i>	250	
<i>Attaché, J. H. S. Birch</i>		
<i>Hon. Attachés, Geo. J. Wood; J. F. Lambton</i>		
<i>Chaplain, Rev. William H. Hechler</i>	300	
<i>Consul-General, P. von Schoeller, C.M.G.</i>		
<i>Consul, Owen S. Phillpotts</i>		
<i>Innsbruck—Vice-Cons.</i>		
<i>Lemberg—Vice-Cons., Prof. R. Zaloziecki</i>		
<i>Prague—Consul, Capt. A. W. Forbes</i>		
<i>Vice-Cons., Fred. G. de St. Quentin</i>		
<i>Sarajevo (Bosna-Serai)—Cons., F. G. Freeman</i>		600
<i>Trieste—Consul, John Bowring Spence</i>		800
<i>Vice-Cons., N. Salvari</i>		
<i>Gravosa Ragusa—Vice-Consul, N. Lucas</i>		
<i>Shadwell</i>		£300 to 500
<i>Lissa—Cons. Agent, Serafino Topich</i>		

II.—AUSTRIA.

President of the Council, Dr. Rich. Freiherr von Bienensth.
Justice, Dr. R. v. Hochenburger.
Finance, Dr. Leon R. v. Biliński.
Interior, Freiherr von Härdtl.
Agriculture, Dr. Albin bräf.
Commerce, Dr. Richard Weiskirchner.
Public Worship & Instruction, Graf Stürgkh.
Railways, Dr. August Ritt.
Works,
Defence, Feldmarschalleutnant Friedrich von Georgi.
Without Portfolio, Dr. R. von Duleba; Dr. Zúček; Herr Schreiner.

Austria contains an area of 300,008 sq. kilometres, and a population of 27,995,896 (1907). The Central Government of the Empire is conducted by the Reichsrath, consisting of an Upper (Herrenhaus) and Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus). There are 17 provinces, viz.:—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria or Steiermark, Carinthia or Kärnten, Carniola or Krain, Coast Districts (Istria, Görz and Gradisca, Trieste), Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukovina and Dalmatia, each possessing a separate Diet (Landtage) and also sending representatives to the Reichsrath. Of the inhabitants, there were in 1900, 9,171,614 Germans, 5,955,397 Bohemians and Moravians, 4,252,483 Poles, 3,381,570 Ruthenians, and 1,192,780 Slovenes. In addition to Vienna there are six cities with over 100,000 inhabitants and seven in addition with over 50,000. There are 23,797,000 Roman, Greek and Armenian Catholics, 607,000 Orthodox Greek, 494,062 Protestants and 1,225,000 Jews in the country.

The principal industry is agriculture, in which 13,700,000 were employed in 1900; trade and manufactures accounting for about 9,600,000, while mining occupied 538,819. The chief products are grain, cereals, wine (4,250,342 hectolitres in 1907), and minerals (coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver, quicksilver and copper); the manufactures being woollens, cottons and glass.

Education (see p. 668).

	1908.	1909.
Estimated revenue	£89,479,212	£100,193,645
Estimated expenditure	89,474,674	100,273,106

<i>Special Debt:</i>		1907.	1908.
Consolidated	£188,516,019	£194,728,761	
Floating	2,520,035	2,520,368	
Total	191,036,054	197,249,129	

CAPITAL, Vienna. Population (1908), 2,021,000. Vienna is 955 miles from London; transit, 30 hrs.

III.—HUNGARY.

President of the Ministry and Finance, Dr. Alexander Wekerle.
Minister a latere, Count Aladár Zichy.
Interior, Count Julius Andrássy.
Instruction and Religion, Count Ethelbert Apponyi.
Commerce, Francis de Kossuth.
Agriculture, Dr. Ignaz de Darányi.
Justice, Dr. Anthony Guenther.
National Defence, Lewis de Jekelfalussy.
Minister for Croatia, Géza de Josipovich.

Hungary, with its dependent states, has an area of 324,851 sq. kilometres, about 125,430 sq. miles, and is rather larger than the United Kingdom, with a population of 19,254,552 at the census of 1900: to this Croatia and Slavonia contribute 2,416,304. The country is divided into 71 counties with 474 districts for those of Hungary. Hungarian is the official language, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. Croatia and Slavonia form an annexe of the Crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice and public instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the *Banus* (Lord-Lieutenant), Baron Paul Rauch, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. The Croatian Diet sends 43 members to the Hungarian Parliament, and the Hungarian Ministry contains a Croatian member. Parliament consists of a Lower House of 453 members, elected for five years; of these Croatia sends 40, but they have no vote on matters connected with justice, education, and home affairs. There is also an Upper House, consisting of the male members of the dynasty, the *Barones regni*, prelates, such members of the magnate families who contribute more than 6,000 crowns to the land-tax, the *Banús*, with three members of Croatia sent by the Diet, and fifty members nominated by the Crown.

Of the inhabitants in 1900, 8,742,000 were Hungarians, 2,799,000 Roumanians, 2,135,000 Germans, 2,020,000 Slovaks, 1,682,000 Croats and 1,049,000 Servians, the Hungarian-speaking population numbering 10,176,000. By religions (1900) there were 9,920,000 Roman Catholics, 1,854,000 Greek Catholics, 2,816,000 Orthodox Greeks, 1,289,000 Lutherans, 2,441,000 Calvinists, and 851,000 Jews. In addition to Budapest, which had, in 1900, 732,322 inhabitants, there are ten cities with over 50,000 inhabitants.

All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality. The returns for 1908 (including Croatia and Slavonia) give 57,537,142 hectolitres of wheat, 16,751,471 of rye, 19,608,660 of barley, 24,304,025 of oats, and 57,402,249 of Indian corn in 1907. The cattle number 6,738,000, sheep 8,123,000, horses 2,308,000, and swine 7,330,000. The total exports in 1908 were valued at £66,157,416, of which sum £34,699,000 was the value of raw materials, £7,448,000 of semi-manufactures, and £23,897,916 of manufactures. The imports in 1908 were valued at £64,984,458 (raw materials £12,733,375, semi-manufactures £9,183,058, manufactures £43,068,041). The chief mineral

products are gold, silver, copper, lead, quick-silver, antimony, iron, coal, and sulphur. The mines, however, are not well worked, and might be made a much greater source of income. Salt, which is a Government monopoly, was produced to the value of £1,282,176 in 1908.

Defence (for Army, see p. 666).

Education (see p. 668).

	1906.	1907.
Revenue (ordinary).....	£55,618,000	£58,156,000
Expenditure (do.).....	46,341,000	50,405,000

**Special Debt:—*

Consolidated	£145,241,000	£145,241,000
Annuities	44,963,000	44,496,000
Treasury Bonds	6,842,000	1,083,000
Miscellaneous	7,854,000	8,291,000
Arrears	26,548,000	30,063,000

Total £231,448,000 £229,174,000

CAPITAL, Budapest. Population, 1900, 732,322.

Cons.-Gen., Esmé W. Howard, C.V.O. £1,000.

Consul, Ignatz Brüll, C.M.G. *unp.*

Pro-Consul, Dr. Alexander Kaufmann

Fiume-Consul, George Louis Faber 300

„ *Vice-Consul*, Arthur Steinacker *unp.*

„ *Pro-Consul*, John Gellertch.....

Budapest is distant 1,226 miles from London; transit, 2 days.

BELGIUM.

King, Leopold II., born 9 April, 1835; *suc.* 10 Dec., 1865; *mar.* 22 August, 1853, Marie Henriette, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, b. 23 Aug., 1836, d. 19 Sept., 1902; issue three daughters.

Heir Presumptive, his nephew, Albert, Prince of Belgium, born April 8, 1875 (*mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria, who has issue two sons, Leopold, b. 3 Nov., 1901, Charles Theodore, b. 10 Oct., 1903, and a daughter, Marie-José, b. 4 Aug., 1906).

Premier and Minister of the Interior & Agriculture, M. Schollaert.

Foreign Affairs, M. Davignon.

Railways, M. Helleputte.

Industry & Labour, M. Amand Hubert.

Justice, M. De Lantsheere.

War, General Hellebaut.

Finance, M. Julien Liebaert.

Public Works, M. Auguste Delbeke.

Science and Arts, Baron Edouard Descamps-David.

Colonies, M. Renkin.

Minister in London, Comte de Lalaing, 15 West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Councillor, M. J. Mélot.

1st Secretary, M. G. de Ramaix.

2nd Sec., Count Charles de Liedekerke.

Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, anciently inhabited by the Belge (a Celtic-speaking German tribe), and part of the *Gallia Belgica* of the Romans. In 1815 the country was joined to the

Kingdom of the Netherlands, an arrangement which was upset by the Revolution of 1830. On Oct. 4, 1830, a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen hereditary King. In Sept., 1908, the Congo Free State was annexed by Belgium.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and is bounded on the north and east by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south and west by France (381 miles), on the east by Germany (60 miles), and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (80 miles), with a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The total area is 11,373 square miles, about equal to the four counties of Hertford, Lancashire, York, and Lincoln; its great harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Schelde. The other harbours are Ostend, Nieuport, Blankenberg, and Zeebrugge.

The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

The population was 7,317,561 on Dec. 31, 1907, or 625 to the square mile; it is consequently one of the most densely peopled countries of the world. The decennial increase is about 10 per cent., and since 1867 there has been an annual excess of immigrants over emigrants. There were (1904) 3,560,419 females to 3,514,491 males; and annually 27 births and 17 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants. There are nine provinces: Antwerp, Brabant, Flanders (E. and W.), Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxembourg, and Namur. BRUSSELS (with suburbs, 730,000 inhabitants) is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (327,107 exclusive of suburbs), Ghent (173,036), and Liège (173,939).

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. In 1900, 42 per cent. spoke Flemish, 38 per cent. French, and 12 per cent. both tongues, the latter being a rapidly increasing class (423,752 in 1880 and 801,587 in 1900). Nearly all the inhabitants are at least nominally Roman Catholics, and in 1900 there existed 2,500 convents, inhabited by 6,237 monks and 31,668 nuns, this number being now increased owing to influx of monks and nuns from France.

Education (see p. 668).

Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The soil was divided (1865) among 829,625 proprietors. The mineral kingdom yields coal (1907, 23,705,190 tons), iron (1907, 376,250 tons), zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brabant), glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c. The follow-

* Austria and Hungary have no common debt, but in the expenditure of the Kingdom of Hungary the sum of £2,555,000 is set aside annually as a contribution to the service of the General Debt of Austria contracted before 1867.

ing table shows the distribution of Belgian commerce in millions of francs, 1907 and 1908:—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Germany	460	449	701	680
France	652	516	530	464
Netherlands	299	289	303	281
U.K.	487	376	410	334
Russia	210	202	38	38
Italy	46	44	99	60
U.S.A.	318	341	80	72
India	175	96	28	28

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1908 were (*Board of Trade*):—

Apparel	£310,421	Iron Nails, &c.	£201,991
Brooms & Brushes	146,806	" Ships' Plates	150,121
Butter	150,186	" Other Manfs.	717,597
Caoutchouc	144,369	Leather	283,418
Cement	193,717	"	494,356
Cheese	215,219	Food Manufactures	338,384
Chemicals	224,743	Machinery	421,945
Clocks	248,911	Meat, &c.	650,626
Cordage	91,641	Motor Cars, &c.	846,063
Cotton Manufacts.	1,853,978	Oil Seed,	124,103
Dyes	156,095	Painters' Colours	351,198
Eggs	884,686	Paper	374,963
Electrical Goods.	242,080	Silk Manufactures	1,530,625
Embroidery	907,586	Skins and Furs	323,758
Flax	1,148,210	Straw Platts	217,453
Fruit	296,285	"	114,448
Glass	1,155,143	Sugar, Refined	237,411
Gloves	392,958	" Unrefined	372,245
Gold Leaf	110,600	Watches	178,910
Hats and Bonnets	97,948	Wheatmeal	57,641
Hides	126,218	Wood Manufacts.	83,859
Hops	153,008	Wool	216,227
Iron, Bar	277,335	Woolen Manufs.	973,458
" (Steel)	1,420,337	" Yarn	1,170,045
" Girders	276,313	Zinc	589,212

The imports of British produce and manufacture include (1908) (*Board of Trade*):

Animals (horses)	£503,122	Leather	£228,432
Beer and Ale	174,097	Linen Yarn	136,783
Caoutchouc Manfs.	156,095	Machinery	1,068,984
Chemicals	138,796	Metals	940,658
Coals, &c.	877,255	Oil Cloth	141,238
Products	219,858	Skins and Furs	297,433
Cotton Yarn	384,963	Wool	242,802
Manufacts	1,369,954	" &c., Yarn	149,720
Fish	256,313	" Manufacts.	602,977

Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1909) of 88 vessels (152,325 tons), in addition to which there were about 450 fishing boats. In 1905 a new port was inaugurated at Zeebrugge with a sea lock and inside dry dock. In 1907, 10,306 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 13,456,447). In 1908 there were 4,604 kilometres (= 2,878 miles) of railway, (including branch lines and private lines rented by the State); the telegraphs had a length of 4,369 miles (1908), and the post-office carried 213,504,229 letters, 103,872,099 post-cards, while 7,700,000 telegrams were sent in 1908. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,357 miles (1907), and there are 5,994 miles of roads.

The Belgian constitution of 1831 jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 110 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 166 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. And the united constituencies numbered 1,625,876 voters, with 2,564,717 votes, in 1907-8.

There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

Defence (for Army, see p. 667).

Antwerp is the principal fortress, and Liège and Namur are also fortified, forming "Têtes-de-pont" on the line of the Meuse against a violation of neutrality by either France or Germany. Belgium has no navy. (See above.)

Estimated revenue ...	£24,610,096	1908.	£24,610,096	1909.
Estimated expenditure	24,594,050		24,594,050	
Public debt (31 Dec.) ...	142,828,826			

Imports (excl. Transit)	£150,920,000	1907.	£133,100,000	1908.
Exports	113,920,000		100,256,000	
Imports from U.K.	19,287,000		15,034,000	
Exports to U.K.	16,238,000		23,371,000	

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop., with suburbs, 730,000.

British Minister, Sir Arthur Hardinge,

K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £3,230

1st Secretary, Earl Granville, M.V.O. 500

Minister Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Yarde-

Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O. 800

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. Heaton-ellis,

M.V.O., R.N.

2nd Secretary, H. G. Chilton £300 to 500

Hon. Attaché, Charles K. Webber

Vice-Consul, Thomas E. Jeffes

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Sir Cecil Hertslet

Vice-Consul, W. Lydette

" Robert H. Cox

" M. Neville Kearney

Bruges—V.-Cons., Lt.-Col. H. E. Boileau

Charleroi—Vice-Consul, Henry Le Fanu

Ghent—Vice-Consul, Frank Lethbridge

Liège—Vice-Consul, John B. Dolphin

Ostend—Vice-Consul, W. G. E. Hervey

Spa—Vice-Consul, H. Haymal

**The Congo*.—The territory of the Congo includes the right bank of the Congo river from Manyanga to the sea, and 16 miles of sea-coast north of the estuary; the left bank from Nok (80 miles from the sea); and thenceforth both banks. The total area amounts to 802,000 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at 12,000,000 to 15,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1903) was 2,365, of whom 221 were British, 41 Americans, 149 Italians, 108 Portuguese, 136 Swedes, 67 Germans, and 1,417 Belgians (mostly Government officials). The river is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. There is also a second line, 60-centimetre gauge, from Boma to the Mayumbe country. The Great Lakes Railway is completed as far as Ponthier-ville, about 751 miles (1906). A line of telegraph is open to Koulikouville. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. A terrible disease, called "Sleeping Sickness," for which no remedy has yet been discovered, has of late years made increasing ravages upon the native population, and threatens to depopulate large districts (especially in the Lower Congo) of a country in other respects capable of supporting with ease a large population. There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but barren mountain-land shuts out the coast

* See also pp. 702-703.

from the more productive interior. The exports consist mainly of rubber (three-fifths of whole), palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant and cotton grow wild, and coffee, cocoa, and tobacco have been planted with success. Iron, copper, and other minerals have been found. Revenue (1906), £1,178,200; expenditure, £1,371,050; imports (1908), £1,290,833; exports (1908), £2,274,692. Capital, Boma (pop. 3,300); Matadi has about 4,000 inhabitants. Governor-General, Baron Wahis; Vice-Governor-General, M. Wangermée; M. Fuchs; M. Lantonnais; Secretary of State, Baron van Eetvelde.

Boma (Congo)—Consul (vacant) £700
Kasai District—Vice-Consul, E. W. Paget Thurstan £300 to 500
Katanga—Vice-Consul, G. B. Beak £300 to 500
Leopoldville—Vice-Consul, J. P. Armstrong £300 to 500
Stanleyville—V. Con., G. Campbell 300 to 500
 Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

BHUTAN. (See p. 535-)

BOKHARA. (See p. 537-)

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Eliodoro Villazon, 6 Aug., 1909.
Foreign Affairs, D. S. Bustamante.
War, A. S. Muñoz.
Justice, Bautista Saavedra.
Interior, A. Díez de Medina.
Finance, A. Soruce.
Agriculture & Colonies, German Zagarra.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. (vacant).
Offices of Legation, 74 Compayne Gardens, N.W.
Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, Col. Don Pedro Suarez, 12 Finchurch Street, E.C.

This and Paraguay are the only States of South America without a seaboard. Antofagasta, its former port, having been ceded to Chile. It was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Colombia under the name of "Alto Peru," and derives its present name from its great liberator, Simon Bolivar. It extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 73° W., and its area is said to be 570,000 square miles. The estimated population in 1907 was 2,180,710. The peace army amounts to about 3,000 men, the war effective being about 90,000. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible; while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes: tin, copper, lead, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which with tin, gold, silver and copper are its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, cotton and woollen goods, hardware, and silks. There are about 400 miles of trunk lines of railway and 2,866 miles of telegraph wire. There is direct railway communication with La Paz from Antofagasta (Chile), and branch lines are under construction from Oruro to Cochabamba and from Rio Mulato (near Uyuni) to Potosi. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaquí and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railway at Puno. A line is under construction from San Antonio (Brazil) to Villa Bella in Bolivia; 65

miles are in operation and 150 left to complete, when it will connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Buenos Aires to Bolivia is complete to La Quiaca.

	1908.	1909.
Estimated revenue	£1,282,030	£1,064,000
Estimated expenditure	1,486,481	1,396,371
Exports (1907 & 1908)	4,026,521	3,770,625
Imports (1907 & 1908) ...	3,031,809	3,253,604
Interior debt	*	
Exterior debt	500,000	500,000

Exchange 12'50 boliviano = £1.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Population, 78,856.

British Minister, Charles Louis des Graz (see Lima, Peru).

La Paz—Consul, Cecil W. G. Gosling £600
Vice-Cons., John O. Watson.

Oruro—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. R. Smith.
Sucre—Vice-Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London.

BRAZIL, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Dr. Nilo Peçanha (elected as Vice-President).

Foreign Affairs, Baron do Rio-Branco.

Marine, Rear-Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar.

War, General J. A. Booman.

Finance, Dr. Leopold de Bulhões.

Communications and Public Works, Dr. Francisco Sá.

Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture, Dr. A. Candido Rodrigues.

Interior, Dr. Esmeraldino Olympio de Torres Bandeira.

Minister in London, Senhor Regis de Oliveira, 44 Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Councillor and 1st Secretary, Sylvino Gurgel do Amaral.

2nd Secretaries, José de Paula Rodrigues Alves; Abelardo Roca.

Attaché, Castello Branco Clark.

Military Attaché, Col. Gabriel de Souza Pereira Botafogo.

Naval Attaché, Captain A. C. Jones-Pereira.

Consul in London, F. Alves Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.

Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Capt. J. C. da F. Pereira Pinto.

The Republic of the United States of Brazil was founded on the 15th of November, 1889, by a bloodless revolution which drove Dom Pedro from the throne. On February 24, 1891, a new Constitution was voted by the Constituent Assembly by which the President's term of office was fixed at four years; Church and State were separated, civil marriages only made valid, and education secularised.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. This immense country extends between lat. 4°

* Bonds to value of £104,000 in circulation, for the redemption of which the Government have the necessary funds in the Treasury.

22° N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 40' and 73° 15' W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. It comprises an area of 3,218,166 square miles, and contains a population estimated at 20,000,000. There are said to be about 1,000,000 "wild" Indians; 94,695 immigrants arrived in 1908, an increase of 27,000 over the previous year. For *Army* see p. 667; for the *Navy* (1909) consisted of 3 Dreadnoughts, 3 old battle-ships, 3 protected cruisers and other smaller craft, including 11 torpedo boat destroyers, and 3 submarines. 3 first-class battle-ships and 4 cruisers are under construction. There are 42 ports along the coast, of which the principal is Rio, with a shore line of 123 miles. Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers: the Amazon, the largest, though not the longest, in the world, with its immediate tributaries, and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others. The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods adapted for dyeing, cabinet work, or ship-building; among these are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, &c. In the extreme south towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in those regions European fruits and grain are reared, while other parts are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, India-rubber, tobacco, and tropical products, many of which are indigenous. Its agricultural produce is abundant; maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated; also, in some parts, wheat and other European cereals. Cattle raising is an important industry, the number being officially computed at 18,000,000. Cotton is being largely cultivated for export, and is being used in growing quantities for home manufactures. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manaus; and coffee, though also grown in the north, comes chiefly from Rio de Janeiro, Minas, São Paulo, and Espírito Santo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil, and owing to the vast extent of the country, and the consequent very different peculiarities of the soil and climate, their nature varies considerably. The imports consist of every description of manufactured articles, but there were in 1908 no fewer than 1,541 industrial establishments including 161 cotton-mills, giving employment to 45,442 hands, and representing an invested capital of 234,422 of contos of reis. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896 and 1906. In 1907 there were 11,000 miles of railway open. Length of telegraph wires in 1907 42,210 miles.

For *Education*, see p. 668.

Estimated Revenue:—

	1908.	1909.
Gold	\$91,493,714	\$97,909,635 = £11,014,833
Paper	271,217,400	286,520,500 = £17,907,531

Estimated Expenditure:—

	1908.	1909.
Gold	\$65,625,605	\$75,390,271 = £8,481,405
Paper	329,470,857	330,352,780 = £20,647,048

	1907.	1908.
Total imports.....	£40,557,503	£35,491,410
Total exports.....	54,176,898	44,155,279
Coffee exported.....	28,559,062	23,039,230
Rubber exported....	13,594,018	11,777,373
Imports from U.K....	12,155,110	10,224,595
Exports to U.K.....	8,657,955	6,521,890
External debt (31 March, 1908)		69,821,027
Internal debt		\$533,347,266

Number of British vessels entered at Brazilian ports in 1908, 2,199 (6,124,347 tons); all nations, 4,918 (11,888,928 tons).

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population, 811,443.

British Minister, Sir W. Haggard, K.C.M.G.,

C.B.	£3,500
1st Sec., Milne Cheetham	500
2nd Sec., H. A. Grant Watson	250
Naval Attaché, Capt. C.F. Sowerby, R.N.	
Translator, Reginald P. Ray	300
Consul-General, Roger Casement, C.M.G.	1,100
Vice-Consul,	£300 to 500

Cuyabá—Vice-Cons., J. L. H. Atkinson.

Morro Velho—V.-Cons., D. John Spear.

São João del Rey—V.-Cons., C. Casner.

Bahia—Consul, W. H. M. Sinclair

Vice-Cons., Frank Stevenson

Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz.

Pará—Consul, George A. Poyson

Manaus—V.-Cons., Wyndham Robilliard.

Maranhão—V.-Cons., Ernest Clissold.

Pernambuco—Consul, C. L. M. Pearson.

Vice-Consul, Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A. ...

Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A.

Ceará—Vice-Consul, William Studart.

Matão—Vice-Consul, George Simpson.

Paraná—V.-Cons., Kenneth C. Macray.

Porto Alegre—Consul, Ambrose Archer

Rio Grande do Sul—V.-Cons. E. J. Wigg

Uruguayana—Vice-Cons., F. Ambler.*

São Paulo—Consul, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare.

Curitiba—Vice-Cons., H. H. Gomm ...

Santa Catharina—V.-Cons., W. B. Chaplin.

Santos—Vice-Consul, R. A. Sandall.....

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit,

27 days.

BULGARIA.

Tsar, Ferdinand, born 26 Feb., 1861; elected

7 July, 1887; proclaimed Tsar 5 October, 1908;

m. (1) 20 April, 1863, Princess Marie Louise of

Bourbon, d. of Robert, Duke of Parma (born

17 Jan., 1870, died 31 Jan., 1899); (2) 28 Feb.,

1908, Princess Eleonore of Reuss-Köstritz (b.

22 Aug., 1860), and has issue—Prince Boris

(see below); Prince Cyril, b. 17 Nov., 1895;

Princess Eudoxie, b. 17 Jan., 1898; Princess

Nadejda, b. 30 Jan., 1899.

Heir Apparent, Boris, Prince of Tirnovo, b.

30 Jan., 1894.

President of the Council & Minister of Com-

munications, Malinoff.

Foreign Affairs, General Paprikoff.

War, General Nicolaieff.

Interior, Takeff.

Commerce & Agriculture, Liaphtcheff.

Justice, Kreteff.

Finance, Salabassheff.

Public Instruction, Mushanoff.

Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin,

13th of July, 1878, and is governed by a Prince

elected by the National Assembly or Sobranje,

with a popular legislature and constitutional

government; in 1908 the country threw off its allegiance to Turkey, and is now independent.

Eastern Roumelia, likewise a creation of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, has an area of 13,862 square miles, and 993,431 inhabitants; it was intended to form an autonomous province, but since the successful revolution at Philippopolis of September 18th, 1885, it has been incorporated with Bulgaria, under the name of Southern Bulgaria, and the accomplished fact was recognised by the arrangement of April 5, 1886; it now forms an integral portion of Bulgaria, with the same ruler, laws, and mode of administration.

By modification of the Constitution, 1893, there is now one deputy to each 20,000 inhabitants, 115 for the northern, and 51 for the southern province.

Defence (for Army, see p. 666).—The navy consists of a torpedo gunboat and a few small steamers.

Education (see p. 668).

United Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, from which it is separated by the Danube; on the west by Serbia and Macedonia; on the east by the Black Sea; and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal. The principal towns, with their populations in 1905, are Sofia (82,621), Philippopolis (45,707), Varna (37,417), Rustchuk (33,632), Silven (25,027), and Shumla (22,275). The principal ports are Varna and Bourgas. In 1908, 5,915 vessels (1,654,995 tons) entered and cleared at ports on the Black Sea. There are (1908) 605 miles of railway open; 3,688 miles of telegraph and 1,170 miles of telephone wires. North Bulgaria has an area of 24,237 square miles, and South Bulgaria an area of 12,706 square miles. Population according to language or nationality and religion (census of 1 January, 1905):—

NATIONALITIES.	RELIGIONS.
Bulgarians	3,205,005
Turks	497,818
Rumanians	33,912
Greeks	69,787
Gipsies	94,549
Jews	36,455
German & Austrians	5,221
Russians	3,270
Various	39,708

	4,035,623	4,035,623
	1908.	1909.
Revenue (estimated)	£5,086,000	£6,126,778
Expenditure „	10,468,402	6,125,684
Public debt (January 1)	10,468,000	19,640,000

	1906.	1908.
Imports	£4,338,975	£5,206,026
Do. from U.K.	784,021	928,093
Exports	4,482,934	4,494,270
Do. to U.K.	599,403	387,210

CAPITAL, Sofia, pop. (1905) 82,621; Philippopolis (capital of E. Roumelia), 45,707.

Envoy Extr., Min. Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G. £1,600

1st Secretary, Hon. F. O. Lindley ... £300 to £500

Military Attaché—Lt. Col. Hon. H. D.

Napier, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul—W. B. Heard £350 to £450

Philippopolis—*Vice-Cons.*, Avalon

Shipley £350 to 450

Rustchuk—*Consular Agent*, S. Mayer

Varna—*V. Cons.*, Henry C. Venables £350 to 450

Bourgas—*Consular Agent*, A. Tacchella

Sofia is 1,416 miles from London; Philippopolis, 1,505; transit, 3 days.

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Pedro Montt; installed 18 Sept., 1906 (for five years).

Premier and Interior (1906), Ismael Tocornal.

Foreign Affairs, Agustín Edwards.

Justice & Public Instruction, Emiliano Figueroa.

Finance, Manuel Salinas.

War and Marine, Aníbal Rodríguez.

Industry & Public Works, Eduardo Delano.

Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen., Domingo Gana, 29 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.

1st Secretary, Enrique Cuevos, 14 St. George's Court, Gloucester Road, S.W.

2nd Secretary, Felipe Aninat.

Consul, Vicente Echeverría Larrain, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 18° 28' and 56° 35' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 40' W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest, Aconcagua, an extinct volcano, being 22,422 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 21 provinces and 3 territories, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 290,741 square miles, with a population (1900) of about 3,110,000, exclusive of Araucanians, Bolivian and American Indians, numbering about 50,000. The principal towns, with their estimated populations (1908), are:—Santiago (380,000), Valparaiso (190,000), Concepcion (62,000), Talca (45,000), Iquique (45,000), Chillan (34,000), and Antofagasta (26,500). The natural increase in the population is slow, but immigration is slowly redressing the balance, the majority of incomers hailing from Spain. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The live stock includes about 1,000,000 cattle, 1,500,000 sheep, 200,000 horses, 170,000 goats and 150,000 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, and some rich gold mines have been discovered. The richest north yields more especially nitrate of soda. I mine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets,

and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and six lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 40 days. There are (1908) about 3,300 miles of railway open, nearly 15,000 miles of telegraph, over 850 post-offices, and 8,000 miles of telephone, the last worked by an English company. In 1904 a contract was signed for the completion of the Chilian section of the trans-Andean line, which it is hoped to complete in 1910. The commercial marine numbers 153 vessels (94 steamers), of 157,997 tons. In 1907, 2,900 foreign vessels of a total tonnage of 6,500,000 entered at Chilian ports. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, and guano. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery. About 40 per cent. of the foreign trade is carried on with England. The paper currency was worth about 10d. in 1909; conversion to 18d. is stipulated by law to take place on Jan. 1, 1915.

Defence (for Army, see p. 665).—The navy consists of 1 battleship, 2 armoured cruisers, and 4 protected cruisers; two Dreadnoughts are projected.

<i>Education</i> (see p. 668).	1907.	1908.
Revenue (Estimate)	\$190,583,790	\$237,856,712.35
Expenditure	\$184,237,798	\$197,719,009.78
External Debt		£20,392,900.00
Internal Debt	\$148,000,000	\$179,985,149.58
Imports	263,681,855	109,900,356.00
Do. from U.K.	£7,795,794	£4,183,152
Exports	\$280,080,730	\$39,653,723.00
Do. to U.K.	£6,037,215	£7,381,156

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1908), 350,000.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, H. C. Lowthorpe £2,000
Secretary to H.M.'s Minister, Allen C. Kerr.
Antofagasta—Consul, G. Hewett £600

Vice-Consul, H. W. W. Bird.
Caldera—Vice-Consul, H. B. Beazley.
Caleta Caloso—Vice-Consul, A. Reid.
Carrazal Bajo—Vice-Consul, John King.
Chañaral—Cons. Agt., William Sheriff.
Concepcion—Cons. Agent, George Fergie.
Mejillones—Vice-Consul, G. M. Clarke.
Taital—Vice-Consul, H. T. S. Pearce.
Tocopilla—Cons. Agent, C. Nicholls.
Iquique—Consul, E. F. Hudson £600
Vice-Consul, Herbert R. Lowe.
Arica—Vice-Consul, W. Johnston.
Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, C. C. Aitken.
Junin—Vice-Consul, L. J. Garratt.
Pisagua—Vice-Consul, T. G. Patrickson.
Valparaiso—Cons. Gen., Alexander Finn £1,000
"—Vice-Consul, G. F. Atlee £300 to 500
Ancud—Vice-Consul, Wm. H. Turner.
Concepcion—Cons. Agent, Wm. Borrowman.
Cogitumbo—Consul, G. L. Ansted.
Coronel—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
Corral—Vice-Consul, Josiah Rogers.
Los Andes, Cons. Agent, T. S. Tuffield.
Lota—Vice-Consul, H. H. Maguire.
Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, Capt. C. A. Milward.
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, Alfred Steel.
Temuco, Cons. Agent, John Patillo.
Tomé—Vice-Consul, M. S. Pasmore.
Traiguén—Vice-Consul, F. Anderton.

Santiago, distant 9,000 miles *via* Panama, and 11,000 *via* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Via* Buenos Aires and Andes during summer months (Nov. to May), transit 22 to 28 days.

CHINA.

Emperor, Pu-yi, born 11 Feb., 1906; *suc.* 14 Nov., 1908.
Regent, Prince Chun, father of the Emperor
President of the Foreign Office, Prince Ching.
Adviser to the Government, Sir W. C. Hillier,
 K.C.M.G.

Envoy Extr. & Min. Plen. in London, Li Ching Fong, K.C.V.O., 49 Portland Place, W.
Secretaries, Ivan Chen; Wang Keh Tsuen.
Attachés, Whung Yung Liang; Liu Ti Tao; Tung Cheng Ling.
Commercial Attaché, Cheo Fong Kong.

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000. On the north of the 18 provinces lie the vast regions of Mongolia and Manchuria, and on the west are Tibet and Turkestan, all of which are integral parts of the Chinese Empire; the area of these dependencies is over 2,500,000 square miles, with a scattered population of 19,000,000. The civil government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to viceroys and governors, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by tao-tais or intendants, and again into prefectures and districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the Imperial Government, and the provincial viceroys and governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The administration of Mongolia and Turkestan is entrusted to Military Lieutenant Governors, who, with the Chinese officials in Tibet, are under the direction of the *Mongolian Superintendent*, or Colonial Office, in Peking.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important, and for many years Great Britain's share of it was greatly predominant. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the

establishment of Corea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of £65,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties:—(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1902); (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tacungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

Initiatory measures have been taken by China, under the first of these Treaties, to introduce two important reforms—namely, the protection of trade-marks and the establishment of a uniform national coinage. As regards the former, provisional regulations have already been framed, and the latter was the subject of investigation by a joint American and Mexican Commission, which submitted a scheme to the Chinese Government for the adoption of a gold standard.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and the latter provides, *inter alia*, for the speedy opening by China of the following cities and towns in Manchuria as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsiamintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-kumen in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Nimguta, Hanch'un, and Sausing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun, and Manchuli in the Heilongjiang Province.

Latest estimates of the foreign residents at the open ports of China are as follows:—British, 9,043; Japanese, 44,143; Americans, 3,545; Russians, 9,520; Germans, 3,637; French, 2,029; Portuguese, 3,353; Italian, 554; the total being 77,660. Out of a total of 2,409 foreign firms in China, 487 are British, 1,149 Japanese, 274 German, 109 American, 88 French, 54 Portuguese, and 83 Spanish.

Defence (for Army, see p. 667).—The navy has not recovered from the effects of the Sino-Japanese war, when more than ten important war vessels were sunk or captured. China now possesses 2 second-class cruisers (4,300 tons), and 11 third-class cruisers (875–2,500 tons); 3 torpedo gunboats (349–1,000 tons), 4 gunboats (215–411 tons), 32 first-class torpedo boats, and 12 second-class torpedo boats. Most of these were launched between 1885 and 1902. Of the torpedo boats about half only are fit for action. Four destroyers, built in 1898–9, were captured by the Allied Forces in 1900, and were appropriated by

Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia respectively. Full complement of the navy is about 2,500.

SHIPPING.—The mercantile marine (1901) consisted of 46 steam vessels over 100 tons register, with a total net tonnage of 40,178 tons; in 1908 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 83,991,289, the largest total yet recorded; of these 41 per cent. were British, 20 per cent. Chinese, 8 per cent. German, 21.5 per cent. Japanese, 6 per cent. French, 1 per cent. Norwegian, 1 per cent. American, and 1.5 per cent. other countries.

COMMERCE.—The total foreign trade of China in 1908 amounted to £89,488,784 (imports £52,600,730, exports £36,888,054), a decrease of £21,138,302 as compared with 1907. It was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1908:—

British.	%	Foreign.	%
Great Britain	12.68	Japan	13
Hong Kong	36	U.S.A.	9.7
India	1	Europe (excl. Russia) ..	12.72
Other British Terri-	5	Russia	5.68
tories	1.28	Other countries	3.34
% British	55.56	% Foreign	44.44

The principal exports to this country from China in 1908 were tea (£725,105), silk (£645,863), skins and furs of all kinds (£231,768), straw for plaiting purposes (£162,989), hair (£183,424), and bristles (£240,103); while the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom were cottons (£5,178,700), woollens and worsteds (£338,632), iron, wrought and unwrought (£645,775), machinery (£402,777), candles (£85,501), chemicals (£121,320), cotton yarn (£158,753), tobacco (£265,180), and soap (£89,970).

EDUCATION (see p. 668).

RAILWAYS.—About 4,500 miles were open (1909) inclusive of the Manchurian lines. The following are the lines completed and working:—*Manchurian Railways* (Chinese Eastern Railway Co.)—(a) Manchuria station *via* Harbin to Dalny and Port Arthur (2,200 miles), with 157 miles of branch lines. (b) Harbin to Pogranichnaya on the East Manchurian frontier. *Imperial Railways of North China.*—Earnings of intra-mural section mortgaged to British bondholders. (a) Peking to Newchiang (470 miles), with branch from Peking to Tungchow (12 miles). (b) Koupangtse to Mukden (102 miles), *via* Hsiamintun. (c) Chinchou-fu to the Nanp'iao coal mines (30 miles). (d) Kao-po-tien (on the Peihai line) to Hsiling Western Tombs, 30 miles. *Peihai Railway*, from Peking to Hankow (750 miles), with branches from Chingchow to Kiaifeng Fu (35 miles), Kaifeng to Honanfu (120 miles), and Chengtinfu to Taiyuanfu (150 miles). *Tsingtao-Chinanfu Railway* (250 miles), German direction. A branch line runs to Poshan (30 miles). *Taok'ou-Ch'inghua Railway* (Honan), 90 miles, crossing the Peihai line. *Shanghai-Nanking Railway* (200 miles). *Canton-Samsui Railway* (30 miles). *Pinghsiang to Liding* borders of Kiangsi-Hunan (56 miles). *Swatow-Chaochow Railway* (32 miles). Peking to Kalgan (125 miles). Peking to Mantokow (17 miles). Nanking to Chinkiang and Kungyik to Sunning (40 miles).

The following lines are under construction:—*Canton to Hankow* (650 miles). About 57 miles open from Canton to Yunnan. *Kungyik-Sunning* line to be extended to Kong Moon (26 miles). *Laokai to Yunnan-Fu* (390 miles). *Peking to Kalgan* (125 miles). *Kungyik (Kuangtzing), via Sunning, to Sankahoi* (59 miles). *Wuhu to*

Kuangtechow (90 miles). *Tientsin-Nanking Railway* (600 miles). *Canton to Kowloon* (100 miles). *Shanghai to Kashing*. *Hangchow to Shanghai*. *Amoy to Changchow* (30 miles). *Shanghai to Ningpo* (238 miles). 109 miles laid. Chinese capital and engineers.

The following lines are contemplated:—*British capital*.—Suchow to Ningpo, via Hangchow (170 miles). *German capital*.—Teechow to Chengtingfu (100 miles); Yenchow to Kaifengfu (150 miles). *French capital*.—Longsan to Nanning, via Lungchow (150 miles). *Japanese capital*.—Amoy to Foochow (150 miles). There are also projects for lines from Hankow to Chengtu (Szechuan), via Wanhien. *Chinese engineers and construction*; Canton to Amoy; Kalgan to Kulun (Manchuria); Lanchowfu to Ili (Kansu); Kiukiang to Nanchang; Kuanchengtzte to Kirin; Shihchiachuang (Chihli) to Tehchow (Shantung); Hsinmintun to Fakuman; and Loyang to Tungkuan (Honan); in Canton district—Fatsan to Kong Moon; Canton to Swatow; Samshui to Wuchow; line from Kua Chou at mouth of Grand Canal to Tsing Kiang P'u and Hsu Chou thence joining Peking-Hankow line via K'ai Fengfu—the Chinkiang-Hsuehou-Kaifeng portion to be first laid; line 47 miles long from coal mines at Tsao Chuang to Tai Chuang on Grand Canal; line to join Wei-Hsien on the Chinan-Tsingtao Railway with Chefoo; Chinese Eastern Railway Co., Ta Shih Ch'iao to Newchwang (30 miles); ditto, Kirin to Kuanchengtzte.

TELEGRAPHS are being rapidly constructed by the Imperial Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. The total length of line in operation at end of 1905 was 21,379 miles.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Imperial Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. It is not yet exactly known how far this change will affect the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations; it also manages the Imperial Post Office, whose operations have been much developed in the last two years. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 2 cents (or less than one halfpenny) per half-ounce. The number of Chinese post offices is 3,493; 252,000,000 postal packets and 2,455,000 parcels were handled in 1908.

FINANCES.—Sir R. Hart, in 1901, estimated the annual revenue as follows: Land tax, 26,500,000 taels; provincial duties and receipts, 2,600,000 taels; grain commutation, 3,100,000 taels; salt gabelle, 13,500,000; likin, 16,000,000; customs (maritime), 23,800,000, (native) 2,700,000; total, 88,200,000 taels. The expenditure was estimated at 101,120,000 taels.

*Total debt (about) £54,500,000
*Interest due (about) 2,500,000

* The tael reckoned at 3s. 3d.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
+Imports	£67,523,617	£67,665,223	£52,600,730
+Exports	38,016,838	42,961,862	36,888,054
From U.K.	12,306,188	12,137,977	9,674,786
To U.K.	3,214,453	3,477,933	1,673,972

CAPITAL, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

British Minister, Sir John N. Jordan, K.C.B.

K.C.M.G.	£4,500
Councillor, W. G. Max Muller, M.V.O.	800
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. H. Dundas, R.N.	800
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. E. Willoughby.	
Chinese Sec., C. W. Campbell, C.M.G.	1,000
Commercial Attaché, W. P. Ker	1,000
2nd Secretary, Joseph Addison (actg.)	500
2nd Secretary, Wm. Seeds	400
Physician, Dr. Douglas Gray	800
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott	200
Amoy—Consul, A. J. Sundius	800
Canton—Cons., J. W. Jamieson	1,200
Vice-Consul, C. D. Smith (actg.)	600
Changsha—Consul, H. F. King	800
Chefoo—Consul, R. H. Mortimore	800
Chengtu—Consul-General, W. H. Wilkinson	900
Chungking—Vice-Consul	600
Chinanfu—Consul, E. C. Wilton, C.M.G.	800
Chinkiang—Consul, Geo. D. Pitziopis	800
Foochow—Consul, G. M. H. Playfair	1,000
Pagoda Island—Cons. Agent, Dr. W. W. Myers	
Hangchow—Consul, Robert Willis	800
Ningpo—Vice-Consul, L. H. R. Barr (actg.)	600
Hankow—Consul-Gen., E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G.	1,200
Ichang—Consul, H. A. Little	800
Kin-kiang—Consul, E. T. C. Werner	800
Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul, F. E. Wilkinson	800
Mukden—Cons.-Gen., H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.	900
Antung—Vice-Cons., Victor L. Savage	600
Nanking—Consul, Herbert Goffe	800
Neuchwang—Consul, W. J. Clennell	700
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Haviland W. de Saumarez	£1,800
Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping, Sir Pelham L. Warren, C.M.G.	1,500
Assist. Judge, F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G.	1,200
Crown Adv., Hiram Parkes Wilkinson	600
Registrar and Chief Clerk, G. W. King	£500 to 600
Chief Clerk, W. R. Strickland	300 to 400
Vice-Consul	700
Swatow—Consul, P. F. Hauser	800
Teng-yueh—Consul, Berthold G. Tours	800
Tientsin—Cons.-Gen., Sir A. Hosie	1,000
Vice-Consul	600
Wuchow—Consul, H. A. Ottewill	800
Wuhu—Consul, H. H. Fox	800
Yunnan-fu, Cons.-Gen., P. E. O'Brien-Butler	900

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 23 days).

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Ramon González Valencia, elected 3 August, 1909 (for one year).
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Calderon.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Don Santiago Perez Triana, 42 Holland Road, W.
Secretary of Legation, Pablo Lorenzana.

† The tael reckoned at 3s. 0½d., in 1905, 3s. 3½d. in 1906, 3s. 3d. in 1907, and 2s. 8d. in 1908.

Consul-General, Francisco Becerra, Friar's House, New Broad Street, E.C.
Consul in Liverpool, Victor M. Salazar.
Consul at Southampton, Jaime Gutierrez.

Formerly New Granada—a Republic with Constitution, 5 August, 1886—consisting of the Capital District of Bogotá and 34 Departments created by a Law of 5 April, 1908. In the most North-West part of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., comprising an area of 473,000 square miles, and possessing an estimated population (1895) of about 4,000,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. It has been frequently subjected to revolutionary changes and civil wars, and in December, 1903, the Department of Panama proclaimed its independence and now exists as a separate republic. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. Its mineral productions are gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal, and emeralds. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, and india-rubber. All religions are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 410 miles being open in 1907, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about \$100 paper = \$1 gold; \$500 paper = £1 (approximately).

	1908.	1909.
Revenue (estimate) gold	\$15,992,863	\$16,600,000
Expenditure (est.) "	\$15,992,863	16,600,000
Foreign debt	£2,700,000	£2,700,000
Internal debt gold	\$3,063,018	3,108,624
Total imports	\$12,088,563	\$13,513,890
Total exports	13,791,442	14,998,434
Exports to U.K.	£305,993	£296,352
Imports from U.K.	1,037,473	963,018

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 100,000.

British Min. Resident, Francis W. Stronge £2,000
Vice-Consul, V. H. St. John Huckin £300 to 500

Honda—Vice-Consul, John Owen.

Medellin—Vice-Consul, Maurice Badian.

Barranquilla—Cons., John Gillies.

Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, E. H. Mason.

Carthagena—Vice-Cons., C. Beeston.

Santa Martha—Vice-Cons., Mansel F. Carr

Tumaco—Cons. Agent, Wm. Jarvis.

Distant 6,200 miles; transit, 35 days.

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, assumed office 8 May, 1906, for 4 years.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ricardo Fernandez Guardia.

Commerce & Finance, Alberto Echandi.

Interior, Alfredo Volio.
War and Marine, Vidal Quiros.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen. for U.K., Wenceslao de la Guardia 58, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17' and 12° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1908) of 361,779. The chief exports are coffee (146,320 bags, value £420,965, 1908), bananas (10,060,000 bunches in 1908, value £962,680), cacao, cedarwood, fustic, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway material, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1908, 46.5 per cent. from United States, 22.78 from United Kingdom, 15.05 from Germany, 7.77 from France, and 7.9 from other countries).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States and England is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast.

The Costa Rica Railway runs from Limon to the capital, San José (103 miles), and is continued 13 miles to Alajuela (Costa Rica branch lines 57 miles). The Northern Railway runs from Limon as terminus, and comprises 131 miles of main line and branches, running through the banana districts on the Atlantic coast; the services of the above two lines were amalgamated from 1 July, 1905. The Government own and operate the Pacific Railway, from San José to Orotina (46 miles), and the coast section of the same, Esparta to Puntarenas (13 miles); a new section from Orotina to join the Puntarenas section is expected to be open in 1910. The journey from Limon to the capital takes six hours, and from the capital to Puntarenas one day under ordinary circumstances. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic.

	1907-8.	1908.*
Public income	£757,557	£498,486
Public expenditure	879,564	579,580
Foreign debt (consol. 1888)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Internal debt	933,271	998,323
Total imports	1,511,627	£1,158,493
Total exports	1,870,820	1,596,445
Imports from U.K. & Cols.	349,639	253,517
Exports to U.K. & Cols.	324,420	687,042

Average exchange, 1909, 10 82 colonos = £1.

CAPITAL, San José. Pop. (1908), about 27,500.

British Minister, C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (Panama).

San José—Consul, F. Nutter Cox.

Port Limon—Vice-Consul, C. G. McGrigor.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct, 17 days; *via* New York, 16 days.

CRETE (OR CANDIA).

Suzerain, H.M. the Sultan of Turkey.

High Commissioner, Alexander T. A. Zaimis, assumed office 30 Sept., 1906, for 5 years.

Crete (or Candia) is an island in the Mediterranean, about 148 miles long and 7 to 30 miles in breadth, with an area of 2,950 square miles;

* 9 months ended 31 Dec., the financial year being now changed from 31 Mar. to 31 Dec.

the population is 303,543; of whom 269,319 are Christians, 33,496 Mussulmans, and 728 Jews. The island formed part of the early and later Roman Empires, and in 1669 was captured by the Turks.

The island now has impartial administration under the high suzerainty of Turkey, but independent of its suzerain under the High Commissioner appointed by the Powers. The climate is healthy, and a fine anchorage is presented by Suda Bay. The chief products are wheat and fruit; and wool, soap, olive oil, carobs, salloua, and cheese are the principal exports. The chief towns are Candia (pop. 22,331), Canea, the capital (pop. 20,972), and Retimo (pop. 9,308).

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Revenue (about).....	£225,118	£201,054
Expenditure (about).....	170,610	175,167
	1905.	1907.
Imports.....	£607,400	£750,061
Exports.....	448,975	478,680
Imports from U.K. (1907-8)...	55,645	66,580
Exports to U.K. (1907-8).....	25,958	100,264

Canea—Consul-General, A. C. Wratislaw,

C.M.G.£1,000

Vice-Consul, E. Wyldbore Smith ...£350 to 450

" E. Cassinatis.

" C. Moazzo.

Candia—Vice-Consul, A. Calocherino.

Retimo—Vice-Consul, Teodoro A. Trifilli.

CUBA.

President of the Republic, José Miguel Gomez, assumed office Jan. 28, 1909.

Vice-President, Alfredo Zayas.

Foreign Affairs (vacant).

Justice, Octavio Diviño.

Finance, Manuel Villegas.

Public Works, J. Chalons.

Interior, Lopez Leyva.

Sanitation, Dr. M. Varona Suárez.

Public Instruction, R. Meza.

Agriculture, Otelio Foyo.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary, Rafael Montoro, 3 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Chargé d'Affaires, Gabriel Zendegui.

The island of Cuba lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of about 44,000 sq. miles and a population of 2,028,282 (1907). Cuba suffered many years of internal discord, from its discovery by Columbus until its liberation in 1898, having been a Spanish possession until the Spanish-American War, of which it was the main bone of contention. A Cuban constituent convention met at the end of 1900 and agreed upon a Constitution (1901), which was ratified on certain conditions by the U.S.A. in 1902. In 1906 disturbances broke out and resulted in the renewed occupation by American troops and the establishment of a provisional administration, which ceased when President Gomez took over the administration in 1909.

The chief products of the island are tobacco and sugar; 1,899 miles of railway were open on June 30, 1908, and 5,065 miles of telegraph line. The imports from the United States for 1907 were £10,689,435, and the exports to United States were £18,932,103.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. about 275,000); other towns are Santiago (40,000), Matanzas (37,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (22,000), and Camaguey (20,000).

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue	£5,093,262	£6,128,159
Expenditure	4,661,908	5,059,438
	1906.	1907.
Imports	£19,907,930	£21,920,459
Exports	21,781,930	24,290,134
Imports from U.K. (1907-8)...	3,063,491	2,360,315
Exports to U.K. (1907-8).....	302,740	290,177

British Minister Res. and Consul-General,

Stephen Leech

Vice-Consul, J. Lowdon

Cardenas—Vice-Consul, A. FitzGibbon.

Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, Geo. R. Fowler.

Guantanamo, Vice-Cons., Theodore Brooks.

Matanzas—Vice-Cons., Stewart Hamilton.

Santiago—Consul, William Mason.

DENMARK.

King, Frederik VIII., born 3 June, 1843; suc. 29

Jan., 1906; married, 28 July, 1869, Louise,

Princess of Sweden and Norway, b. 31 Oct., 1851.

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Christian, b.

26 Sept., 1870, m., 1898, Princess Alexandrine

of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons

(b. 11 March, 1899, and 27 July, 1900).

Premier and Minister of Justice, M. Zahle.

War and Marine, M. Krabbe.

Interior, Dr. Munch.

Foreign Affairs, E. Scavenius.

Public Worship and Instruction, Rev. Nielson

Vemmelv.

Finance, Dr. Edward Brandes.

Communications and Public Works, M. Jensen.

Agriculture, Paul Christensen.

Commerce, M. Wehman.

Minister for Iceland, Bjorn Jonsson.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, Constantin Brun, 6 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.

Secretary (vacant).

Hon. Attaché, Count J. Wedell, 25 Wilton

Street, S.W.

Consul-Gen. in London, J. W. Faber, 8 Byward

Street, Great Tower Street, E.C.

Vice-Consul J. Sörensen.

Consul-General—Leith, W. O. Berry.

There are also Consuls at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, with a Constitution dated 28 July, 1866; consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'—57° 44' N. lat. and 8° 5'—12° 40' E. long.; its present contracted dimensions being the result of the Dano-German war of 1864, which stripped it of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. It comprises an area of 14,844 square miles (9,375,493 acres), with a population in 1906 of 2,588,919 (174 per square mile, nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade. The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1908, 2,871,590 acres were under corn crops and 3,103,519 permanent pasture. In 1903 the livestock numbered 486,935 horses,

1,840,466 cows, 876,830 sheep, 1,456,699 swine, and 38,984 goats. The corn crops in 1907 amounted to 100,508,892 bushels, of which over one-third was oats. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. The value of butter exported to the United Kingdom in 1908 was £10,984,721, eggs accounting for £1,824,273, and bacon £5,685,526; the principal imports from the U.K. being coal and fuel (£1,785,782). There is a seagoing mercantile marine of 870 vessels, with a tonnage of 733,790. There are (1908) 2,090 miles of railway and 8,800 miles of telegraph line (1908).

Defence (for Army, see p. 667). The navy consists of 37 steam vessels (including 4 ironclads), mounting 227 guns, with 1,270 officers and men.

Education (see p. 668).

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue	£5,416,653	£5,228,036
Expenditure	5,228,862	5,288,507
Reserve fund	£994,210	£994,210
Public debt.....	14,329,544	14,218,511
Total imports (1906-7).....	31,092,778	33,335,554
Total exports (1906-7).....	21,825,111	23,121,667
Imports from U.K.	6,124,039	5,151,905
Exports to U.K.	18,262,542	19,475,739

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1907) (including suburbs), 532,000.

<i>British Minister</i> , Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O.	£3,000
1st Sec., John C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O.	500
Hon. Attaché, Charles Brudenell-Bruce.	
Mil. Attaché (see Belgium).	
Naval do. (see Germany).	
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., M.V.O.	200
Consul for Denmark, Lionel C. Liddell, M.V.O.	600
Vice-Consul, C. H. Funch, M.V.O.	
Do., R. Turner.	

Aalborg—Vice-Consul, W. F. Godbey.	
Aarhus—Vice-Consul, E. G. E. von der Hude.	
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.	
Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.	
Esbjerg—Consul, J. Nielsen.	
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, R. Erskine	£300 to 500
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.	
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Poul Norgaard.	
Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl.	
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.	
Korsør—Vice-Consul, Sophus Möller.	
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.	
Nyborg—Vice-Consul, August Birch.	
Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.	
Randers—Vice-Consul, A. Kraunsøe.	
Rønne (Bornholm)—Vice-Consul, C. P. Lund.	
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, Ingvar A. Petersen.	
Thisted—Vice-Consul, C. F. Bendixsen.	
St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Consul, G. Kellard.	
Chaplain, Rev. Eyre Hutson.	
Brassil (Ste. Croix)—V. Con., R. Armstrong.	
Frederiksted—Vice-Consul, Robert L. Merwin.	
Thorshavn (Farøe)—Consul, A. G. Coates, M.V.O.	£600
Vice-Consul, Valdemar Lutzen.	

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of 75,115 square miles, with 127,184 inhabitants. They include the FARØE or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop. 12,955); ICELAND (see p. 599); GREENLAND (34,000 sq. m., pop. 10,516), the trade of which is a government

monopoly, and 3 islands in the West Indies—ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN (142 sq. m., pop. 32,786). These latter export sugar and rum.

Exports Danish Possessions to U.K., 1908 £202,673
Imports from United Kingdom, 1908 ... 212,147
Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 32 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, Ramon Caceres, elected (under the new constitution, June, 1908) for 6 years.

Foreign Affairs, José M. Cabral.

War and Marine, Manuel Lamarche Garcia.

Finance, Frederico Velasquez.

Agriculture and Immigration (vacant).

Public Instruction and Justice, Emilio C. Joubert.

Interior and Police, Miguel A. Roman.

Communications, Promotion, and Public Works, E. T. Bonetti.

Minister to France and U.K., F. Leonte Vasquez, Paris.

Cons. Gen. in London, Miguel Ventura, 17 Coleman Street, E.C.

Consul, Octavio Ventura.

Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hayti, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus; it comprises an area of about 18,045 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 600,000. Cocoa, is the most important crop, and sugar, coffee, and tobacco are grown in great quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, bananas, and divi-divi. Gold is found. There are about 120 miles of railway, and telegraphic and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America. De Forest wireless telegraph installations have been erected at the capital and inland at Santiago de los Caballeros. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since April, 1905, 55 per cent. of the Revenues are being deposited in a New York Bank to the credit of the Foreign and Interior Debt.

British trade is hampered by the absence of direct maritime communication.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo. Population, 20,000.

	1908.	1909.
Estimated Revenue and Expenditure	\$3,984,300	\$4,024,230
National Debt.....	1907. £8,247,424	1908. £6,044,879
Imports.....	1,026,755	1,068,221
Exports.....	1,582,646	1,976,321
British Consul-General for Hayti and Dominican Republic, Alexander Murray (see HAYTI) £1,000		
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, C. R. Schumacher.		
Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul, E. M. de Garston	£300 to £500	
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, C. H. Loinaz.		

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Eloy Alfaro (1907, for 4 years) \$24,000
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfredo Monge.
Interior, Amalio Puga.
Finance, Tomás Gagliardo.
Public Instruction, (vacant).
War and Marine, Gen. F. Hipolito Moncayo.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London,
 Celso Nevares, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within,
 E.C.

A State of South America, on its western side, being that portion of the original Republic of Colombia which lies on each side of the Equator, extending from lat. $1^{\circ} 38' N.$ to $6^{\circ} 26' S.$ (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia), and between 70° and $81^{\circ} W.$ long., comprising an area of 120,000 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,270,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,525 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,613 feet, the Antisana, 19,335 feet, Cayambe, 19,186 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are—cocoa, caoutchouc, silver specie and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. Ecuador is divided into 15 provinces and one territory. A railway connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. An arrangement was recently made with the bondholders for the conversion of the Debt, but the Dictator, in 1895, suspended payment pending a further and less onerous arrangement; meanwhile a 10 per cent. surtax upon import dues is being collected and deposited in a Guayaquil bank. Guayaquil is the chief port; population, 1908, about 60,000; other chief towns being Quito, 55,000; Cuenca, 25,000; and Riobamba, 12,000. The currency is a gold condor (of 10 *sueres*) value £1.

THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (2,400 square miles) belong to Ecuador; only about 200 miles are susceptible of cultivation.

	1907.	1908.
Revenue (Budget)	£1,319,500	£1,272,450
Expenditure „	1,300,000	1,540,180
Total Debt (1 Jan.)	3,320,750	...
	1908.	1907.
Imports	1,701,600	1,970,000
Do. from U.K. (1907-8)	480,550	508,408
Exports	2,195,000	2,290,000
Do. to U.K. (1907-8) ...	207,092	352,586

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 55,000.

British Minister, Charles Louis des Graz (see Lima, Peru).

Consul, Ludovico Söderström.

Guayaquil—*Consul*, Alfred Cartwright.

„ *Vice-Consul*, George A. Powell.

Esmeraldas—*V.-Consul*, Frederick Ashton.

Manila—*Vice-Consul*, G. T. Blackett.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 35 days.

EGYPT.

(4)—EGYPT PROPER.

Khedive or Reigning Sovereign, Abbas Pasha Hilmi, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 14 July, 1874; suc. 7 Jan., 1892.

Heir Apparent, Abdul Mouneim Bey, son of the Khedive, born 20 Feb., 1899; other children are the Princesses Emina (1895), Athieh (1896), Fethiah (1897), and Loutfiyah (1900), and Prince Abdul Kader (Feb. 4, 1902).

President of Council and Foreign Affairs, Boutros Pasha Ghaly, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Interior, Mohammed Said Bey.

Adviser, A. Chitty, C.M.G.

Justice, Hussein Rushdy Pasha.

Adviser to the Khedive, Sir Macdonald McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.

War and Navy, Ismail Sirry Pasha.

Sirdar of Egyptian Army, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C.

Public Works, Ismail Sirry Pasha.

Adviser, C. Dupuis.

Under Sec., A. Perry.

Education, Saad Bey Zaghloul.

Adviser, Douglas Dunlop, L.L.D.

Minister of Finance, Hishmet Pasha.

Financial Adviser, Henry Paul Harvey, C.B.

Under-Secretary, Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O.

Commanding British Troops, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. G.

Maxwell, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

General Manager, Government Railways, Col. G.

B. Macanley, C.M.G.

Director-General of Customs, A. King-Lewis.

Director-General of Ports and Lighthouses, Rear-

Admiral H. R. Robinson, R.N.

A country in the north-east corner of the Continent of Africa; was made part of the Turkish Empire in the latter part of the 12th century. Its history became interwoven with that of Europe when the army of Napoleon the Great entered into possession in 1801. British successes drove out the invaders, and in 1803 the newcomers also evacuated the country, which they endeavoured to restore to the control of the Sultan of Turkey; but after the abandonment by Great Britain a struggle arose between two Turkish parties, the Albanians and the Ghuzz, the former being completely victorious under their leader, *Mehemet Ali*, who, in 1811, in spite of the attempted intervention of Great Britain, obtained the supreme power and ruled the country, agreeing to pay an annual tribute to the Porte of £682,002. His successors were *Ibrahim* (1848), *Abbas* (1848-1854), *Said* (1854-1869), whose reign was marked by the Suez Canal concession and *Ismail* (1869-1879), who by a firman of the Sultan (14 Mar. 1867) was granted the title of *KHEDIV* Misk, or Ruler of Egypt, the previous rulers having had the title of *Vall*, or Governor. In the early years of his reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. But on the heels of annexation and conquest followed misgovernment and financial embarrassment. At this point the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened, and forced *Ismail* to abdicate, appointing his son *Mohamed Tewfik* (1879-1892) to succeed him. By a decree of 10 Nov., 1879, a *Controller-General* was appointed by each Power. In 1882, however, their work of reform was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by

an officer of the Egyptian army (Arabi Pasha), and, the French Government declining to co-operate, a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (18 Jan., 1883), and a British financial adviser appointed as a member of the Khedivial Government. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a Mahdi, or prophet, foretold by the Moslems. General Gordon, the hero of the Chinese rebellion, was despatched to Khartoum (Jan., 1884) as Governor-General of the Soudan, but this step was not followed by immediate movements of troops against the rebels, and in 1885 General Gordon fell at the capture of Khartoum (26 Jan.) before the Nile relief expedition reached him.

In 1883 the Khedive created a Legislative Council of 30 members, and a General Assembly, consisting of the Legislative Council, the seven Ministers of State, and 45 members elected by the people. These bodies, however, were, and still are, mainly consultative, the real legislative power resting with the Khedive and his Ministers. The command of the army is made by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government.

In 1892 (7 Jan.), the Khedive Mohamed Tewfik died, and was succeeded by his elder son Abbas, the present ruler.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into governorships and provinces, the latter being sub-divided into districts. Justice is administered by (1) Religious Courts; (2) the Mixed Tribunals established in 1875, to deal with questions arising between foreign inhabitants of different nationality and civil suits between natives and foreign subjects; (3) the Consular Courts, by which criminal charges against foreign subjects are investigated; and (4) the Native Tribunals containing Egyptian and foreign judges, dealing with criminal charges against natives, and with civil cases in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects. A British Judicial Adviser to the Khedive watches the proceedings of the latter.

The population in 1882 was 6,814,000, including 90,886 European foreigners (37,301 Greeks, 18,665 Italians, 15,716 French, 8,022 Austrians, 6,118 English, &c.); and by the census of 1907, Egypt Proper contains 11,287,359 inhabitants, of whom 62,973 were Greeks, 34,926 Italians, 20,653 British subjects, 5,000 British army, 14,581 French subjects, 7,704 Austrians, 2,420 Russians, and 1,847 Germans.

The cultivated portion of Egypt is confined to the country annually inundated by the Nile, or capable of being irrigated by canals. The great irrigation works, to which Egypt may be said to owe its existence, are being further extended by elevating dams across the Nile at Assuan, Assiut, Zifta, and Esneh (inaugurated in 1902, and completed in 1909) for raising the water.

Education (see p. 668).

Agriculture and Industry.—Its products consist of cotton, millet, maize, wheat, rice, melons, gourds, sugar, hemp, &c. No metals have been worked within recent times in any considerable quantity, but recently prospecting has been undertaken in the ancient mining districts for gold, copper, lead, sulphur, emeralds, &c., and several mines are being opened up. Salt is

plentiful, about 1,000,000 tons being extracted every year. Nitre, marble, red granite, Oriental alabaster, and limestone are found, in addition to indications of petroleum and coal. Most of the turquoises of the world come from the mines in the Sinai peninsula.

Trade.—The chief imports are cotton stuffs, coals, provisions, woollens, coffee, tobacco, indigo, hardware, timber, wine and spirits, and machinery. The exports consist mainly of cotton and cotton-seed (50 per cent.), beans, wheat, sugar, maize, rice, gums, hides, wool, barley, cigarettes, ivory, and ostrich-feathers. Of the entire trade over 42 per cent. is British, 9 per cent. being carried on with France, 8 per cent. with Turkey, and 6 per cent. with Germany and Austria.

Communications.—There is a network of railways in the Delta, the principal lines radiating from Cairo to Alexandria, Damietta, Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southwards to Suez) and Shellal. The total length of these lines (exclusive of the Wadi Halfa-Khartoum line) was 1,464 miles on 31 Dec., 1908, and 22,851,661 passengers and 3,927,644 tons of goods were carried in 1908, the net receipts being £13,353,220. From the terminus to Luxor the standard gauge is used, but thence to Shellal the gauge is 3 ft. 6 in., as in the extensions from Wadi Halfa to Kerma and Wadi Halfa to Khartoum. There are (1908) 2,907 miles of telegraph, with 12,480 miles of wire, over which 3,868,202 messages were transmitted in 1908, and 2,546 miles of telephone. The net postal revenue was £30,418 in 1908.

Defence.—The British army of occupation numbers about 5,000 men. The Egyptian forces number 17,507.

Finance.—The situation of the Debt on 31 July, 1909, was as follows:—

Guaranteed debt, 3%	£7,551,900
Privileged " 3½%	31,127,780
Unified " 4%	55,971,900
Domains " 4½%	664,140
	£95,315,780

By the agreement (8 April, 1904) between Great Britain and France, to which all the Powers subsequently adhered, the restrictions which, since 1876, have hampered the liberty of the Egyptian Government in financial matters were abolished. Though the *Caisse de la Dette* still exists, its duties are limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and to the payment of the coupons.

	1907.	1908.
Public revenue	£16,367,818	£15,521,775
Public expenditure ...	14,280,413	14,408,144
Annual debt charge...	3,595,814	3,595,814
Reserve fund, 31 Dec.:—	8,961,461	7,374,891
*Total imports	26,120,783	25,100,397
*Total exports	28,013,185	27,315,673
*Imports from U.K....	8,492,847	8,264,813
*Exports to U.K.	15,225,116	11,147,800

Detailed accounts of the various administrative and financial reforms which have been carried out since 1882, and have entirely changed the state of the country, may be found in the annual reports addressed to the Foreign Office.

* Exclusive of specie.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869, the British Government acquiring by purchase (25 Nov., 1875) shares to the amount of £4,000,000 (the value 31 March, 1908, being fully £31,000,000). The total length of the canal is 99 miles, with a width of 37 metres (xxix. sin.), having cost £24,000,000 to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 8' 53 metres (28 feet). By a convention, signed on 29 Oct., 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest). The British directors are Sir Henry Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B., Henry Torrens Anstruther, and Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G., representing the Government; and R. Alexander, R. S. Donkin, F. Green, Sir J. L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., Lord Rathmore, J. W. Hughes, and Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G., representing the shipping interest.

The transit receipts in 1869 were £2,178; in 1870, £206,273; in 1895, £3,124,148; in 1900, £3,624,944; in 1905, £4,554,672; in 1906, £4,326,476; in 1907, £4,640,000; and in 1908, £4,338,000.

The present rate of transit dues is 7fr. 75c. per ton.

The net dividends for the year 1908 amounted to 14fr., on the ordinary 500fr. shares, and 12fr. on the Actions de Jouissance.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal at certain dates since 1869, with the percentage of British vessels.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	% British Tonnage.
1869	10	6,576	95.6
1870	486	436,609	66.4
1880	3,389	6,890,094	77.3
1895	3,434	8,448,383	71
1900	3,441	9,738,152	57.6
1905	4,116	13,134,105	63.6
1906	3,957	13,445,504	61.7
1907	4,267	14,728,434	64.5
1908	3,795	13,633,283	60.9

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1897), 570,000; Alexandria, chief port, pop. 320,000; other towns being Tanta, 57,000; Zagazig, 36,000; Mansurah, 36,000; Port Said, 42,000; Suez, 17,000; Ismailia, 7,000. In Upper Egypt Assiut has 42,000 inhabitants and Keneh 27,000.

Cairo—British Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B., £7,000
Councillor, Ronald W. Graham 800
2nd Secretary, R. H. Clive £300 to 500
R. G. Vansittart ... 300 to 500
Attaché, Raymond C. Farr
Consul, Arthur D. Alban 800
Oriental Secretary, Ronald Storrs 700
Medical Adviser, Alexander Munro, M.D.
Birket-as-Sab—Consular Agent, Alex. W. Murdoch.

Mansurah—Cons. Agent, Fredk. Murdoch.
Zagazig—Vice-Consul, G. Diacono.
Alexandria—Consul-Gen., Donald Andreas Cameron 800
„ Vice-Consul, R. M. Graves ... £350 to 450
„ Chaplain (Scotch), Rev. Hugh P. Reid

Alexandria—Surgeon, A. Morrison, M.D. ... £375
Tanta—Cons. Agent, Joseph Inglis.
Port Said—Consul-General, 800

„ Vice-Cons., Thos. D. Dunlop ... £350 to 450
Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit, 6 days, or by P. & O. mail *via* Brindisi, 5 days.

(B)—THE SUDAN PROVINCES.

I. Central Administration.

Governor-General, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir F. Reginald Whigate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A. (*Sirdar of the Egyptian Army*).
Private Sec., Capt. G. F. Clayton.
Mil. Sec., Capt. H. F. E. Lewin.
Asst. Priv. Sec., Capt. E. J. P. Vaughan.
A.D.C., Capt. E. B. Mackintosh.
Inspector-General, Sir Rudolph von Statin, Pasha, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Civil Secretary, Major F. R. Phipps.
Asst. do., Capt. R. M. Feilden.
Do., Stores and Prisons, Maj. M. Coutts.
Sudan Agent and Director of Intelligence, Major L. O. F. Stack.

Asst. Directors of Intelligence, Capt. H. F. S. Amery; Capt. H. W. Channer.
Legal Secretary, E. Bonham Carter, C.M.G.
Advocate-General, R. H. Dun.
Chief Judge, Wasey Sterry.
Financial Sec., Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.
Asst. do., Maj. W. S. R. May.
Director of Surveys, Capt. H. D. Pearson, R.E.
Asst. do., Lt. A. E. Coningham, R.E.
Director of Education, J. Currie.
Asst. do., M. F. Simpson.
Director-General, Sudan Medical Dept., Lt.-Col. H. B. Mathias, D.S.O.
Asst. do., Dr. E. S. Crispin.
Director of Woods and Forests, A. F. Brown.
Director of Railways, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, D.S.O.
Asst. do., Capt. W. E. Longfield.
Director of Steamers, Eng.-Commander E. E. Bond, D.S.O., R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Lieut. W. Scott-Hill, R.N.
Director of Public Works, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, D.S.O., R.E.
Comptroller of Harbours and Lights, Lieut. W. B. Drury, R.N.
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Maj. E. V. Turner, R.E.

Asst. do., Capt. H. G. Gandy, R.E.
Principal Vety. Officer, Capt. F. U. Carr.
Director of Customs, Maj. W. Hayes-Sadler.
Asst. do., Capt. C. McKey.
Supt. Game Preservation Dept., A. L. Butler.
Sec., Central Economic Board, H. P. Hewins.
Marine Biologist, C. Crossland.

Governors of Provinces:—

Bahr-el-Ghazal (Wau), Maj. H. Gordon.
Berber (El Damer), Col. E. B. Wilkinson.
Blue Nile (Wad Medani), Maj. E. A. Dickinson.
Dongola (Merowe), Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
Halfa (Halfa), Capt. C. H. Townsend.
Kassala (Kassala), Capt. A. Cameron.
Khartoum (Khartoum), Maj. C. E. Wilson.
Kordofan (El Obeid), Capt. R. V. Savile.
Mongalla (Mongalla), Capt. R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.
Red Sea (Port Sudan), Graham C. Kerr.
Sennar (Singa), Capt. G. S. Nickerson.
Upper Nile (Kodok), Col. G. E. Matthews.
White Nile (El Duerin), J. H. Butler Bey.

II. Egyptian Departments represented.

Inspector-General of Irrigation, P. M. Tottenham.
Director of Repression of Slavery, Capt. A. McMurdo, D.S.O.

Assistant Director do., Maj. H. V. Ravenscroft.

The Sudan Provinces were recovered by Anglo-Egyptian expeditions, 1896-1899, and their extent is defined in a convention signed, on 19 Jan., 1899, by Viscount (now Earl of) Cromer and the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, laying down the principles of administration. The territories affected are all those lying south of the 22nd parallel of latitude, which have never been evacuated by Egyptian troops since 1882, and those which, if evacuated and temporarily lost, have since been, or shall henceforth be, reconquered by the two Governments acting in concert. The Government is to be administered by a Governor-General in supreme civil and military command, appointed and removable by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government. The Governor-General may legislate by proclamation with the consent of the Governments, and the territories do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals. The British and Egyptian flags together are used in the Sudan.

The seat of Government is Khartoum, where a palace for the Governor-General and Government offices and barracks have been built. The town has been lighted throughout by electricity and is provided with an efficient water supply, independent of the river. On 5 Jan., 1899, the foundation stone was laid of the Gordon Memorial College, for the establishment of which Viscount Kitchener obtained the necessary funds by public subscription. The College was formally opened by Visct. Kitchener on 8 Nov., 1902, and in 1906 the number of students amounted to about 500, the majority of whom pay small annual fees. There are also primary schools, where English is taught, at Omdurman (300 pupils in 1906), Halfa and Suakin, and small schools at Berber, Dongola, Wad Medani, Kassala, &c., also two industrial schools at Kassala and Wad Medani, and training colleges at Khartoum for teachers in English and the vernacular. One of the largest and finest of modern mosques has been built at Khartoum, as that city will be the centre of Mohammedan religion in the Egyptian Sudan. Two good hotels have been built at Khartoum, and *quagga-lits* run on the Sudan Railway. Tourists can now perform the journey from Cairo to Khartoum *via* Shellal and Halfa in 95 hours in trains and steamers replete with every comfort. An alternative service has also been established *via* Suez and Port Sudan (Red Sea) by which passengers could travel between Cairo and Khartoum in 93 hours; and tourist steamers also run from Khartoum to Gondokoro (Uganda), *via* Kodok and the unique "sudd" region. The territories are divided into 13 provinces. The Sudan Railway reached Khartoum in 1899; a line from Athara to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin, and a branch to the Halfa Khartoum line from Abu Hamed to Kareima to tap the Dongola Province were opened in 1906. A bridge is being constructed over the Blue Nile at Khartoum in connection with the further extension of the railway southwards. South of Khartoum communication is established by

steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. Kassala, Gallabat (on Abyssinian frontier), Roseires, Tantikia (50 miles south of Kodok), El Obeid and Nahud (on the Darfur border) are in telegraphic communication with Khartoum, also Bahr-el-Ghazal Province, Mongalla Province and Gondokoro (Uganda) close to the Sudan-Uganda boundary. The cost of military operations in the Sudan in the years 1883-6 amounted to £7,091,310, and on the expedition by which these territories were recovered the sum of £789,802 only was expended, excluding the sum of £251,000 provided in 1897-8 by the Egyptian Government. The territories are not expected to provide an income equivalent to their cost for some time; long periods of war, famine, and disease have caused great ravages amongst the population, and some years must elapse before a substantial revenue may be expected, the cost of administration being meanwhile partly borne by the Egyptian Government. The population of the territories at the present time is roughly estimated at 2,000,000.

CAPITAL, Khartoum. Population 18,235, consisting of merchants, workmen, &c., and the garrison; the population of Omdurman, with the garrison, is about 42,780, and Khartoum North and suburbs 35,285, making a total of 96,300. Distance from London *via* Cairo, 4,196 miles.

Port Sudan. Vice-Consul, B. W. Echlin.

FRANCE.

President of the Republic, Armand Fallières, born at Mézin (Lot-et-Garonne), 6 November, 1841; elected 17 January, 1905 (in place of Emile Loubet, retired). Formerly President of the Senate £24,000
Premier, Minister of the Interior and Public Worship, M. Aristide Briand (24 July, 1909).
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Stephen Pichon.
Minister of Finance, M. Georges Cochery.
Minister of Justice, M. Louis Barthou.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Doumergue.
Minister of War, General Brun.
Minister of Marine, Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère.
Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Jean Dupuy.
Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, M. Alexandre Millerand.
Minister of Colonies, M. Georges Trouillot.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Ruau.
Minister of Labour and Social Providence, M. Viviani.
Ambassador to Russia, M. Georges Louis;
Austria-Hungary, M. Crozier; *Germany*, M. Jules Cambon; *Italy*, M. Barrère; *Spain*, M. Révoll; *Turkey*, M. Louis Bompard; *U.S.A.*, M. Jusserand.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.
Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Daeschner.
1st Secretary, M. A. de Fleurian.
2nd Secretary, Marquis de la Bégassière.
3rd Secretaries, Comte de Lastours; M. Sabatier.
Attachés, Comte de Montholon; Vicomte de Felcourt; M. Bérard.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Huguet, M.V.O.
Naval Attaché, Capitaine de Frégate Baron Mercier de Lostende.

Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer.
Secretary Archivist, M. Joseph Knecht.
Consulate General, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury, E.C.
Consul-General, M. Lawrence de Lalande.
Consuls (suppléants), M. de Sorbier; M. de Pognadorese.
Chancellor, M. Duchesne.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N. lat., and from 7° 45' E. to 4° 45' W. long., bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its present area at 207,218 square miles. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. France is divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The head of the Government is the President, elected septennially. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the principal forests Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (1,362,268,352 gallons of wine were produced in 1908), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1908 amounted to 371,219,200 gallons. The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root, for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1908, 37,622,556 metric tons), pig iron (3,412,393 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. The culture of oysters is an important industrial feature, and in the year 1905 952,121,735 oysters were produced, representing a value of £635,540. The increase of population is very slow, as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1700	17,660,320	1872	36,102,921
1801	27,349,003	1892	37,672,048
1821	30,461,873	1896	38,218,903
1841	32,559,233	1897	38,243,192
1841	31,239,178	1896	38,477,975
1865	36,039,364	1901	38,971,943
1866	38,057,064	1906	39,252,245

The movement of the population is practically stationary, as will be seen from the following table:—

Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1864.....895,393	815,620	1902.....815,378	754,424
1865.....891,173	811,085	1903.....830,712	753,568
1866.....895,586	777,886	1904.....813,229	761,203
1867.....850,107	751,119	1905.....807,292	760,171
1868.....843,933	810,073	1906.....806,847	780,192
1869.....847,627	812,233	1907.....773,969	793,589
1890.....877,207	853,085	1908.....794,712	745,271
1901.....857,274	784,876		

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1906) 1,009,415 were resident there, or 2.51 per cent. of the legal population; this number included 330,465 Italians, 223,390 Belgians, 89,772 Germans, 36,048 English, 13,236 of the latter residing in the Department of

the Seine. 20 per cent. of the foreign population was born in France. In 1906, the total population of the French colonies (exclusive of Algeria and Tunis) amounted to 39,093,391 souls, of which 630,637 were French and 18,543 foreigners. About 26,000 Frenchmen are stated to be resident in England.

Defence (for Army, see p. 666).

The Navy consisted in 1909 of 25 battleships (and 6 building), 7 armoured coast defence vessels, 20 armoured cruisers (and 2 building), 28 protected cruisers, 1 unprotected cruiser, 13 torpedo vessels, 4 gunboats, 7 river gunboats, 56 destroyers (also 16 building and 5 ordered), 269 torpedo boats, 46 submarine boats (and 21 building, 34 ordered), with 2,879 officers and 53,906 men.

Education (see pp. 658-5).

Communications.—The system of railways in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concedés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1907, was 25,100 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £67,136,799. The length of telegraph wires is 354,874 miles. At the 1st of January, 1907, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of 2 tons and upwards, amounted to 16,999 vessels of 1,390,542 net tons (of which 15,488 were sailing ships, representing 677,055 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping in 1909 amounted to £1,616,000, and £1,059,428 for Postal Service Subventions.

Commerce.—The principal imports in 1908 were wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, copper, timber, wines, coffee, caoutchouc, cereals, and minerals. The principal exports were cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, silks, smallwares, millinery and artificial flowers, automobiles, raw hides, tools and metal goods, dressed skins, machinery, ladies' made-up garments, chemical products, pig iron and iron and steel, woollen yarns, raw caoutchouc, butter and refined sugar.

The trade in 1908 was shared as under:—

Exports to (1903, £202,028,000)—

Great Britain.....	£47,134,000	U.S.A.	£12,538,000
Belgium	29,964,000	Russia	2,912,000
Germany	24,684,000	Holland	2,240,000

Imports from (1908, £225,620,000)—

Great Britain.....	£31,716,000	Belgium	£16,380,000
U.S.A.	26,844,000	Russia	9,534,000
Germany	24,300,000	Holland	4,008,000

The chief articles exported to the United Kingdom in 1908 were valued at:—

France.	France.
Silk Tissues 150,766,000	Ornamental
Woollen Tissues 111,275,000	Feathers 11,250,000
Millinery, &c. 119,644,000	Potatoes 22,677,000
Butter 43,389,000	Vegetables 11,724,000
Wines 31,110,000	Fruit (Table) 28,594,000
Dressed Skins ... 21,035,000	Copper 9,959,000
Automobiles 61,023,000	Raw Caoutchouc 13,605,000
Wool and Wool	Eggs of Poultry
Waste 23,822,000	& Game 12,436,000
Leather Goods ... 29,728,000	Fresh and Salted
Parisian Articles 30,426,000	Meat 6,995,000
Smallwares 36,072,000	Refined Sugar ... 6,837,000
Timber 22,786,000	Raw Sugar 18,856,000
Cotton Tissues ... 34,633,000	Clocks & Watches 3,450,000
Raw Hides, &c. ... 14,928,000	Oils 9,773,000
Brandy and	Preserved Fruits,
Liqueurs 18,348,000	Biscuits, &c. ... 2,956,000

The chief articles imported from the United Kingdom in 1908 were valued at:—

France.	France.
Coal 222,254,000	Leather Goods, &c. 55,758,000
Wool and Wool 85,088,000	Linen Tissues .. 5,091,000
Waste 51,579,000	Cast Iron, Iron and Steel 12,175,000
Machinery 20,159,000	Ships of Iron or Steel 17,612,000
Ornamental 45,050,000	Cotton Yarn 20,779,000
Feathers 26,478,000	Metal Goods 9,607,000
Woollen Tissues 28,159,000	Copper 10,350,000
Chemical products 20,103,000	Rags 6,759,000
Prepared Skins .. 20,103,000	Raw tin 7,055,000
Rubber, gutta, and Gutta-percha (raw & remelted) 23,100,000	Sweets, Preserves & Biscuits 1,835,000
Cotton Tissues .. 18,537,000	Linen & made-up Garments 2,757,000
Raw Cotton 7,972,000	Sowing Seeds 2,588,000
India-rubber, &c., Goods 24,446,000	

Shipping.—During the year 1908 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports with cargo amounted to 26,985, representing a tonnage of 23,789,944 tons, of which only 24.44 per cent. was French, while the total clearings with cargo amounted to 21,163 ships of a tonnage of 17,889,380 tons, of which 30.25 per cent. was French. British tonnage entering amounted to 35.35 per cent. against 31.24 clearing.

Debt.—The National Debt is stupendous, the nominal capital of the Funded Debt amounting in 1908 to £1,159,553,115, and the Floating Debt to £71,386,339, the heaviest debt ever yet incurred by any nation in the world. The Public Debt of France in 1908 amounted to £511,840,000.

The total service of the Public Debt in 1908 and 1909 was as follows:—

	1908.	1909.
Perpetual 3 per Cents. £26,234,665	£26,233,664	
Redeemable 3 per Cents. 12,703,971	12,481,855	
and annuities.....)		
Pensions & other Credits 14,583,205	16,050,975	
Total £53,521,841	£54,766,494	
	1908.	1909.
Revenue..... £156,423,347	£160,217,800	
Expenditure..... 156,411,334	160,208,987	
	1907.	1908.
Imports £248,920,000	£225,620,000	
Exports 223,644,000	202,028,000	
Imports from U.K. 35,328,000	31,715,000	
Exports to U.K. 54,752,000	47,184,000	

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 53' W. to 6° 15' E. longitude, 37° 5' N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 37° N., covering an area estimated in 1906 at about 1,119,416 square miles, with a population of 5,231,850, of whom 720,550 were Europeans and 4,509,890 natives. The revenue in 1908 was estimated at £4,343,698, and the expenditure at £4,320,533; the imports in 1907 were valued at £15,377,000, and the exports at £16,126,733. The bulk of the trade is with France, and according to French statistics the imports into France amounted to £11,623,880, and the exports from France to £15,703,240; the trade with the U.K. in 1907 amounting in exports to £810,379, and in imports to £555,409. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper,

quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1908 there were about 2,013 miles of railway open for traffic, and in 1907 the number of ships entering and clearing Algerian ports was 9,139, of a tonnage of 8,787,306 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1906, 586,062), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bone, and Tlemçen.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1906), 2,763,393. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L. Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1905) £11,500
 Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.
 Councillor, Hon. L. D. Carnegie 1,000
 Mil. Attaché, Col. W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., R.A. 800
 Naval do., Capt. E. H. F. Heaton-Ellis, R.N., M.V.O. 800
 Commercial Attaché and British Administrator of the Suez Canal Company, Sir Hy. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1,500
 1st Sec., Geo. D. Grahame, M.V.O. £300 to 500
 2nd Sec., Eric C. E. Phipps 300 to 500
 Hugh Gurney 300 to 500
 3rd Sec., Reginald Bridgeman 250
 Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O. 150
 Hon. Attaché, Lord Berwick 250
 Walter B. Montgomery 250
 Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson £250 to 350
 Consul-General, A. Percy Inglis, M.V.O., I.S.O. 800
 Vice-Consul, Geo. B. Michell £300 to 500
 Chantilly—V.-Cons., E. Spearman, G.M.G. Reims—V.-Cons., John Lewthwaite ... 500
 Ajaccio—Consul, Hon. H. C. Dundas 500
 Bastia—Vice-Consul, Arthur C. Southwell
 Algiers—Consul, Gen. Basil S. Cave, C.B. 1,000
 Vice-Consul, L. G. C. Graham £300 to 500
 Arzon and Mostaganem—Vice-Consul, Aimé Gautry, M.D. 500
 Bone—V.-Cons., Herbert Scratchley, M.V.O. Oran—Vice-Consul, Thomas Barber 500
 Philipperville—V.-Cons., William Miller
 Antananarivo—Consul, T. P. Porter £600
 Majunga—Vice-Consul, Bordeaux—Consul, R. D. G. Macdonald... 700
 Vice-Consul, Arachon—Vice-Consul, F. Audap 500
 Bayonne—V.-Consul, Paul Schoedelin Biarritz—Vice-Consul, H. Bellairs, M.V.O. La Rochelle—V.-Cons., C. J. Hans Hamilton Limoges—V.-Cons., Henri F. de Luze... Pau—Vice-Consul, H. Hewitson 500
 Pauillac—V.-Cons., Maurice Adde 500
 Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Maillard
 Tonnyay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat
 Toulouse—Vice-Consul, Thomas Higgins
 Calais—Consul, C. A. Payton, M.V.O. 600
 Amiens—V.-Consul, E. H. Blomfield 50
 Amiens—V.-Consul, William Sutcliffe
 Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Henry F. Farmer
 Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner 800
 Lille—V.-Cons., Jas. E. Walker 800
 Cayenne—Consul, J. R. W. Pigott 800
 Cayenne—Vice-Consul, Henri Pourrage...
 Dakar—Cons. Gen., Capt. C. Braithwaite Wallis 800
 Vice-Consul, F. Champion 800
 Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul, H. A. Richards £300 to 500
 Dunkirk—Consul, P. C. Sarel 600
 Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, John E. Wintle
 Haiphong—Vice-Consul, T. F. Carlisle 600
 Haiphong—Vice-Consul, J. L. O'Connell...

<i>Havre</i> —Consul-Gen., Harry L. Churchill	£900
V.-Cons., Claude Dudley Wallis	
<i>Cæn</i> —Vice-Consul, Charles Hettier ...	
<i>Dieppe</i> —V.-Consul, H. W. Lee-Jortin	
<i>Fécamp</i> —Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax	
<i>Honfleur</i> —Vice-Cons., J. R. D. Charlesson	
<i>Treport and Etretat</i> —Vice-Consul, E. Harrison Barker	
<i>Lyons</i> —Consul, Edward R. E. Vicars.....	600
V.-Cons., Walter Annett	
<i>Grenoble</i> —V.-Consul, J. Lewis	
<i>Marseilles</i> —Cons. Gen., M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.	1,000
V.-Cons., F. G. Rule	£300 to 500
Frederick T. Hamling.....	
<i>Cette</i> —Vice-Consul, Hippolyte Nègre...	
<i>Hyères</i> —Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook	
<i>Toulon</i> —V.-Consul, A. C. Charlton	£300 to 500
<i>Martinique</i> —Consul, Henry J. Meagher	
<i>Guadeloupe</i> —Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux	
<i>New Caledonia</i> —Consul, W. J. Holmes...	700
Vice-Consul, T. Maning	
<i>Nice</i> —Consul, Alex. McMillan	
Vice-Consul, L. Wookey	
<i>Cannes</i> —Vice-Consul, John Taylor	
<i>Mentone</i> , V.-Cons., Hector H. Hill	
<i>Pondicherry (India)</i> —Consul, Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick	
<i>Réunion</i> —Consul, E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.	900
Vice-Cons., John T. Plat	
<i>Rouen</i> —Consul, C. B. C. Clipperton	600
<i>Brest</i> —V.-Cons., Spencer S. Dickson	£300 to 500
<i>Cherbourg</i> —V.-Cons., Capt. C. D. Beresford	
<i>Lorient</i> —Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert	
<i>Nantes & St. Nazaire</i> —V.-Cons., Alf. Trillot	
<i>St. Brieuc</i> —V.-Cons., Henry W. Beghin	
<i>St. Malo</i> —V.-Cons., Hon. E. Henniker-Major	100
<i>St. Pierre and Miquelon</i> —Consul, V. K. Kestell Cornish	600
<i>Tahiti</i> —Consul, Arthur L. S. Rowley.....	600
Vice-Cons., A. J. du Temple	
<i>Tamatave</i> —Consul, Anatole Sauzier	800
<i>Diego Suarez</i> —Cons. Agent, Théo. J. Lèques	
Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours. Telegrams, per word, 2d.	

FRENCH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The total area of French Colonies and Dependencies (excluding Algeria, 1,110,416 sq. m., and Tunis, 46,300 sq. m.) was estimated at about 2,807,776 square miles in 1906, with a total population of 39,093,391.

French Colonial Office Expenditure.*

1891	£2,843,627	1901	£4,474,660
1892	3,423,112	1902	4,630,422
1893	3,221,630	1903	4,388,357
1894	3,413,940	1904	4,331,708
1895	3,434,414	1905	4,431,173
1896	3,117,052	1906	4,416,604
1897	3,629,051	1907	4,378,950
1898	3,866,065	1908	3,930,760
1899	3,595,832	1909	3,997,948
1900	4,259,734		

Trade of the Colonies.

	1906.	1907.
Imports*	£18,197,807	£21,279,024
Exports*	16,842,929	20,584,508
Total.....	£35,040,736	£41,863,532

* Exclusive of Algeria and Tunis.

Trade with the United Kingdom.

	1907.	1908.
Imports from U.K.* ...	£1,179,543	£1,578,812
Exports to U.K.*	1,822,974	913,700

Total £3,002,517 £2,492,512

Geographically, the French Colonies are divisible into four main groups, according to their situation in *Asia, Africa, America, Oceania*.

1. *Asiatic: French India*.—The area of the French possessions in India is 200 square miles; pop. (1908) 273,185; (1891, 282,923). *Pondicherry* (area 115 sq. miles, pop. 1908, 174,456), the chief of these dependencies, is on the Coromandel coast, 85 miles S. by W. from Madras. The town of Pondicherry has 46,887 inhabitants. The fortifications were once strong, but in the war with England they were destroyed, and under the Treaty of Paris (1814) they must not be rebuilt, while the French garrison must be only sufficient for police purposes. Rice and pulse are cultivated. The chief industry is cotton spinning. There are four cotton-mills, employing about 5,000 hands. In 1908 the sea-borne imports into French India were valued at £396,000, and the exports at £1,082,000. The chief exports are ground nuts, cotton goods, and oilcakes, the chief imports raw cotton, cotton goods, seeds, and pulse. There is no harbour, though the roadstead is good. The minor settlements are *Chander nagore*, on the Hooghly, 17 miles north of Calcutta (area 4 sq. ms., pop. 26,831); *Karikal*, in the Cauvery delta (area 53 sq. ms., pop. 56,595); *Yanaon*, in the Godavery delta (area 5 sq. ms., pop. 5,005); and *Mahé*, on the Malabar coast (area 26 sq. ms., pop. 10,298). There are 23 miles of railway, connecting Pondicherry and Karikal with the South Indian Railway. French India has an elective general council. The revenue (budget of 1909) amounts to £106,400, of which £10,000 is contributed by the Home Government. Governor, M. Angoulvant.

French Indo-China.—These possessions have an area of about 310,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 16,000,000 (including 15,500 French). Three-fourths are of the Annamite race. On the north and east they march with China. The river Mekong forms the western boundary. The coast-line on the south is about 1,560 miles long. French Indo-China comprises Cochinchina, and the four protectorates of Cambodia (enlarged in 1907 by the annexation of Siamese territory), Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 Kwang-Chow-Wan (pop. 190,000), a free port on the Lien-Chow peninsula, was acquired on a lease of 99 years from China. French Indo-China has been rapidly developed since 1893 by the construction of public works, by the influx of capital and enterprise, and by the reorganisation of the finances. The financial and political unity of Indo-China was finally established in 1898. These reforms were chiefly the work of the late Governor-General, M. Paul Doumer. The revenue, about 47½ million piastres in 1909, is derived mainly from customs, excise, and other indirect taxes. The delta regions of Cochinchina and Tonkin are fertile. Annam, connecting them, is a long mountainous tract, with a narrow littoral, habitable and cultivable, on one side, and a wild, sparsely populated hill-tract stretching to the Mekong on the other. Laos, the largest of the five territories, is

* Exclusive of Algeria and Tunis.

very undeveloped and lacks population. It is practically inaccessible except by this river. The chief rivers are the Mekong (1,900 miles long), which, notwithstanding obstructions, has been navigated as far as Chinese territory; the Songkoi or Red River, navigable by small steamers as far as Laokai in Yunnan; and the Black River. Rice is by far the most important crop, while maize, silk, cotton, sugar, poppy, tea, seeds, tobacco and pepper are produced. The principal mineral product is coal, which is mined chiefly at Hongay on the Tonkin coast. Zinc is worked and exported. Laos has large forests. There are mills for rice, cotton, yarn, cement, &c. The principal harbours are Saigon, Haiphong in Tonkin (48 hours by mail steamer from Hong Kong), and Tourane in Annam. The length of railways is over 900 miles, including lines from Haiphong to Hanoi, and thence to the border of Kwangsi, China, and to Laokai on the Yunnan frontier. The latter is being extended to Yunnan-fu (about 296 miles) by a subsidised company. It will probably be completed early in 1910. The foreign trade in merchandise in 1908 was valued at—Imports, £11,393,000; and Exports, £9,677,000. About one-fifth is transit trade passing to and from the Yunnan treaty "port" of Mengtze through Tonkin. By far the largest export from French Indo-China is rice (chiefly from Cochin-China), fish, maize, and pepper coming next. The chief imports are metal manufactures, cotton manufactures and yarns, jute bags, liquors, machinery, petroleum, silk goods, paper, opium, &c. The yarns and jute bags are mainly from India. Saigon, in Cochin China, has the largest trade. The French customs tariff is in force, with some exceptions. The great bulk of the trade is with France, Hong-Kong, and India. The shipping is chiefly British, French, and German. The French army of occupation numbers about 12,000, in addition to 13,000 native troops. There is a French Bank of Indo-China. Exports from the United Kingdom in 1908, £126,775; Imports into ditto, £407,220. Capital, Hanoi, in Tonkin. Pop., 100,000. *Gov.-Gen. of Indo-China*—M. Klobukowski. *Sec.-Gen.*—M. Broni. *Regent*—Hoang-lao-Khai. Capital of Cochin-China, Saigon. Pop., 200,000. *Lieut.-Gov. of Cochin-China*—M. Rodier. Capital of Cambodia, Phnom Penh. Pop., 40,000. *King*—H. M. Sisowath. Capital of Annam, Hué. Pop., 30,000. *King*—H. M. Duy-Tan, a minor (suc. in 1907). Capital of Laos, Luang Prabang.

II. *African*: The French African Empire consists of the colony of Algeria and the protectorate of Tunis in the north; in the north-west of an immense tract of country, in four main divisions, on the coast-line (Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Dahomey), penetrating inwards to meet the French possessions of Upper Senegal-Niger and Territory of Mauritania, which form a hinterland for all the colonies on the coast. In West Central Africa the French Congo joins, through protected territory, the French possessions which form the common hinterland of the north-western possessions. This common hinterland stretches northwards in the direction of Algeria and Tunis, so that the whole north-western portion of the vast continent, except where occupied by Morocco and Tripoli, and Spanish, Portuguese, British, and German possessions, is claimed by France. In the east France possesses a portion of Somaliland and the island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, with certain dependencies. Conventions have been signed

by Great Britain and France delimitating the boundaries of co-terminous territories in the west, and, owing to the British advance in the Nile region, delimitating their respective sphere in East and Central Africa.

On the East Coast is JIBUTI, the port and seat of government of the French Somali coast protectorate. The coast-line of this territory extends for 60 miles; the inland frontier is fixed at a distance of about 57 miles. The total area is about 46,300 square miles. The population is about 208,000. A railway from Jibuti to Harrar and thence to Adis Ababa, the present capital of Abyssinia, is being constructed, and has been completed as far as Diré-Daouah (190 miles). At Jibuti a jetty, 800 metres in length, has been erected and is used principally by small craft, and a second one of 900 metres in length is being constructed for the requirements of large vessels. The imports, which are principally in transit to Abyssinia (chiefly cotton goods) amounted to £734,224 in 1907, while the exports amounted to £923,640; the imports from France in 1907 amounting to £279,700, and the exports to France £52,980. There is an Anglo-French agreement defining the boundary of the French and English spheres of influence in the direction of Harrar, which place neither party is at liberty to annex.

Governor—M. Pascal. *Envoy to the Emperor Menelik of Ethiopia*, M. Brice.

Off the East coast, in the Indian Ocean, is the vast island of MADAGASCAR, the fourth largest island in the world, being 975 miles long and 350 miles broad at its greatest width. The total area is about 226,000 square miles, and the native population in 1906 amounted to 2,690,381, the Hova being the dominant tribe. In addition, there were 7,605 French and 2,088 foreigners, 1,255 being British subjects. Christian missions have been active in the island, and about 450,000 of the natives are Protestants, and about 50,000 Roman Catholics. A French colonial station was planted, under the protection of Richelieu, in 1662, since when the island has been almost continuously claimed by the French. Active steps were taken in 1885 to make their influence felt, and in 1894-1895 a military expedition captured the capital and deposed the queen, the island being declared a French possession in 1896. A railway from Brickaville on the coast to the capital (Antananarivo or Tananarive) is in course of construction; 166 miles of which were open to traffic in 1909.

In 1900 a loan of £2,400,000 was raised for the construction of railways, roads, telegraphs, &c. Fully 3,000 miles of telegraph lines have been constructed as well as two new telephone lines, one at Antananarivo of 27 miles, and the other at Tamatave of 10 miles. Gold reefs have been found in different parts of the island, and up to the end of 1904 there were 1,099 prospecting permits held by 317 different persons, 64 of which are British. Minerals are found in large quantities, and in the lowlands rice, manioc, arrowroot, sugar-cane, tobacco, hemp, cotton, vanilla, tea and coffee are successfully grown; caoutchouc and gum-copal are indigenous, and there is a wealth of timber. The revenue of the colony in 1904 amounted to £594,612, and the expenditure to £897,357. The principal exports in 1907 (£1,114,536) were gold (3,319 kilos, of the value of £319,280), rubber, hides, raffia-fibre, beeswax, bullocks, and straw hats; the imports, largely

reduced since the high protective tariff of 1897, are mainly cotton goods, wine, spirits, metal manufactures, foodstuffs, and building material, and amounted to £1,001,184. The total import, and export trade with France amounted to £1,623,796, and with the United Kingdom £56,000. The capital, Tananarive (called by the natives Antananarivo), had in 1901 55,579 inhabitants. Tamatave is the chief port, others being Majunga, Tolia, Faradofay, Mananjura, Mahanora, and Vatomanindy. Madagascar has immediate dependencies in the islands of NOSSI BE and SAINT MARIE, while further east (450 miles from Madagascar) is the island of REUNION (capital St. Denis, area of 965 square miles, population estimated at 177,677); imports in 1907, £579,636; exports, £559,972; with the COMORO Islands, halfway between Madagascar and the coast, and the islands of ST. PAUL and AMSTERDAM and KERGUELEN to the south-east.

Gov.-Gen. of Madagascar, M. Augagneur.

West Africa.—The administration of the French possessions in North-West Africa (exclusive of the French Congo), which has been in process of reorganisation since 1895, was completed and consolidated by a Decree of 18 October, 1904. The territories of Senegambia and the Niger have been converted into a separate colony under the name of Upper Senegal-Niger, and a commissioner attached to the general government has been appointed for the administration of the civil territory of Mauritania, or vast regions on the right bank of the Senegal River, and which will probably be eventually extended to the French possessions in South Algeria (estimated area, 344,975 square miles). A general budget has been created, to be settled by the governor-general in council, to which are devoted the funds derived from the customs and navigation duties of all the constituent colonies, and which provides for all expenses which interest all the colonies generally. The several colonies, therefore, can only reckon on the funds arising from their internal resources, such as capitation tax, trading licences, &c., but they are at the same time relieved of many expenses which have been transferred to the general budget. Provision is also made in the general budget for subventions to those of the colonies requiring financial help. The colony of UPPER SENEGAL-NIGER may be said to comprise the whole of the hinterland of West Africa, and includes the great bend of the Niger and the territories enclosed within it, but it has no seaport. It is divided into a civil and a military territory, and is administered by a lieutenant-governor, resident at Bamako, under whom is a superior officer entrusted with the administration of the Niger military territory. The total population in 1906 amounted to 5,058,656, and the area of the civil and military territories is estimated at 836,281 square miles. SENEGAL is the oldest and most important of the French possessions in West Africa. It is situated to the north of the British colony of the Gambia, and has an area of 73,974 square miles and a population estimated at 393,945; capital, St. Louis (local revenue in 1904, £280,918). The principal exports are gold, ground-nuts, gum, palm nuts and oil, and rubber. The exports from Senegal and Upper Senegal-Niger in 1907 were valued at £1,754,357, and the imports at £2,187,856; 546 ships (tonnage 707,603) entered, and 559 of a tonnage of 720,812 tons cleared at Senegalese ports in 1906.

A railway has been constructed from Dakar to Rufisque, and thence north-west to St. Louis at the mouth of the Senegal River, a distance of 165 miles, and from Kayes, on the same river, a narrow-gauge line has been constructed of 347 miles to Koulikoro, on the Niger. Next in order to the south comes FRENCH GUINEA (local budget in 1903, £160,000; imports, 1907, £653,768, exports, £639,588), comprising the settlements of RIVIERES DU SUD (capital, Konakri) and FUTA JALLON, and extending up the whole of the north-west coast (save where intercepted by Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of the Gambia) to join the colony of Senegal. Between the British colony of the Gold Coast and the Republic of Liberia is the FRENCH IVORY COAST (local revenue in 1904, £157,337; imports, 1907, £572,768, exports, £425,420), comprising the settlements of GRAND BASSAM and ASSINIE and the KROO country with the hinterland. To the south is DAHOMEY, between the British colony of Lagos and German Togoland (local revenue in 1904, £219,998; imports, 1907, £466,212, exports, £386,826); it consists of about 95 miles of the Benue coast, where are the settlements of KOTONOU and GRAND POPO with the hinterland. The ancient capital of the colony is Abomey, which has now been transferred to Porto Novo. The chief port is Kotonou. The FRENCH CONGO borders the Congo Free State on the south and east, and the German Cameroons on the north and west, but undefined to the north-east, comprises the colony of the Gaboon, the middle Congo, the territory of Ubangui-Shari, and the Lake Chad territory (local revenue in 1904, £255,620). The principal exports are ivory, india-rubber, cocoa, coffee, ebony and other wood, gum-copal, palm oil, and amounted in 1907 to £783,768. The imports, consisting chiefly of cotton goods, spirits, ammunition, tobacco, rice, and salt, were valued at £606,454; the chief town and trading station being Libreville, on the coast.

III. American: France possesses two small groups of islands off the south-east coast of Newfoundland, of which ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON are the largest respectively; their combined area is about 93 square miles, with a total population in 1906 of 6,482, and they form an excellent basis for the French cod fishery. Local revenue in 1908, £19,112; importations in 1907, £201,277; exports, £290,240. In the *West Indies* two of the most fertile of the Lesser Antilles belong to France, viz. MARTINIQUE (capital, Port de France), area about 380 square miles; population in 1906 of 132,024; (local revenue in 1904, £206,184; total imports, 1907, £637,600, exports £759,888); and GUADELOUPE and BASSE TERRE (capital, Pointe-à-Pitre), area about 780 square miles, population 190,273, in 1906 (local revenue in 1904, £242,022; total imports, 1907, £537,024, exports £650,755). They have six dependencies: MARIE GALANTE and ILE DES SAINTES to the south and south-east, and PETITE TERRE to the east (part of the administrative island), with ST. BARTHOLOMEW and the northern half of ST. MARTIN, about 150 miles north-west and almost due south of Anguilla (British). In *South America*, CAYENNE or FRENCH GUIANA has an area of about 34,000 square miles, and an estimated population of about 39,117 in 1906 (town population 12,426). The local revenue of the colony in 1904 amounted to £137,216 (imports, 1907, £560,520, exports £493,268).

IV. In Oceania: France possesses the penal

colony of NEW CALEDONIA (capital Noumea), a large island containing an area of about 7,200 square miles (population, 1906, estimated at 55,886, of whom about 13,000 are of free and 11,000 of convict origin, whilst there is a native population of about 29,000), with its dependencies, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago, annexed in 1853 (local revenue in 1904, £129,102; total imports into New Caledonia, 1907, £376,418; exports £340,166); and the SOCIETY ISLANDS, Tahiti, Moorea, &c. (local revenue in 1904, £77,257; imports into Tahiti, 1907, £133,272; exports £145,598), the LOW ARCHIPELAGO or Tuamotu, the MARQUESAS, and the AUSTRAL ISLES or Tubuai, and the GAMBIER ISLANDS, altogether amounting to about 1,182 square miles, with about 30,563 inhabitants in 1906. By a convention with Great Britain of 16 Nov., 1887, it was agreed that the protection of persons and property in the NEW HEBRIDES (5,106 square miles, population 70,000) should be secured by means of a mixed commission of naval officers belonging to the French and British naval stations in the Pacific. This arrangement has, however, been superseded by the conclusion of a convention signed on 20 Oct., 1906, by which the group of the New Hebrides, including the Banks and Torres Islands, shall form a region of joint influence under the administration of two High Commissioners appointed by Great Britain and France.

See also TUNIS, p. 654.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Emperor, William II. (King of Prussia), son of the Emperor Frederick III. and the Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain. Born 27 Jan., 1859; succeeded his father 15 June, 1888; married, 27 Feb., 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, born 22 Oct., 1858 (issue, 6 sons and a daughter).

Heir Apparent, H.L. & R.H. Crown Prince William, born 6 May, 1882; married (1905) H.R.H. Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue, Prince Wilhelm, b. 4 July, 1906, and two other sons, b. 9 Nov., 1907, and 30 Sept., 1909.

Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Interior, Herr Delbrück.

Foreign Affairs, Herr von Schoen.

Colonies, Herr Dernburg.

Navy, Admiral von Tirpitz.

Justice, Dr. Lisso.

Imperial Treasury, Herr Wermuth.

Posts and Telegraphs, Herr Kraetke.

President, Imperial Railways Dept., Dr. Schulz.

German Ambassador to Austria, Herr von Tschirsky und Bigendorff; *Italy*, Herr von Tagow; *France*, Prince von Radolin; *Turkey*, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein; *U.S.A.*, Count von Bernstorff; *Russia*, Count Pourtalès; *Japan*, Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein.

Ambassador in London, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, G.C.V.O., 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. *Councillor of Embassy*, Herr Richd. von Kühlmann. *and Secretary, Councillor of Legation*, Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen.

3rd Sec., Count Hans von Berchem.

Attaché, Dr. von Wesendonk and Herr von Goldschmidt-Rothschild.

Military Attaché, Major Ostertag.

Naval Attaché, Commander Widenmann.

Director of the Chancery of the Embassy, Hofrat C. Lentze.

Chancelliers, Herr Hans Meinck, Herr Ferdinand Carow, Herr Herrmann Dörner, and Herr Wilhelm Baath.

Consul-Gen. Dr. Johannes, 21A Bedford Place, Russell Square, W.C.

Consul, Herr Humbert.

Vice-Consuls, Herr Weidemann, Dr. Bittle, Herr von Ranke.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of April 16, 1871, is a Confederate League, bearing the name German Empire, under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, who holds the title of German Emperor, and whose eldest son is styled His Imperial and Royal Highness. The Emperor as such represents the Empire in all matters affecting international law; in the name of the Empire he declares war and makes peace, concludes alliances and treaties with foreign States, and accredits and receives Ambassadors. Except to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the League, the Emperor cannot declare war in the name of the Empire without the consent of the Federal Council. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary in regard to certain specified treaties (cf. Art. 4 of the Constitution). The Emperor has the right to summon, open, adjourn, and close the Reichstag. The Federal Council and Reichstag must be summoned to meet every year; the Reichstag cannot be summoned without the adherence of the Federal Council. All bills are brought before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor after acceptance by the Federal Council. Laws are promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the German Empire after acceptance by the Federal Council and the Reichstag. All edicts and orders of the Emperor made in the name of the Empire must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who is thereby responsible for them. The Emperor is the Bundesfeldherr, or Federal Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army. In time of war he holds supreme command: in time of peace the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. In time of peace the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army, and only falls under the direct command of the Emperor when the army is mobilised for war. The rights of the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg in time of peace are not quite so extended as those of the King of Bavaria; but their armies remain distinct and form separate army corps. The contingents of all the other Federal States are under the direct command of the King of Prussia, and under Prussian administration. The troops of all the Federal States swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns and obedience to the orders of the Emperor—in the case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war-time. On the other hand, the German Navy is Imperial (Kaiserlich), and the Emperor as such is the supreme Admiral-in-Command of the Imperial German Navy in peace as well as war. The Reichstag, or Imperial Diet, consists of 397 Deputies; the original idea was that there should be one deputy to every 100,000 inhabitants of the Empire. The Reichstag sits for a period of five years, unless previously dissolved by the Emperor. Amongst the matters belonging to the jurisdiction of the Empire are all those that refer to the army and navy; the common, civil and penal law of the Empire; posts and tele-

graphs (not including the special rights reserved by Bavaria and Württemberg); the railways (subject to Bavaria's rights); inland navigation; the Customs of the Empire; weights and measures; coinage; banking; patents; foreign trade; the German mercantile marine; the Press; everything relating to the right of forming corporations; colonisation. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary, and also sufficient, for the validity of a law. The laws of the Empire take precedence of the laws of the Confederate States within the scope of the Constitution of the Empire; they are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire.

The German Empire consists of the following 26 States:—Prussia (including Lauenburg, and since 1890—Heligoland); Bavaria; Saxony; Württemberg; Baden; Hesse; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Saxe-Weimar; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Oldenburg; Brunswick; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Waldeck; Reuss (elder line); Reuss (younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe; Reichsland; Lübeck; Bremen; Hamburg.

The census of 1905 shows a total population of 60,641,278, of whom 29,884,681 are males, and 30,756,597 females.

The religious confessions were divided in 1905 as follows:—37,546,852 Protestants (62 per cent.), 22,109,644 Roman Catholics (36.4 per cent.), 259,717 Christians of other categories, 607,862 Jews (1 per cent.), 17,203 adherents of other religions, or unknown.

There were in 1900 4,231,129 persons residing within the limits of the Empire who spoke a non-German language, viz.:—80,361 Dutch, 20,677 Frisians, 141,061 Danish (and Norwegians), 8,998 Swedish, 20,217 English, 211,679 French, 11,841 Walloons, 65,661 Italians, 2,059 Spanish, 479 Portuguese, 3,086 489 Poles, 142,404 Massurians, 100,213 Kassubians, 93,032 Wendes, 64,382 Moravians, 43,016 Czechs, 9,617 Russians, 106,305 Lithuanians, 8,158 Hungarians, 14,535 not above specified.

There are 42 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 29 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 2 in Bavaria and Baden, and 1 each in Hamburg, Württemberg, Bremen, Reichsland, and Brunswick.

Education (see p. 669).

EMIGRATION.—At the commencement of the nineteenth century few Germans emigrated, but about fifty years afterwards there was a strong desire to leave the mother country. The figures are as follows:—

1831-41 ...	152,000	1871-80 ...	623,000
1841-50 ...	435,000	1881-90 ...	1,342,432
1851-60 ...	952,000	1891-00 ...	529,875
1861-70 ...	822,000	1901-05 ...	146,540

Out of thirty millions of emigrants from Europe in the nineteenth century Germany contributed about five millions—viz., $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole number.

In the eighties the average number per annum was over 100,000. In 1880 the number of emigrants was 117,097; in 1881 it rose to 220,902—the highest figure hitherto attained in one year. The statistics since 1880 are as follows:—

1881 ...	220,902	1886 ...	83,225
1882 ...	203,585	1887 ...	104,787
1883 ...	173,616	1888 ...	103,951
1884 ...	149,065	1889 ...	96,070
1885 ...	110,119	1890 ...	97,103

1891 ...	120,089	1900 ...	22,399
1892 ...	116,339	1901 ...	22,073
1893 ...	87,677	1902 ...	32,098
1894 ...	40,904	1903 ...	36,310
1895 ...	37,498	1904 ...	27,984
1896 ...	33,824	1905 ...	28,075
1897 ...	24,631	1906 ...	31,074
1898 ...	22,221	1907 ...	31,696
1899 ...	24,323	1908 ...	19,883

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32.6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11.5 per cent. by trade and traffic. Of the total area in 1900, 48.6 per cent. was under cultivation, 16 per cent. consisted of meadows and pastures, and 26 per cent. of forest land. Germany supports nine-tenths of her population by her own produce. The mineral produce was valued in 1907 at £92,246,000, and included 143,185,700 English tons of coal, 62,546,700 of lignite, 27,697,100 of iron ore, 5,749,400 of kali, kainit, and other kali salts. The total mineral produce amounted to 242,615,200 English tons, including, besides the above, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore. Crefeld, Elberfeld, Barmen, Mülhausen, Chemnitz, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries.

The chief articles of export to the United Kingdom in the year 1908 were the following:—

Sugar, raw and refined	£7,185,000
Woolen Cloth Stuffs	1,850,000
Cotton Goods, Hair Nets	1,240,000
Part-Silk Stuffs	1,322,000
Billot Iron, Pig Iron, Ingots	1,735,000
Oats	1,015,000
Toys	886,000
Aniline Dyes	865,000
Upper Leather for Boots, Shoes, &c.	725,000
Saddle and Luggage Wares	720,000
Printed Cottons	650,000
Furs	640,000
Rivete Parts	635,000
Women's Clothing	590,000
Pianos	570,000
Cotton, Woolen, and Linen Embroideries	475,000
Cotton Lace, Lace	375,000
Porcelain	370,000
Cotton Underclothing	360,000

The chief imports from the U.K. were:—

Coal	£7,290,000
Precious Metals	4,595,000
Woolen Yarn	4,015,000
Cotton Yarn	3,925,000
Woolen Stuffs	3,775,000
Salted Herrings	750,000
Pig Iron	610,000
Pelts	595,000
Timplates	490,000

MERCANTILE MARINE.—On January 1st, 1909, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 1,953 sea-going steamers of 17.65 register tons and upwards (3,779,364 tons gross register), and of 2,361 sailing vessels (464,158 tons gross register). The gross tonnage of the British Mercantile Marine is about five times as great as that of the German Mercantile Marine.

The number of seamen in the German Mercantile Marine on January 1st, 1909, was 72,450 (January 1st, 1908, 71,853). Germany now ranks second in the list of the countries of the world that own shipping. In 1870 Germany's fleet of

merchant steamers was only half as large as that of France; now it is twice as large. During the last two years the shipping industry has undergone a serious crisis. There were completed in 1908 at German yards for German firms, 671 sea-going ships of 212,761 tons gross, and at German yards for foreign firms, 73 sea-going ships of 15,141 tons gross (1907, 673 ships of 308,034 tons gross for German firms, and 68 ships of 16,621 tons gross for foreign firms).

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railways* in the Empire at the end of 1907 extended to 55,191 kilometres = 34,956 miles, of which about 92 per cent. belong to the State; the total cost of construction was £20,918 per mile; the expenses in 1906 were £85,039,347, and the receipts £131,662,081.

IMPERIAL POST (including Bavaria and Württemberg), 1907:—Length of telegraph lines, 152,600 kilometres (length of wires, 598,200 kilometres); telegrams landed in, 45,818,000; post offices, 40,083; telegraph offices, 37,309; telephone call-stations, 30,901; letters delivered, 5,339,300,000; cash on delivery orders, £50,580,000; money orders, £637,320,000; telegrams despatched, 43,841,000; telegrams received, 45,818,000. The number of employes in the service of posts and telegraphs was 312,708.

DEBT.—The National Debt amounted at the end of 1908 to £206,175,000, of which £93,000,000 bears interest at 3½ per cent., £89,175,000 at 3 per cent., £18,000,000 are Treasury Bonds, and £6,000,000 are Bank Notes. The debt of the former Norddeutscher Bund was cancelled by limitation at the end of 1902.

DEFENCE (for Army, see p. 666).—The *Imperial Navy* consisted in May, 1909, of the following ships, built or building: 34 battleships, 7 ironclad coast defence ships, 12 large armoured and 6 large protected cruisers, 31 small protected cruisers (under 5,000 tons displacement), 6 gunboats, 107 torpedo boats of over 200 tons displacement (30 under construction), 73 torpedo boats of from 80 to 200 tons displacement, and 11 special ships for mine-laying, repairing, and other technical purposes; 8 submarines are either built or in building. The personnel of the Imperial Navy consists of 1,735 officers, 263 engineer officers, 260 surgeons, 207 paymasters, 25 chaplains, 583 cadets, 175 technical and torpedo officers, and 45,469 petty officers and seamen—total, 48,817; in addition to which, charged upon the naval estimates, are 1,415 marines and 3,693 men belonging to the naval artillery and mining department, making altogether 53,925 officers and men.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread winners in the Empire a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmary Insurance Act came into force 1 January, 1900. In 1907, a total of £8,644,565 was paid out under the Act, £6,334,575 being as pensions to invalids (i.e., persons unfit for work); £865,585 as old age pensions; £759,315 for medical assistance; £40,640 for support of dependents, &c.; £22,200 as home relief for infirm workmen; £179,505 for sick pensions; £442,745 refunded. Of the total the State contributed £2,461,030. The insured are divided into five classes, according to the

amount of their annual earnings, of £17 10s., £27 10s., £47 10s., £57 10s., and £100 respectively. Contributions are paid weekly, viz., 1s. 4d., 2s. 4d., 3s. 4d., and 4s. 4d. respectively—one half by the employer, the other by the employed: the State contributes a subsidy of £2 10s. to the pension. The *infirmary* pensions amount respectively (including the State subsidy) to £8 2s., £11 5s., £13 10s., £15 15s., and £18; the *old age* pensions to £5 10s., £7, £8 10s., £10, and £11 10s. respectively. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—in so far as the incomes do not exceed £100—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue, Ordinary and Extraordinary	£139,553,530	£142,500,695
of which Loans ...	13,047,050	10,113,380
Expenditure	139,553,530	142,500,695
of which Army ...	39,104,953	38,512,955
“ Navy ...	13,609,378	14,937,455
Imports	1907. £478,410,000	1908. £415,095,000
from U.K.	48,830,000	34,845,000
Exports	372,070,000	350,930,000
to U.K.	50,302,000	49,875,000

The imports from the U.K. and the British Colonies formed 18½ of Germany's total imports in 1908 (1907, 18½); the exports to the U.K. and the British Colonies formed 20¼ of Germany's total exports for 1908 (1907, 22¼). The year 1908 witnessed a marked decline in Germany's external trade (the first decline on record in recent times), the imports from the U.K. and Colonies declining by about £15,500,000, while the exports from Germany to the U.K. and Colonies show a decline of over £1,400,000. The imports from Russia and the United States of America to Germany far exceeded those from the U.K. in 1908, but the U.K. remains Germany's best customer.

The Imperial War Treasure deposited in the Julius Tower at Spandau amounts to £5,873,735.

<i>British Ambassador</i> , His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir William Edward Goschen, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	£8,000
<i>Embassy</i> , 70 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.	
<i>Councillor</i> , Count de Sallis, C.V.O., C.M.G.	850
<i>Mil. Attaché</i> , Col. F. J. A. Trench, C.V.O., D.S.O.	800
<i>Naval Attaché</i> , Captain H. L. Heath, M.V.O., R.N.	800
<i>2nd Secretary</i> , R. S. Seymour, M.V.O. £300 to 500	
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , H. J. Bruce, M.V.O.	250
“ A. Kerr-Clark	250
<i>Hon. Attachés</i> , John Monck; J. A. C. Durham.	
<i>Consul-General</i> , H. Boyle	£900
<i>Magdeburg—Vice-Consul</i> , Edgar Drake	
<i>Danzig—Consul</i> , Col. A. M. Brookfield ...	600
“ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Edward A. Grandt	
<i>Breslau—Vice-Consul</i> , Hermann Humbert	

Königsberg—Vice-Cons., Otto Birth	
Memel—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Pietsch ...	
Pillau—Vice-Consul, R. Lietke	
Düsseldorf—Consul-Gen., Dr. F. P. Koenig	
Consul, F. N. Gütersloh	
Cologne—Consul, C. A. Niessen, C.V.O. ...	
Frankfort, Con-Gen., Sir Francis Oppenheimer	
" Vice-Consul, Charles Gardner	
Hamburg—Cons-Gen., Sir W. Ward, C.V.O. ...	£1,350
Vice-Consul, F. A. Oliver	£300 to 500
" W. R. K. Gandell	
Brake—Vice-Consul, Franz Ohlrogge	
Bremen—Consul, Christian Mosle	
Bremerhaven—V.-Con., Norman C. Haag	
" Vice-Consul, George Starke	£300 to 500
Cuxhaven—Vice-Consul, Constantine Graham	
Emden—Vice-Consul, Constantine Graham	
" Vice-Consul, Thos. Hollesen	£300 to 500
Flensburg, Vice-Consul, C. C. Stevenson	
Hanover—V.-Consul, Hermann Renck	
Harburg—Vice-Consul, Carl Christiansen ..	
Husum—Vice-Consul, A. L. A. Sartor, M.V.O.	
Kiel—Vice-Consul, Heinrich L. Behncke	
Lübeck—Vice-Con., Carl Bruns	
Papenburg—Vice-Consul, H. Ohlerich	
Rostock—Vice-Consul, Carl Becker	
Tönning—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Podens	
Wismar—Vice-Consul, J. M. C. Forsyth	
Herbertshöhe (New Guinea)—Consul, J. M. C.	
Samoā—Acting Vice-Consul, T. Trood	
Stettin—Consul, Ralph Bernal	700
Swinemünde—Vice-Consul, Edward Rose ..	
Tsintau (Kiaochow)—Consul-Agent, R. H. Eckford	

PRUSSIA.

King, William II., German Emperor (*q.v.*).
 President of the Ministry and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.
 Interior, Count Moltke.
 Finance, Baron von Rheinbaben.
 War, General von Heeringen.
 Public Works, Herr Breitenbach.
 Agric. Woods and Forests, Herr von Arnim-Kriewen.

Trade and Commerce, Herr Sydow.
 Instruction and Worship, Herr von Trotz zu Solz.
 Minister of Justice, Dr. Beseler.

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of 13 provinces, with area and population in 1905:—

Provinces.	Sq. miles.	English.	Population.
1. East Prussia	14,566	38	2,030,176
2. West Prussia	9,856	47	1,641,746
3. Brandenburg	15,377	09	3,531,906
City of Berlin	24	47	2,040,148
4. Pomerania	11,665	51	1,684,326
5. Posen	11,182	57	1,986,637
6. Silesia	15,563	21	4,942,611
7. Prov. Saxony	9,748	54	2,979,221
8. Schleswig-Holstein & Heligoland	7,335	65	1,504,248
9. Hanover	14,865	24	2,759,544
10. Westphalia	7,801	29	3,618,090
11. Hesse-Nassau	6,059	92	2,070,082
12. Rhineland	10,420	07	6,436,337
13. Hohenzollern	440	92	68,282
Total	134,558	34	37,293,324

Of the total population 18,398,903 are males and 18,894,421 females. According to Religions, Evangelicals (*i.e.*, National Church) number 23,341,502; Roman Catholics 13,352,444; and Jews

409,501. There are 29 towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—*viz.*, the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. Its principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,435,491 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the principal industries. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated and are exported. Its manufactures consist chiefly of cotton goods, machines of all kinds. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, and working in metals. Brewing is a business of great importance. The principal imports comprise coffee, tea, cotton, and other produce of the colonies; wines, silk, fruit, manufactured goods, tin, furs, and dye-stuffs. The principal exports comprise linens, woollens, hardware, wool, timber, pitch, linseed, tobacco, mineral waters; to which may be added horses, horned cattle, hams, salt meat, and wine from the Rhenish provinces.

	1907.	1908.
Revenue (Budget) ...	£156,001,430	£165,976,760
Expenditure do. ...	156,001,430	165,976,760
Total debt, 31 March	380,062,526	398,183,550

CAPITAL, Berlin. Population (1905), 2,040,148.

Berlin to London, transit, 22 hours.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Statthalter, Count Carl von Wedel (1907).

Minister of State, Baron Zorn von Bulach.

The "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany in 1871, embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxembourg. Wine, tobacco, and hops, iron and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. There is an elective Provincial Committee of 58 members. The area is 5,521 square miles, divided for administrative purposes into three districts, Ober- and Unter-Elsass and Lothringen. The population in Dec., 1905, was 1,814,564, of whom 935,807 were males and 878,757 females; while 1,387,462 were Catholics, 321,067 Protestants, and 31,708 Jews. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 167,678), Mülhausen, and Metz. Revenue and Expenditure (1909-10) ... £3,294,019

Debt (1909).....(Rentes £56,354) ... 1,878,455

ANHALT, Duchy of.

Duke, Friedrich II., born 19 August, 1856; succeeded 24 Jan., 1904; married, 2 July, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden; born 26 July, 1865.

Heir Presumptive, Prince Edward, born 18 April, 1861; married, 6 Feb., 1885, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg.

Prime Minister, Herr von Dallwitz.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 328,029. Budget, 1909-10, £737,100.

Capital, Dessau. Population 55,134.

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick II., born 9 July, 1857; m. 20 Sept., 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau, born 5 Nov., 1864; *Grand Duke*, 28 Sept., 1907.

Heir Apparent, Max, b. 10 July, 1887.

President of Ministry, Dr. Freiherr von Dusch.

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. It comprises an area of 5,888 square miles (3,253 cultivated—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce—and 2,277 forests). The population in 1905 was 2,011,000, nearly two-thirds of whom were Catholics, more than one-third Protestants, and 25,893 Jews. Mannheim 164,000, Karlsruhe 120,000; Freiburg and Pforzheim have over 50,000 inhabitants. Principal industries are agriculture and manufactures (cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper, and machinery). There are 1,250 miles of railway, of which 985 miles belong to the State, constructed at a total cost of £35,633,000.

Budget, 1909 (including railways).....£12,018,000

Debt, Jan. 1, 1909 (only railways).....24,096,000

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population (1909), 131,000.

British Chargé d'Affaires, F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (Darmstadt).

Mannheim—Consul, Dr. Paul Ladenburg.

BAVARIA.

King, Otto, born 27 April, 1848; succeeded his late brother, Louis II., 13 June, 1886.

Regent and Heir Presumptive, Prince Luitpold, born 12 March, 1821, uncle of the late and present Kings; appointed Regent, 10 June, 1886; mar. 15 April, 1844, Archduchess Augusta of Austria-Tuscany, who died 26 April, 1864.

Ministers of State—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Baron von Podewils-Dürnitz; *Justice*, von Miltner; *Interior*, von Brettreich; *Instruction*, Dr. von Wehner; *Finance*, von Pfaff; *Communications*, von Frauendorfer; *War*, Gen. Baron von Horn.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'–50° 34' N. lat. and 9°–13° 50' E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an area of 29,549 square miles, and a population (in 1905) of 6,524,372 (4,608,469 were Roman Catholics, 1,844,699 Protestants, and 55,341 Jews). The capital (538,983) and Nuremberg (294,426) are the largest towns. Bavaria contributes three *corps d'armée* to the forces of the

German Empire; their strength is fixed at 68,426 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

Budget, 1908 and 1909.....£31,562,755

Public debt, 31 Dec. 1908 (including

railway debt, £77,570,974).....99,250,135

CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1905), 538,983.

British Minister Resident, Sir Ralph

Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.....£1,500

Consul, Lucien Buchmann.....

Vice-Consul, W. E. Soltan.....

Nuremberg—Consul, S. Ehrenbacher.....

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

Regent, H.H. Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,418 English square miles, and a population (1905) of 485,958, of whom 455,680 were Protestants, 26,376 Roman Catholics, and 1,815 Jews. Budget, 1909-1910: Income, £734,630; Expenditure, £756,525; debt, £2,460,553.

Capital, Brunswick; population (1905), 136,397.

HESSE, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Ernest Louis, born 25 Nov., 1868; suc. 13 Mar., 1892; m. 2 Feb., 1905, Princess Elenore zu Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, b. 17 Sept., 1871.

Heir Apparent, George, b. 8 Nov., 1906.

President of Ministry, K. Ewald.

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal in size, containing an area of 2,966 square miles, and a population (1909) of 1,283,800, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Darmstadt, Mainz, and Offenbach have over 50,000 inhabitants.

Budget, 1909.....£4,161,796

Public debt, 1909 (mostly for railways) 21,403,976

CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population (1909), 90,800.

British Chargé d'Affaires, F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (Darmstadt).....£500

Hon. Attaché, Douglas Rooke.

Consul-Gen., Sir Francis Oppenheimer (at Frankfurt).

LIPPE, Principality of.

Prince, Leopold, b. 30 May, 1871.

Area, 470 sq. miles; population (1905), 145,577; rev. (1909-10), £120,222; exp., £127,044; debt, £100,590. Capital, Detmold; pop. (1905), 13,272.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.
Grand Duke, Frederick Francis IV., b. 9 April, 1832; *suc.* 10 April, 1857; *mar.* 7 June, 1904.
 Princess Alexandra of Brunswick and Lüneburg, born 29 Sept., 1882.
Minister of State, K. H. L. Graf von Bassewitz-Letvetzow.

Comprises an area of 5,135 square miles on the Baltic, with a population of 625,045. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates. Revenue (1908-9), £2,093,410; exp. £2,089,915; debt (1908), £6,771,230. Capital, Schwerin; pop. 41,628.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of.
Grand Duke, Adolphus Friedrich, b. 22 July, 1848; *mar.* 17 April, 1877, the Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born 7 Sept., 1857.
Heir Apparent, Adolphus Friedrich, born 17 June, 1882.

Consists of two detached parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,144 square miles; population, 103,451. No proper budget. Finances in good condition. Capital, Neu-Strelitz; pop. 11,658.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of.
Grand Duke, Frederic Augustus, b. 16 Nov., 1852; *suc.* 13 June, 1900; *married* (1), Feb. 18, 1878, to the late Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), who died 28 August, 1905; and (2) to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born 10 Aug., 1869.
Heir Apparent, Nicholas, b. 10 August, 1897.

Situate on the North Sea and the Weser. Area, 2,508 square miles; pop. 398,500; rev. (1900), £491,603; exp. £460,947; debt, £2,804,511. Capital, Oldenburg; pop. 26,000.

REUSS, Elder Line.
Prince, Henry XXIV., born 20 March, 1878; *suc.* 19 April, 1902.
Prince Regent, Henry XXVII., b. 10 Nov., 1858.

Area, 120 square miles; population (1905), 70,603; revenue and expenditure (1909), £76,000. No debt. Capital, Greiz; pop. (1905), 23,118.

REUSS, Younger Line.
Reigning Prince, Henry XIV., b. 28 May, 1832; *suc.* 14 July, 1867; *mar.* Princess Agnes of Württemberg (died 10 July, 1886).
Heir Apparent and Regent, Henry XXVII.

Area, 320 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 144,584; rev. (1908-10), £131,939; exp. £128,787; debt (1908), £52,027. Capital, Greiz; pop. (1905), 46,909.

SAXE-ALTENBURG, Duchy of.
Duke, Ernest, b. 31 Aug., 1871; *suc.* 7 Feb., 1908; *mar.* 17 Feb., 1898, Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe, b. 22 Sept., 1875.
Heir Presumptive, Geo. Moritz, b. 13 May, 1900.
 Area, 512 square miles; population (1905), 206,508, of whom over 200,500 are Protestants; revenue and expenditure (1908-10), £234,928; debt (1908), £44,372; reserve fund, £219,360. Capital, Altenburg; pop. (1905), 38,818.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duchies of.
Duke, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), born 19 July, 1884; (*mar.* 12 Oct., 1905, Prss. Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and has issue 2 sons); *suc.* 30 July, 1900; assumed government 19 July, 1905.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Johann Leopold, born 2 Aug., 1905.

Minister of State, Herr Dr. von Richter.

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, with an area of 763 English sq. miles, and a population (1905) of 242,432, of whom 237,187 were Protestants. Capital, Gotha (pop. 39,947). Coburg (the other capital) has 22,488 inhabitants. The common state revenue is set down at £85,200; the state and domain revenues at £201,000 for Gotha and £87,585 for Coburg. There are 182 miles of railway open (1902), and at Gotha there is an English church.

British Minister Resident (see Saxony).

Hon. Attaché, Edward Trench.

Consul-Gen., Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-MEININGEN, Duchy of.

Duke, George II., b. 2 April, 1826; *suc.* 20 Sept., 1866; *mar.* (1) Princess Charlotte of Prussia (d. 30 March, 1855), (2) Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (d. 10 Feb., 1872), (3),morganatically, Helene, Baroness of Heildburg.
Heir Apparent, Bernhard, b. 1 April, 1851.

Area, 945 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 268,916; rev. and exp. (1908-10), £483,075; debt (1909), £361,500. Capital, Meiningen; pop. (1905), 15,945.

SAXE-WEIMAR.

Grand Duke, William Ernest, b. 10 June, 1876; *suc.* 5 January, 1901.

Minister of State, Dr. Rothe.

Area, 1,397 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 388,095; rev. and exp. (1908-10), £531,523. There is a British and American church at the capital. Capital, Weimar; pop. (1905), 31,117.

SAXONY.

King, Frederic Augustus III., born 25 May, 1865; *suc.* 15 Oct., 1904.

Heir Apparent, his son, Crown Prince George, b. 15 Jan., 1893.

Ministers of State, Dr. von Rüger, Dr. von Otto, Freiherr von Hausen, Dr. Beck, Graf Vitzthum von Eckstädt.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population (1905) of 4,508,601, among whom 218,113 were Roman Catholics, and 14,699 Jews. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 516,996), Leipzig (pop. 503,672), the great book-market, with next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 4,341 matriculated students in

1907); Freiberg (pop. 30,860), in the mining district; Zwickau (pop. 68,502), and Chemnitz (pop. 244,927), the Manchester of Saxony.

Revenue and expenditure, 1908-9 ... £17,000,000
Debt (railways), 1908 45,000,000

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1905), 526,996.

Brit. Minister Resident, A. C. Grant Duff £950

Hon. Attaché, Edward Trench.

Consul, H. Palmié.

Vice-Consul—C. W. Palmié.

Leipzig—Cons. Gen., Dr. Baron C. C. B. von Tauchnitz.

Vice-Consul, Dr. Curt Otto.

Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, F. H. Felkin.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Principality of.

Reigning Prince, George, b. 10 Oct., 1846; suc. 8 May, 1893; mar. Princess Marie Anna of Saxe-Altenburg.

Heir Apparent, Adolphus, b. 23 Feb., 1883

Area, 130 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 44,992; rev. and exp. (1909-10), £43,373; debt (1909), £17,002. Capital, Bückeburg; pop. (1905), 5,683.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, Principality of.

Prince, Gunther, b. 21 August, 1852; suc. 19 Jan., 1890; mar. Princess Anna Louise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

Area, 360 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 96,835; rev. and exp. (1909-11), £144,766; debt, £223,668. Capital, Rudolstadt; pop. (1905), 12,495.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, Principality of. Prince, Gunther (see Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt above).

Area, 333 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 85,152; rev. and exp. (1909), £164,440; debt (1909), £271,043 (£112,000 for railways). Capital, Sondershausen; pop. (1905), 7,383.

WALDECK.

Prince, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hohenack and Geroldseck, Waszegen, &c., born 20 Jan., 1865; suc. 12 May, 1893; mar. 9 Aug., 1895, Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe, and has issue 4 children.

Heir-Apparent, Josias George William, b. 13 May, 1896.

Area, 438 sq. miles; pop. 59,127; income and exp. £69,612; debt, £81,795. Capital, Arolsen; pop. 3,000.

British Chargé d'Affaires, A. C. Grant Duff (Dresden).

WÜRTTEMBERG.

King, William II., born 25 Feb., 1848; succeeded 6 Oct., 1891; mar. (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck (died 30 April, 1882); (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.

President of Ministry, Dr. von Weizsäcker.

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1905) of 2,302,179, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Württemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 24,523 men on a peace footing. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pastureland being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops,

potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, staves, beer, wine, &c.

	1909.	1910.
Revenue	£4,842,520	£5,032,740
Expenditure	4,810,416	5,057,197
Public debt, April	29,259,381	29,072,730
Of which for railways	28,052,385	27,892,694

CAPITAL, Stuttgart.

Brit. Minister Resident, Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

(see Bavaria).

Consul, James Hardwyn Harriss Gastrell.

Vice-Consul, B. Ehrenbacher.

THE FREIEN UND HANSE TOWNS.

The Free Hanse Towns comprise the three cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, each with a small rural territory, retaining their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire, and are situated in the North of Germany, on the Elbe, Weser, and Trave respectively. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 65 miles from Cuxhaven, to which port it is connected by railway. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Lübeck is situated near the Baltic, and is connected with the Elbe by the Elbe-Trave Canal; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

HAMBURG, area 160 sq. miles, pop. (1908), 951,120.

Burgomaster, 1909, Dr. Burchard.

	1907.	1908.
Public revenue	£6,510,571	£6,825,395
Public expenditure	6,326,656	6,828,055
Public debt	29,361,473	31,666,860
Total imports	291,960,167	264,969,402
Total exports	259,130,971	236,482,581

British Consul-Gen., Sir William Ward, C.V.O.

Vice-Cons., F. A. Oliver £1,350
" W. R. K. Gandell £300 to £500

Hamburg, transit, 24 hours.

BREMEN, area 99 sq. miles, pop. 282,686.

Burgomaster, 1909, Dr. Victor Marcus.

	1907.	1908.
Public revenue	£2,002,498	£2,065,952
Public expenditure	2,753,893	2,695,316
Total value of imports ...	92,290,576	82,737,521
Total value of exports ...	87,170,457	78,733,358

British Consul, Christian Mosle.

Bremerhaven—Vice-Cons., Norman C. Haag

£300 to 500

LÜBECK, area 115 sq. miles, pop. 112,500.

Burgomaster, 1909-10, Dr. Eschenburg.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue	£443,050	£443,763
Public expenditure	443,050	468,901
Public debt, Jan. 1	2,518,026	2,718,026

	1907.	1908.
Total value of imports...	£20,200,000	£19,700,000
do. exports ...	19,200,000	17,400,000

British Vice-Consul, Heinrich Ludwig Behncke.

GERMAN COLONIES.

The German Colonies have a total area of 2,658,449 sq. kils. = 1,028,181 sq. miles, and have a population of about 14,500,000, of whom 13,342 are whites. Of these whites about 9,785 are settled Germans.

AFRICA.—*Togoland*: Area, 87,200 sq. kils. = 33,650 sq. miles; population about 1,000,000. Capital, Lomé. Budget, 1909: Receipts, £116,700; expenditure, £116,700. 1907: Imports, £235,000; exports, £295,800. —*Cameroun*: Area, 495,000 sq. kils. = 191,074 sq. miles; population, 3,000,000. Capital, Duala. Budget for 1909: Receipts, £333,350, of which State aid, £113,350; expenditure, £333,350. 1907: Imports, £264,850; exports, £794,550. —*German South-West Africa*: Area, 335,100 sq. kils. = 322,348 sq. miles; population, 120,000. Capital, Windhoek. Budget, 1909: Receipts, £1,273,650; expenditure, £1,310,300. State aid, £850,250. 1907: Imports, £1,619,800; exports, £80,800. —*German East Africa*: Area, 995,000 sq. kils. = 384,076 sq. miles; population, 10,000,000. Capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Budget, 1909: Receipts, £587,350, of which State aid, £178,650; expenditure, £683,450. 1907: Imports, £1,190,300; exports, £625,000. —*German Australia*, under which name are now included New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Caroline, Pelew, and Ladron (Marianne Islands). Total area, 482,481 sq. kils. = 186,249 sq. miles; population, 356,000. Budget, 1909: Receipts, £111,850, including State aid, £45,800; expenditure, £79,000. 1907: Imports, £285,900; exports, £173,500. —*Samoa*: Area, 2,588 sq. kils. = 1,003 sq. miles; population, 37,000. Capital, Apia. Budget, 1909: Receipts, £30,400; expenditure, £32,550. 1907: Imports, £141,300; exports, £138,500. —*Kiao-Chao*: Leased for a period of 99 years from China in 1898. Area, 501 sq. kils. = 193 sq. miles; population (in leased territory), 33,000; in sphere of interest, 92,000. Chief seat of government, Tsingtau. Budget, 1908: Receipts, £608,300, of which State aid, £427,250; expenditure, £475,200. The German garrison in Kiao-Chao consists of 62 officers, 2,374 German non-commissioned officers and men, and one battalion of the East Asiatic Garrison brigade. It was further agreed that within a 50-kil. zone (31 English miles) from all points of the leased territory the Chinese Government should no longer, for the space of 99 years, be entitled to take any steps without previous authorisation from the German Government. Germany also received mining and railway concessions in the province of Shan-Tung, which is called "the sphere of influence," area about 2,750 English sq. miles, population 84,000. The leased territory, as it is called, comprises the bay up to high-water mark, its islands, and the north and

south tongues of land at the mouth of the harbour.

Germany's share in the trade with her colonies in 1908 was 35 per cent.

GREECE.

King of the Hellenes, George, second son of King Christian IX. of Denmark, born 24 Dec., 1845; elected 30 (18) March, 1863; married 27 Oct., 1867, Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, born 3 Sept., 1851 (issue, 5 sons and a daughter).

Heir Apparent, Prince Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, born 2 Aug., 1868; married 27 Oct., 1889, to the Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, born 14 June, 1870.

Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs (August, 1909), C. Mavromichalis.

Finance, A. Eutaxias.

Interior, N. Triantaphilacos.

Marine, I. Damiannos.

Justice, A. Romas.

Education and Religion, P. Zaïmis.

War, L. Lapathiotis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Athos Romanos, 18 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Secretary, Jean Dragoumis.

Cons.-Gen., T. Stavridis, 40 Old Broad St., E.C.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 35° 40'—40° 10' N. and long. 18° 20'—25° 50' E. comprising an area of 24,977 square miles (inclusive of the territory lost by the rectification of the Thessalian frontier after the war with Turkey in 1897), with a population (in 1907) of 2,631,952. The country is composed of a continental portion, almost separated into two parts by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the west, and the Gulf of Ægina on the east, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands, and is divided into twenty-six provinces, called Nomarchies. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. Its exports consist of currants, figs, olive oil, wine, cognac, tobacco, hides, lead, magnesium, emery, marble, and sponges.

Defence (for Army, see p. 666). The navy consisted of 3 ironclads, 2 armoured vessels, 1 cruiser, 10 gunboats, 4 steam corvettes, 2 schooners, 7 torpedo boats, 3 transports, and 7 various vessels, mostly obsolete, in July, 1903. *Education* (see p. 669).

Communications.—There are 830 miles of railway open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, but it is rarely used by foreign vessels. Telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 1,035 sailing vessels above 30 tons capacity, and 206 steamers (158,681 tons).

Finance.—On December 31, 1907, the public Gold Debt of Greece amounted to £28,703,300, involving an annual charge of £888,708, and the Interior Paper Debt to 166,891,073 drachmae, with a charge of 7,559,794 drachmae. In the Gold Debt is included the first portion (£880,000) of a 4 per cent. loan contracted in March, 1902, for the

construction of a railway from the Piræus to Demerly in Thessaly. The second portion (£870,000) was issued in June, 1904, and a further instalment (£230,000) for the extension of the railway to Larissa was issued in Jan., 1905, and the final instalment of £270,000 in 1906. The service of the Debt was entrusted (1898) to an International Commission, sitting at Athens, consisting of representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. To them are assigned the revenues from (1) the State monopolies (salt, matches, petroleum, playing cards, cigarette paper, and emery), (2) the tobacco tax, and (3) the stamp duties, together with the revenue from the Piræus Custom-house as a supplementary guarantee. The gross receipts from the first three sources mentioned are estimated at 28,900,000 drachme, out of which a minimum interest of 43 per cent. of the original interest on the Monopoly Loan (1887), and 32 per cent. of the original interest on all other loans contracted previous to 1898, as well as the full interest of 2½ per cent. on the loan of 1898, is guaranteed. If the receipts exceed 28,900,000 drachme, the surplus, less 18 per cent. for expenses of administration, is divided between the Government and the bond-holders, in the following proportions: 30 per cent. for increase of interest, 30 per cent. for increase of sinking fund, and 40 per cent. to the Hellenic Government. Profit on exchange is distributed in the same proportions. If the receipts fall short of the estimate, the revenue from the custom-houses at Laurium, Patras, Volo, and Corfu are successively assigned to make good the deficit.

The trade of Greece is hampered by a forced circulation of about 150,000,000 drachme (nominally equal to the French franc) in a depreciated paper currency. The agio on gold has been steadily declining during the last few years, and the average exchange constantly improving.

	1908.	1909.
Estimated revenue	*£5,495,711	*£5,104,914
Estimated expenditure	*5,361,762	*5,019,066
Imports from U.K.	1,843,941	1,948,066
Exports to U.K.	1,994,153	1,934,282
Total imports	5,962,710	6,105,415
Total exports	4,704,808	4,370,187

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1907 (including the Piræus), 235,461.

British Minister, Sir Francis E. Hugh Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	£3,500
1st Secretary, C. Alban Young, M.V.O.	500
2nd Secretary, H. C. Goodhart	£300 to 500
Chaplain, Rev. W. Alan Gardner, M.A.	100
Translator, Shirley C. Atchley	£200
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, C. Alban Young, M.V.O.	400
Corfu—Consul, George Raymond, M.V.O.	
Vice-Consul, Pericles Papadachi ...	
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders	
Zante—Vice-Consul, A. L. Crowe	
Patras—Consul, Frederick B. Wood	
Vice-Consul, George W. Crowe ...	
Piræus—Consul, Errol MacDonell	600
Vice-Consul, John Joannidis	
Ergasteria (Laurium) — Vice-Consul, Spiridon Desposito	

* Drachme converted at par 25 dr. = £1 for purposes of comparison.

Syra—Consul, John Saliba

 Vice-Consul, Alex. Germani

Milo—Consular Agent, Andrea Gialeraki

Santorin—Consular Agent, A. Baseggio

Seriphos—Consular Agent, E. Grohmann

Volo—Consul, A. A. C. E. Merlin ... £300 to 500

Athens, transit, 5 days.

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, elected 2 Oct., 1898, and re-elected July, 1904, to serve from April, 1905, to April, 1911.

Min. of Foreign Affairs, Juan Barrios.

Consul-General, F. de Arce, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republic States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 40' to 17° 40', and in W. Long. from 88° 15' to 92° 30', and comprises an area of 47,424 square miles, and a population in 1908 of 1,991,261. The Republic is divided into 23 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 12,000 feet above the sea: earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers: the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. The Northern Railway connects P. Barrios (Atlantic) with the capital. The Central Railway connects the port of San José (Pacific) with the capital. About 490 miles were open for traffic in 1907. There were 3,790 kilometres of telegraph working in 1905. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala, Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, valued at £1,139,437 in 1908; the other articles are sugar, rubber, hides, bananas, and timber.

	1907.	1908.
Revenue	£578,653	£480,823
Expenditure	730,495	578,619
Foreign Bonded Debt ...	1,943,951	1,994,662
Other liabilities .....	...	1,070,073
Assets, December	816,733	875,432
Imports	1,463,314	931,035
Do. from Brit. Empire...	318,175	213,734
Exports	2,034,897	1,351,228
Do. from Brit. Empire...	214,294	163,915

Average exchange, 1908, about \$77.65 = £1.
Exchange September 1909, \$90 = £1 (upward tendency).

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. about 80,000.

British Minister Resident, Lionel E. G. Carden	£2,000
Vice-Consul, Godfrey Haggard	£300 to 500
Charles Fleischmann	
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, W. F. Brown.	
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.	
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.	
Transit via New York and Puerto Barrios, 18 to 20 days.	

HAYTI, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Antoine Simon, assumed office as from 15 May, 1909, for seven years

Minister of Foreign Affairs & Public Instruction, Murat Claude.

War and Navy, General Septimus Marius.

Interior and Police, M. Jeremie.
Finance and Commerce, Candelon Rigaud.
Justice and Worship, J. C. Arteaud.
Public Works, Pétion Pierre André.

Minister in London, M. D. Vaval, 17 Tavistock Square, W.C.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch Street.

The Republic of Hayti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. It contains 29,830 square miles, of which 9,242 square miles belong to Hayti. It lies in N. lat. between $17^{\circ} 37' - 20^{\circ}$, and in W. longitude between $68^{\circ} 20' - 74^{\circ} 28'$; and belongs to the group of the Greater Antilles. The portion belonging to Hayti contains a population of 2,029,700 (1908). The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, guans, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Revenue, gold.....	\$2,766,888	\$3,329,010
" paper	7,408,542	8,254,324
Expenditure, gold	2,777,687	3,329,010
" paper	7,283,953	8,246,841
Total debt	1906-7. £5,184,840	1907-8. £5,836,184
Paper money in circulation.....	\$12,320,248	\$9,821,067
Imports from U.K., 1907-8	\$101,058	\$466,836
Exports to U.K.,	83,985	...

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 100,000.
British Consul-Gen., Alex. P. Murray ... £1,000
 Transit, 15 days.

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Miguel R. Davila, assumed office 18 April, 1907.

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between $13^{\circ} 10' - 16^{\circ}$, and W. long. between $83^{\circ} 10' - 88^{\circ} 40'$; containing 42,658 English square miles, including a small portion of the Mosquito Territory, and the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras. The population in 1902 was 774,900, mostly of aboriginal blood. It has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The products are mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, eland-rubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool. Its mineral wealth is great. The only railway (42-inch gauge) runs from Puerto Cortez to Pimienta, 60 miles, which it is intended to develop into an inter-oceanic railway, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£257,125	£272,366
Expenditure	257,659	338,231
Debt (internal)	313,277	316,162
Debt (external)	5,398,570	5,398,570
Exports	425,456	382,096
Imports	466,307	566,008
Imports from U.K.	53,957	67,949
Exports to U.K.	2,032	6,694

CHIEF TOWN, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1902), 17,000.

British Minister Resident, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).

Amapala—British Consul, Robert Motz.

Puerto Cortez (Omoa)—Cons., William J. Bain.

San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul, H. F. Panting.

La Ceiba—Vice-Consul, A. R. T aylor.

Tegucigalpa—Consul,

Truxillo—Consul, Alfred E. Melhado.

La Ceiba—Vice-Consul, A. R. T aylor.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days.

HUNGARY. (See pp. 599-600.)

ICELAND (Danish Dependency).

Minister for Iceland (Resident), Björn Jónsson, appd. 31 March, 1909.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from $63^{\circ} 23' - 66^{\circ} 33'$ N. lat., and from $13^{\circ} 22' - 24^{\circ} 35'$ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1898 at 76,237.

The present constitution was granted in 1904, and the assembly (Al-thing) is more or less controlled by the Government at Copenhagen. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1907): £1,006,667; exports, £678,880. Iceland is now in direct telegraphic communication with this country.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 11,000.

Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seyðisfjörð.

Reykjavik—Consul, A. G. Coates, M.V.O. £600

 " *Vice-Consul*, Asgeir Sigurdsson.

Seyðisfjörð—Vice-Consul, E. T. Hallgrímsson.

Westmann Islands—Vice-Cons., Gisli J. Johnsen.

Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, born 11 November, 1869; married 24 Oct., 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born 15 Sept., 1904.

Premier and Interior (May 6, 1906), Signor Giolitti.

Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni.

Justice, Signor Orlando.

War, General Spingadi.

Navy, Admiral Mirabello.

Public Instruction, Signor Rava.

Treasury, Signor Carcano.

Finance, Signor Lacava.

Agriculture, Signor Cocco-Ortu.

Public Works, Signor Bertolini.

Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Schanzer.

Ambassador to France, Conte Gallina; *Russia*,

G. Melegari; *Germany*, Signor Pansa; *Austria*,

Duca Avarna; *Turkey*, Marchese G. Imperiali;

U.S.A., Baron Mayor des Planches; *Spain*,

Signor Silvestrelli.

Ambassador in London, Marquis di San Giuliano,
G.C.V.O., 20 Grosvenor Square, W.
Councillor, Cavaliere Carlo Sforza.
1st Secretary, Alberto Martin-Franklin.
Secretary, Luigi Vannutelli.
3rd Secretary, Count L. Nani-Mocenigo.
Military Attaché, Major Ugo Bagnani.
Naval Attaché, Commandante A. Resio.
Archivist, Signor Catani.
Consul, Marchese Faa di Bruno.
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands. It is situate between lat. $36^{\circ} 38' 30''$ — $46^{\circ} 40' 30''$ N. and long. $6^{\circ} 30' 18' 30''$ E., and comprises a total area of 110,623 square miles (91,277 mainland, 19,346 islands), with a population (1 Jan., 1908) of 33,910,000. Formerly it was composed of the various States of Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. In 1870 the unity of the country was finally effected, and Rome became again the capital of Italy, which is now divided for administration into 69 provinces. The coast-line of the mainland is estimated at 1,999 miles; of Sicily, Sardinia, and Elba at 1,389 miles; of the minor islands at 557 miles; in all 3,945 miles, having several large bays and gulfs. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines: the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno. The principal towns are Rome (452,783), Naples (564,000), Milan (over 500,000), Turin, Palermo (over 300,000), Genoa, Florence (over 200,000), and Bologna, Venice, Catania, and Leghorn (over 100,000 inhabitants). Ferrara and Padua (over 80,000), while there are twenty other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. Its wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly, and 219,343 tons were produced in 1906. The mineral produce in 1907 included iron ore (£360,000), zinc ore (£780,000), and crude sulphur (£1,300,000). The railway system is making rapid progress throughout the kingdom; in 1907 there were 10,713 miles open for traffic, and 29,788 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1908) consisted of 1,409 vessels (419 steamers), of 1,225,225 tons. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c.

The exports to the U.K. in 1908 were:—

Art. Works of		Hemp and Tow ..	£297,320
other than Pic-		rides, raw	395,759
tures	£71,729	Zinc Ore of	106,093
Chemical Manu-		Oil, Olive	113,389
factures and		Stones, rough-	
Products	252,023	hewn or manu-	
Substances used		factured	206,425
in Tanning or		Vegetables, pre-	
Dyeing	275,739	served by can-	
Fresh Fruit	522,742	ning	224,712

The imports of British produce and manufac-
tures (1908) include:—

Arms, Ammuni-		Cotton Manufac-	
tion, and Mili-		tures	£451,284
tary and Naval		Fish	240,065
Stores	£577,907	Machinery	1,993,562
Copper, Sulphate		Iron and Steel ..	1,366,459
of	508,643	Ships and Boats ..	754,753
Coal, Coke, and		Wool	433,001
Manufactured		Woollen and	
Fuel	5,849,622	Worsted Manu-	
		factures	524,572

The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption. There is a large settled and floating population of English and Americans, with churches (one costing £40,000) and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others. *Defence* (for Army, see p. 666, for Navy, see p. 473). Spezia, the chief naval and military port of the kingdom, is securely fortified. *Education* (see p. 666).

Foreign merchants vessels of 18,122,826 total tonnage entered and of 18,125,432 tons cleared at Italian ports in 1907. Italian vessels of 24,432,175 tons entered and of 24,395,476 tons cleared in 1907.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue	£90,000,390	£81,024,545*
Public expenditure ...	87,594,816	79,359,133*
Public debt	£524,787,001	£531,089,196
Interest on debt	19,239,407	19,458,637

	1906.	1907.
Total imports	£96,671,520	£110,419,000
Total exports	73,434,086	74,059,554

	1907.	1908.
Imports from U.K. ...	15,252,483	16,066,875
Exports to U.K.	3,850,875	3,440,466

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1907), 462,783.

<i>British Ambassador</i> , His Excellency the	
Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O.,	
K.C.M.G., C.B.	£7,000
<i>Embassy</i> , via Venti Settembre, Rome.	
<i>Councillor of Embassy</i> , Percy C. Wynd-	
ham	800
<i>Naval Attaché</i> , Capt. A. H. Williamson,	
R.N., M.V.O.	800
<i>Military Attaché</i> , Lt.-Col. C. Delmé	
Radcliffe, C.V.O., C.M.G.	800
<i>1st Secretary</i> , Hon. W. Erskine (acting)	500
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , R. H. Hoare	250
" Hon. M. Herbert	250
<i>Attaché</i> , Francis Godolphin Osborne.	
<i>Hon. Attaché</i> , Marquess of Granby.	
<i>Consul</i> , C. Ceccarelli Morgan	
<i>Cielta-Vecchia</i> —V. Cons., P. R. Mac-	
kenzie	
<i>Brindisi</i> —Consul, S. G. Cocoto, M.V.O. ...	

* Figures for 1908-9 are Budget Estimates.

Cagliari—Consul, Henry R. Pernis.....
Carlo Forte, San Antico, and San Pietro—
Vice-Consul, Emanuele Armeni
Sassari—V. Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni
Terranova—Vice-Consul, Gerolamo
 Tamponi
Florence—Consul-General, Maj. W. Percy
 Chapman £800
Vice-Consul, Gennaro Piaci
Ancona—V. Consul, Edward A. Kane
Elba—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Ahey
Venice—Consul, E. de Zuccato.....
Genoa—Consul-Gen., W. Keene, M.V.O. 1,000
Vice-Consul, A. E. Turton.....
Bardighera—Vice-Cons., E. E. Berry...
San Remo—V. Consul, Meysey Turton
Saona—Consul, Salvatore Guattari...
Spezia—V. Cons., A. J. Ogston..... £300 to 500
Turin—Vice-Consul, Ernesto Anfone ...
Leghorn—Consul, M. Carmichael 600
Milan—Consul, Joseph H. Towsey 600
V. Cons.,
Naples and S. Italy—Consul, S. J. A.
 Churchill, M.V.O. 800
Bari—Vice-Consul, Emil Berner
Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin.....
Capri—Cons. Agent, Harold R. Trower
Castellamare—V. Cons., E. S. Albanese
Gioia Tauro—V. Cons., Edward Briglia
Manfredonia—Vice-Consul, Francesco
 Cafarelli
Reggio—Vice-Consul,
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio ...
Palermo (Sicily)—Con., R. G. Macbean,
 M.V.O. 600
Vice-Consul, Wm. A. Morrison
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck ...
Licata—Vice-Consul, A. Verderame ...
Marsala—V. Consul, C. F. Gray
Mazzara—Vice-Consul, Onofrio Favara
 Maccagnone
Mazzarelli—V. Consul, E. Criscione ...
Messina—Vice-Consul, J. B. Heynes ...
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Triffietti
Porto Empedocle—V. Consul, Edward
 A. Oates
Pozzallo—Vice-Consul, Francesco P.
 Giunta
Siracusa—Vice-Consul, Joseph Lobb...
Taormina—Vice-Cons., Dr. Salvatore
 Cacciola.....
Terranova—Vice-Cons., Vincenzo Bresmes
Trapani—Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Marino

COLONIES.—Italy possesses the colony of
 Eritrea, and a protectorate over part of the
 Somali coast, extending from Cape Guardafui to
 the Juba river, on which they have a station; an
 annual rent is paid to the Sultan of Zanzibar for
 the Benadir ports leased by him to Italy. The
 Colony of Eritrea includes also the Dahlar
 Archipelago.

The protectorate includes Aussa and the
 Danakil country, the Somali countries of the
 Sultans of Migurtini and of Obbia, as well as
 the Benadir, which is now a colony. By new
 conventions signed with the Emperor Menelek
 in May, 1908, Italy obtains a slight extension of
 frontiers, and obtains the country between Dolo
 and Bardera. The commencement of Italian
 influence was made in 1880, when the district of
 Assab was transferred from a trading company
 to the Government. The tract of land now
 known as ERITREA ("Red Sea") consists of a
 triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland
 between 12° and 18° N., containing in all a coast-

line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, with
 a total area of 85,000 to 90,000 square miles, and
 a population of about 300,000, of whom about
 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara,
 Massowa being the chief port, where there is a
 good harbour, and the principal product, salt,
 of great value as being the monetary currency
 of Southern Abyssinia.

ROME—Sovereign Pontiff, Pius X., born 2 June,
 1835; elected 4 August, 1903.
 Secretary of State to His Holiness, The Cardinal
 Merry del Val, appointed 1903.
 Rome, transit, 44 hours.

JAPAN.

Emperor, Mutsuhito, born 3 Nov., 1852; suc-
 ceeded 13 Feb., 1867; crowned 13 Oct., 1868;
 mar. Haruko, 9 Feb., 1869, and has issue 1 son
 and 4 daughters.

Heir Apparent, Prince Yoshihito, born 31 Aug.,
 1879; installed Crown Prince 3 Nov., 1889;
 came of age, and took his seat in Upper House,
 1897; mar. 10 May, 1900, Sadako, daughter of
 Prince Kujo, and has issue three sons.

Prime Minister, Marquis Katsura.

Interior, Baron Hirata.

Foreign Affairs, Count Komura.

Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Oura.

Finance, Marquis Katsura.

War, General Viscount Terachi.

Marine, Vice-Admiral Baron Saito.

Justice, Viscount Okabe.

Communications, Baron Goto.

Education, Mr. Komatsubara.

Ambassador in London, M. Takaaki Kato, 4
 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Councillor, Mr. Enjiro Yamaza.

1st Secretary, J. Sakata.

2nd Secretaries, (vacant).

3rd Secretaries, Tsuneo Matsudaira, S. Furuya,
 Y. Shibata.

Attachés, K. Hirota, K. Komura.

Chancellors, T. Fujita, K. Kichi.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. O. Higashi.

Assistant do., Major Hata.

Naval Attaché, Comm. K. Kato, I.J.N.

Financial Attaché, K. Mizumachi.

Consul-General, J. Sakata, 1 Broad Street Place,

E.C., and 72 Kensington Park Road, W.

Consul at Glasgow, A. E. Brown.

„ at Liverpool, F. E. J. Hemelryk.

„ at Middlesbrough, Wayman Dixon.

This ancient and extensive Empire, now in
 alliance with the United Kingdom, consists of
 four large and many small islands, said to com-
 prise in all above 4,223, the principal of which
 are Honshū (the name of the Empire being
 Nihon), Shikoku, Kiu-shū, Hokkaidō or Yezo,
 situate to the north of the main island, from
 which it is separated by the Tsugara Straits, and
 Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The
 Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in
 ancient times occupied the greater part of the
 country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile
 Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and
 in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Kiu-kiu)
 Islands under the name of "Prefecture of
 Okinawa." The empire comprises an area of
 162,655 square miles, with a population of
 49,232,822, according to the last census, there
 being 24,864,385 men and 24,368,437 women.
 In addition, the Russo-Japanese war gave to Japan

the southern portion of the island of Saghalin, (Japanese, Karafuto).

Japan is said to possess a written history extending over 2,500 years, and its sovereigns to have formed an unbroken dynasty since 660 B.C.; the present Emperor being the 121st of his race; but the authentic history begins about 400 A.D. Within the last 40 years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilisation and the adoption of Western manners and customs. The feudal system, under which the country was governed by numerous lords under a supreme military governor, the "Shogun," has been abolished, and the Mikado is now absolutely the Sovereign of the State, which has since the revolution of 1868 shown a most remarkable power of adopting Western knowledge and experience. A wise and enlightened ruler is at the head of the nation, and the first national Parliament, the outcome of the constitution granted to the people by the Emperor, promulgated 11 Feb., 1889, met for the first time in November, 1890. The feudal lords, who have lost all their powers of government, still retain their high social positions, and a new aristocracy with these as its basis has been formed; it consists of five grades, corresponding to the European titles of Prince (not Imperial), Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, and sulphur abound, whilst agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus Massoniana*, and *Zelkova Keaki*; the *Paulownia* imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality, is abundant; English fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are being produced.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain, and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from Europe and the U.S.A. Sugar is largely imported from Java, Philippines, Germany, Austria, Hong Kong, and Formosa;

indigo from Germany, British India, and Java; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton yarns, rice, tea, fish, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 4,899 miles of railway open in 1908. A Japanese line has been built in Korea from Fusan to Seoul, while the South Manchurian Railway is also under Japanese control. The gross receipts for passenger and goods traffic on all the lines in Japan during 1907-8 was £8,399,058. The mercantile marine consisted in 1908 of 870 vessels above 100 tons (865 steamers), 1,142,468 tons. Of the 13,029 vessels (tonnage 20,215,577) that entered Japanese ports (1908) 2,267 were British (tonnage 6,409,122).

Defence (for Army, see p. 667). The Navy as at 31 March, 1909, is given on p. 473; it was manned by about 34,000 officers and men.

Education (see p. 669).

Commerce.—The following table shows the distribution of the foreign trade in 1908 among the countries principally concerned:—

	Exports.	Imports.
British Empire	£7,206,814	£17,012,743
U.S.A.	12,199,658	7,763,655
China	6,050,699	5,096,688
France	3,374,575	524,644
Germany	797,581	4,627,861

The imports of British produce and manufactures (1908) include:—

Cotton Yarn	£123,411	Iron and Steel ..	£1,829,622
Manufac- tures	1,778,014	Ships and Boats, with their Ma- chinery	252,860
Hats of all sorts Linen Manufac- tures	48,943 77,914	Woolen and Worsted Manu- factures	678,561
Machinery	2,137,662		
Manure	506,857		

The principal exports to the U.K. in 1908 were:—

Chemical Manufac- tures & Products	£41,728	Oil, Seed	£167,360
Corn, Grain, Rice, and Flour	49,850	Plaiting of Straw and other Mate- rials	216,240
Cucurbs	91,759	Plants, Shrubs, Trees, and Flower Roots	52,236
Copper, unwrought Oil, Fish, Train, Blubber, &c.	728,616 87,890	Silk Manufactures	872,895

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Revenue (Budget)	£48,565,000*	53,152,646*
Expenditure (Budget) ...	43,609,000*	53,151,809*
Total debt	232,425,000	229,718,821

	1907.	1908.
Imports	£50,477,000	£44,684,728
Exports	44,142,000	38,742,804
Imports from U.K.	12,279,498	10,128,084
Exports to U.K.	3,241,568	2,922,515

The local exchange value of the yen is about 2s. 0½d.

Formosa.—The island of Formosa was ceded by China to Japan (2 June, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with about 3,080,000 inhabitants (1908).

KOREA.

Emperor, Chûk, born 1874, acceded 20 July, 1907.
Japanese Resident Gen., Viscount Arasuke Sone.
Chief Commissioner of Customs, T. Nagahama.

* Includes extraordinary expenses, which in 1909-10 are estimated at £4,975,432 (rev.) and £11,699,334 (exp.).

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of some 71,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 10,000,000; there are about 115,000 Japanese in the country. Since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905 the administrative control of Korea has gradually passed into Japanese hands. In November, 1905, Japan assumed a protectorate over the country; and the powers thus obtained were strengthened by a second Convention on July 21, 1907. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. About 4,500,000 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, livestock, cowhides and ginseng. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. About 80 per cent. of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The postal, telegraph, and telephone systems of Korea were placed under Japanese administration by an agreement signed in 1905, and the railways, two of which were Japanese companies and the third a Japanese military line, were transferred to the Japanese Government simultaneously with the nationalisation of the Japanese railways in 1906. The total railway mileage is 639 miles.

Revenue (Budget).....	1909-10.
Expenditure	£2,143,372
	2,226,865

	1907.	1908.
Imports	£4,190,467	£4,102,552
Exports (excl. specie) ...	1,717,795	1,411,331
Specie Imports	284,920	1,239,641
„ Exports	539,891	611,456

CAPITAL, Seoul or Süul. Pop. (estd.), 250,000.	
Seoul—Consul-Gen., H. A. C. Bonar	£1,200
Cheonanpo—Consul, Arthur H. Lay	£800
Seoul is distant 11,560 miles; transit, 30-40 days; via Siberia, 18-20 days.	

CAPITAL, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (1903), 1,818,655. Other cities are—Osaka, 999,965; Kiôto, the ancient capital, 380,568; Nagoya, 288,639; Kobe, 285,002; Yokohama, 246,035; Hiroshima, 121,176; Nagasaki, 153,293; Sendai, 100,231. There were also (1902) nineteen other towns of between 50,000 and 100,000. A census of the country is taken every 5 years.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	£5,000
Minister of Embassy, H. G. M. Rum-bold, M.V.O.	800
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. Dundas of Dundas, R.N.	
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. W. Beger, R.F.A.	

Japanese Sec., E. M. Hobart-Hampden.....	£900
Commercial Attaché, E. T. F. Crowe	900
2nd Sec., M. Lampson, M.V.O.	400
3rd Sec., Neville M. Henderson	250
Medical Officer, Dr. W. Hughes	350
Dairen (Dalny), Vice-Consul, J. T. Wawn.....	600
Hakodate—Vice-Consul, H. G. Parlett	600
Kobe—Consul-General, R. de B. Layard ..	1,000
Vice-Consul, John B. Rentiers	600
Osaka—Vice-Cons. W. B. Cunningham	
Nagasaki—Consul,	900
Shimonoseki—Consul, E. A. Griffiths	800
Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., J. C. Hall, I.S.O.	1,000
Vice-Consul, T. J. Harrington	800
Formosa: Tainan—Cons., R. G. E. Forster ..	600
Tamsui—Consul, A. M. Chalmers	800

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (via Vancouver, 23 days; via Siberia, 21 days).

JERUSALEM—PALESTINE.

Turkish Governor, Subhi Bey, appointed Sept., 1908.

Palestine, which occupies so prominent a place in the history of human kind, and in the affections of the Christian world, is a country capable of considerable development, and, although her ancient glories are departed, still produces wine and olives, corn and the most varied fruits. Its population is not far short of 700,000, of whom upwards of 150,000 are Jews. In and about Jerusalem, the Jews number from 60,000 to 65,000.

Geographically, Palestine consists of a maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judæa, which forms its backbone, the remarkable depression through which the Jordan wends its course towards the Dead Sea, and the elevated region lying to the east of the Jordan. It is barren only during the dry season, when the grasses are dried up, and the herdsmen retire with their flocks of sheep and goats to the loftier mountains, but the alluvial lowland to the south of Mount Carmel is as fruitful as ever, and it only needs an honest and vigorous administration to restore Palestine to its former prosperous condition. The entire area is computed to be about 11,000 square miles.

Palestine comprises the independent mutessariflik of Jerusalem (el Kuds), together with the mutessarifliks of Acre and Nablus, the two last named belonging, for administrative purposes, to the vilayet (province) of Beirut. Since March, 1906, however, the kaza (district) of Nazareth, in the mutessariflik of Acre, has been included in the mutessariflik of Jerusalem. The stream Aujâ, which enters the sea a few miles north of Jaffa, forms the boundary between the independent district of Jerusalem and the above-named vilayet, the country to the east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea being subordinate to the vilayet of Damascus. Arabic is the language commonly spoken, and 80 per cent. of the population are Mohammedans; in addition to Mohammedans and Jews there are many Orthodox Greeks and foreigners of all denominations. A railway was constructed connecting Jaffa (Joppa) and Jerusalem in 1892.

The principal ports of Palestine are Acre, Haifa, Jaffa, and Gaza, and their exports amount annually to over £600,000, consisting principally of sesame, oranges, fruits, barley, olive oil, maize, and articles of Christian veneration, these latter weighing 2,700 cwt. The imports are estimated at £800,000 annually. The U.K. and Austria-Hungary take the lead in this commerce.

Jerusalem—Consul, E. C. Blech £700
 Jaffa—Vice-Consul, J. Falanga (acting) 300
 Gaza—Cons. Agent, A. A. Knesevich *unp.*

Distant by overland route, about 2,300 miles,
 by sea 3,700 miles; transit, 8 to 10 days.

LIBERIA.

President, A. Barclay, born 1854, re-elected May,
 1907, until Jan., 1911.

Vice-President, J. J. Dossan.

Secretary of State, F. E. R. Johnson.

Treasurer, D. E. Howard.

Attorney-General, C. D. B. King.

Postmaster-General, S. T. Prout.

Chief Inspector of Customs and Financial

Adviser, William J. Lamont £1,000

Asst. do., J. M. Hamilton.

Commandant & Inspector-General Frontier

Force, (vacant) 600

Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in London,
 C. M. Higgins, 8 Crosby Square, E.C.

Consul, J. T. Grein, 29 Mincing Lane, E.C.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river Cavalla, S.E., and Manna, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 250 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and the European powers since 1847 as an independent State. The population numbers nearly 1,500,000, including about 10,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, prassava, rubber, and camwood. The chief imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, timber, and beads. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for four years, and the House of Representatives with fourteen members elected for two years. There is no regular army, but a frontier force under European officers is being raised. The organisation of the customs is being carried out by officers lent by the British Government with successful results. There are thirteen ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, viz.: Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greensville, Nanna Kroo, Harper, Half Cavalla, Jenne, Webo, Grand Cess, and Garraway. In 1908, 343 vessels (678,748 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia.

	1905.	1908.
Customs Revenue	£47,000	£77,000
Other Revenue .....	...	6,000
Expenditure	59,760	...
Internal bonded Debt	27,000	27,000
External Debt	78,250	178,250
Imports	113,843	240,000
Exports	111,398	182,708

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

British Consul-General, Major J. G. Baldwin £800

Vice-Consul, M. Y. H. Parks.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, English steamer *via* Liverpool, 14 days; German steamer *via* Southampton, 11 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., b. 5 Oct., 1840; suc. 12 Nov., 1858.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59.6 square miles, pop. (1905) 9,650. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, wine and turf), textiles and embroidery. Revenue (1908), 795,068 K.; exp. 739,223 K.; no debt. CAPITAL, Vaduz.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duke, William Alexander, b. 22 April,

1852; suc. 17 Nov., 1905; mar. 21 June, 1893.

Princess Maria Anna of Braganza (Regent).

Minister of State, M. Eyschen.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and is still included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23rd, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1907) 250,911, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1908 was £637,464, expenditure £595,644; debt (Jan. 1, 1909) £420,460. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 20,682), is a dismantled fortress.

British Envoy, Sir G. Buchanan, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (The Hague).

Consul, N. le Gallais.

MADAGASCAR.

(French Possession—See pp. 618-9.)

MEXICO, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF.

President of the Republic, Porfirio Diaz, born 15 Sept., 1830, acceded 1 Dec., 1884 (re-elected 7th time 1904 until 1910).

Vice-President, Ramon Corral (1 Dec., 1904).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ignacio Mariscal.

Minister in England, Miguel Covarrubias, 87 Cromwell Road, S.W.

1st Secretary, Luis Ricoy.

2nd Secretary, Luis S. Carmona.

Financial Agent, Luis Camacho, 85 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

Consul, Adolfo Bülle, Broad St. House, E.C.

Consul-Gen.—Liverpool, Emilio Alemán.

A country in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 767,005 square miles, with an estimated population of (1900) 13,545,462, of whom "only about 3,500,000 are taxable." The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,879 and 19,784 feet above the sea. Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and

Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,100 miles of railway open on Sept. 16, 1909, and 39,007 miles of telegraph. The railways have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The "Mexican Central" joins El Paso (Texas) with the city of Mexico, by which passengers can travel in five days from New York without change of carriage. The National Railway *via* Laredo takes 4½ days to New York, and there is a third route *via* Eagle Pass (International Railway). The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguay, or Mexican ale, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dye-stuffs, sugar and drugs ranking next in importance.

The Navy is limited to 7 small vessels.

Education (see p. 669).

Finance, &c.—The following figures have been officially supplied, the value of the Mexican dollar being taken at 24d. :—

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Estimated revenue	\$103,385,000	\$97,261,000
Estimated expenditure	103,203,824	96,935,400
	1907-8.	1908-9.
Exports	\$242,738,906	\$231,101,795
Imports	221,535,093	156,504,447
	1907.	1908.
Imports from U.K.	£3,119,890	£2,386,620
Exports to U.K.	2,005,555	1,911,734
External debt	31,051,558	30,736,263
Internal debt	13,329,001	13,373,687
Floating Debt	74,413	46,522

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. 368,777 (census 1900).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Reginald T. Tower, C.V.O. £2,500
1st Secretary, James R. Macleay £300 to 500
Hon. Attaché, Christopher Lowther
Translator, Geo. F. Rohrweger 300
Consul General, C. E. W. Stringer 800
Vice-Consul, S. P. Smith
Chihuahua—V.-Cons., Calvert G. Sobell
Ensenada—Vice-Consul, J. H. Packard
Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, P. Holms ...
Guajajuato—Vice-Cons., R. McCormack.
Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia—Vice-Cons.,
John Heap
Puebla and Oaxaca—Vice-Consul, J. A.
Chisholm
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill
La Paz—Vice-Consul, F. W. Moore
Mazatlan—V.-Con., F. Stait-Gardner
Progreso—Consul, Arthur Peirce
Laguna de Terminos—Vice-Consul, G. A.
Ludewig
Xalapa—Cons. Agent, George Hyde.....
Salina Cruz—Consul, William S. Buchanan

Acapulco—Vice-Cons., R. Fernandez.....
Soomusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson
Tampico—Consul, Hubert W. Wilson
Monterey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford ...
Santillo and Concepcion del Oro—Vice-
Consul, Jasper Lynch.....
Vera Cruz—Consul, Loftus J. C. Nunn
Frontera—Vice-Cons., C. W. Rickard ...
Puerto Mexico—Vice Consul, T. Gemmill
Tuxtepec—Vice-Consul, R. M. Greer ...
Transit, 14 days.

MONACO.

Sovereign Prince, Albert, born 13 Nov., 1848; suc.
10 Sept., 1889; mar. 1869, (1) Lady Mary
Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of
Hamilton; (2) Oct., 1889, the Duchesse de
Richelieu, born 10 February, 1858.
Heir, Prince Louis, born 12 July, 1870.
Governor-General, Admiral Hantecille.
Secretary-General, M. Alatisiere.

Consul-General in London, Theodore Lumley, 37
Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.
Vice-Consul, Paul Crémieu-Javal, J.P., 43 Hill
Street, Berkeley Square, W.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean,
between France and Italy, consisting of the old
town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo,
where is the gambling establishment, and com-
prising a narrow strip of country extending from
the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman
on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles
broad, with (1904) 26,000 inhabitants, and a yearly
average of over 1,250,000 visitors. The whole
available ground is built over, so that there is
no cultivation. There is an army of 126 men.

British Consul, Alex. McMillan (Nice).
British Vice-Consul, J. W. Keogh (Monaco).
English Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Spens.

MONTENEGRO.

Prince, Nicholas, born 25 Sept. (O.S.), 8 October
(N.S.), 1841; suc. his uncle, Prince Danilo,
14 Aug., 1860; m. 1860, Milena, daughter of
Voyevod Peter Vukotich, b. 4 May, 1847; issue
3 sons, 6 daughters.

Heir Apparent, Danilo Alexander, born 29 June
1871; m. 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-
Strelitz.

Pres. of State Council and Minister for Foreign
Affairs, Dr. Tomanovic.

Consul-General Col. Sir J. Roper Parkington, J.P.,
D.L., 24, Crutched Friars, E.C.

A small Principality, which has always claimed
to be independent, and recognised to be so by
the Treaty of Berlin. It has an area of 3,486
square miles, and a population diminished by
emigration to about 225,000, of whom 13,000 are
Mussulmans, 14,000 Roman Catholics, and the
remainder Orthodox Slavs. The surface forms a
series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-
peaks, many of which are covered with forests.
Chief products are maize, potatoes, sumac,
cattle, castradina (smoked mutton), hides, and
tobacco, which has been created a monopoly,
and conceded for 25 years to an Italian company.
The only manufactures are coarse woollens.
Agriculture is the principal occupation. The
ports are Antivari and Dulcigno. There is a
railway from Antivari to Lake Scutari. A repre-

sentative parliament was granted 5 November, 1905.

	1906.	1907.
Revenue (estimated)	£110,000	£124,100
Public Debt „	70,000	70,000
Total Imports „	240,000	261,000
Total Exports „	81,000	56,000

CAPITAL, Cettinje. Population (1907) 5,000 (exclusive of permanent garrison of 600 men). *British Chargé d'Affaires*, Henry D. Beaumont.

Distant about 1,100 miles; transit, average 5 days.

MOROCCO, EMPIRE OF.

Sultan, Muley Abdul Hafid, b. 1873, assumed power Aug. 1908; recognised by the Powers, Jan., 1909.

Grand Vizier, El Madani el Glawi.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sid Aissa ben Omar. *Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tangier*, Sid Mohammed el Guebhas.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°–36° N. lat. and 1°–11° 40' W. long. The Empire, which is an absolute monarchy, consists of the Kingdom of Fez and Morocco, to the north of the Atlas, and the territories of Sûs, Drâ, Wadi Taflet, Tuat, and others to the south, which are again subdivided into 33 districts, each under the superintendence of a "Kaid"; but the semi-independent tribes are ruled by their own chiefs, and scarcely acknowledge the authority of the Sultan. Morocco contains about 314,000 square miles, of which the "Tell," or fertile regions of the mountains and coast, contain 76,000, the steppe-land 26,000, and the Sahara 217,000, with a population variously estimated at from 4,500,000 to 8,000,000. The Jews number about 300,000, chiefly in the cities. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, oil, esparto, and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. The chief ports are Tetuan, Tangier (where the Representatives of foreign nations reside), El Araish (Laraiche), Rabat, Casa Blanca (or Dar-al-baida), Mazagan, Safi, and Mogador. There are no railways, and telegraphic communication from Tangier is by submarine cable of Eastern Telegraph Company to Gibraltar, by Spanish Government telegraph to Tarifa, and by French cable to Oran (Algeria); there are wireless stations at Tangier, Rabat, Casa Blanca, and Mogador. The principal exports (1908) were barley (£631,851), oxen (£285,000), goat-skins (£178,217), eggs (£222,846), almonds (£101,103), and olive oil (£100,952); and the imports are cottons (£1,048,474), sugar (£701,428), tea (£221,216), iron and hardware (£121,288), linen, muslin and woollen goods, coffee, candles, cloth, silk, &c. The army consists of between 15,000 and 20,000, one-half of whom are negroes, Sultan's bodyguard, and a sort of militia, of various arms, amounting to 80,000 men. An English newspaper, *Al Moghreb-al-Akhsa*, several in French and Spanish and a German paper, are published at Tangier. There are three capitals, of which Fez, population 120,000, is the seat of government, and Morocco (Marrakesh), 50,000,

is the capital of the Moorish Empire; and Mequinez, 56,000.

	1907.	1908.
Imports	£2,692,325	£3,050,814
Exports	1,947,226	2,484,670
Imports from U.K.	935,444	1,270,013
Exports to U.K.	538,150	763,993

British Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Reginald Lister, C.V.O. £2,500
Consul-General, with local rank of 1st Secretary, Herbert E. White, C.M.G. ... 800
2nd Sec., W. F. Rattigan £300 to 500
Hon. Attaché, Cyril Rattigan.
Interpreter & Dragoman, A. Irwin £400 to 600
Vice-Consul, Ernest Bristow £350 to 450
Asst. Interpreter, C. D. Elphick 200 to 300
Alcazar—Cons. Agent, E. P. Carleton.
Arzila—Cons. Agent, Isaac L. Benshiton.
Laraiche—Vice-Consul, Lewis Forde
Tetuan—Vice-Consul, W. S. Bewicke 150
Casa Blanca—Cons., A. M. Madden, C.M.G. 600
Vice-Consul, E. G. Lomas £350 to 400
Do., R. H. Broome 300
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney ...
Mogador—Vice-Cons., H. B. Johnstone

Morocco City (Marrakesh)—*Cons. Agent*, A. Lennox £350 to 450
Rabat—Vice-Consul, G. E. Nerutosos ...
Safi—Vice-Consul, George P. Hunot
Fez—Consul, James McIver Macleod 600
Tangier is distant by sea about 1,200 miles; transit, 5 days, or by the Sud Express, 3 days.

MUSCAT. (See Oman.)

NEPAL. (See p. 535.)

NETHERLANDS (OR HOLLAND, KINGDOM OF).

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, born 31st August, 1880, succeeded her late father, King William III., 23 Nov. 1890; mar. 7 Feb. 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.
Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born 30 April, 1909.
Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born 2 August, 1858; married the late King, 7 Jan., 1879, who died 23 November, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.
Minister of Interior, Dr. Th. Heemskerk.
Foreign Affairs, Jhr. Dr. R. de Maere van Swinderen.
Finance, Dr. M. J. C. M. Kolkman.
Colonies, Dr. J. H. de Waal Malefijt.
Justice, Dr. A. P. L. Nelissen.
War, Maj.-Gen. W. Cool.
Navy, Vice-Admiral J. Wentholt.
Waterways, Dr. L. H. W. Regout.
Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, A. S. Talma.

Minister in London, Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, 8 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Councillor of Legation, Jonkheer A. van der Goes, 12 Montagu Place, Bryanston Sq., W.
Chancellor, H. N. Brouwer, 2 Stevenage Road, Bishop's Park, S.W.
Consul-Gen., H. S. J. Maas, 12 Blomfield St., E.C.
A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'–53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'–7° 14' E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,582 square miles, with a population, on Dec. 31, 1906, of 5,672,237. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the

several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with a small number of Jews, mainly in large towns such as Amsterdam, where there are about 70,000. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, chemical and pharmaceutical products, sugar, printing, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liquors. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—There are 3,125 kilometres of railway open (31 Dec., 1907), and 34,369 kilometres of telegraph. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1905, consisted of 277 steamers, tonnage 1,009,746 cubic metres, and 479 sailing vessels (170,524 cubic metres), employing 10,198 men on 31 Dec., 1905.

Defence (for Army, see p. 667). The royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1908, of 109 vessels (8 of them ironclads, 7 protected cruisers, 15 coast and harbour defence vessels, 3 river gunboats, 45 torpedo-boats (6 for the colonies), 20 special service vessels and 11 for special service in the colonies).

Education (see p. 669).

Trade and Commerce.—Holland figures largely in the trade returns of this country, a quarter of the value of which is represented by agricultural produce, but much of the merchandise sent to Holland was for distribution in Germany and other parts. The following are the *Board of Trade* figures for imports from the United Kingdom in the year 1908:—

Caoutchouc	£120,167	Machinery	£620,200
Chemical products	250,590	Metals	1,569,879
Coal, coke, & fuel	1,221,811	Oil	353,744
Corn and grain	236,653	Oilcloths	126,125
Cotton yarn	1,684,676	Ships	781,162
Cotton manufs.	934,022	Wool	198,269
Grease, &c.	228,489	Woollen manufs.	493,463
Horses	122,099	Woollen yarn	122,635
Leather	169,128		

The exports* to the U.K. for 1908 stand at the following amounts in *florins* in the Netherlands Government return:—

	1908.		1908.
Butter	fl. 12,653,793	Glass manufactures, &c.	fl. 2,295,627
Cheese	5,098,380	Hides & leather	4,839,261
Chemical manufs.	1,382,567	Iron & steel, &c., excepting ore.	75,091,702
China, &c.	158,790	Margarine	33,105,605
Cocoa, butter & chocolate	3,275,194	Mutton & pork	17,352,390
Cotton manufs.	12,856,050	Painters' colours, &c.	490,275
Dye stuffs, &c.	19,479,544	Paper	50,195,482
Farinaceous substances (bread-stuffs)	17,425,723	Sugar, refined	34,922,106
Fish, including oysters, mussels, shrimps, and lobsters ..	3,284,437	Tobacco	800,480
		Mercury, including toys	5,446,540
		Wool manufactures	3,513,880
		Yeast	2,700,850

* In compiling this statement the classification followed is that obtaining in the British *Board of Trade* returns, except that "White Lead" is classed under "Dye Stuffs" and not under "Painters' colours."

	1908.	1909.
Revenue (Budget)	fl. 183,077,171	fl. 184,728,351
Expenditure (Budget)	194,768,959	200,576,140
Army	27,539,575	27,485,299
Navy	18,386,651	19,734,980
Colonial Office	3,103,787	2,855,320
Public Debt	1,133,848,450	1,128,179,300
	1907.	1908.
Imports	2,672,668,498	2,823,740,015
Do. from U.K.	324,519,748	295,884,973
Exports	2,212,141,046	2,181,056,860
Do. to U.K.	445,781,112	489,948,571

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1900), 523,558; and Rotterdam, population (1900), 318,468.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1900), 206,023.

British Minister, Sir G. W. Buchanan, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,600

1st Secretary, Lord Acton, M.V.O. £300 to 500

Naval Attaché, Capt. H. L. Heath, R.N., M.V.O.

Military Attaché, Lieut. Colonel Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O. 250

3rd Secretary, Count Charles Bentinck 250

Archivist, Francis A. Chambers £200 to 250

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Ratford, B.A.

Vice-Consul, Gerrit Barger
Amsterdam—Consul, Wm. A. Churchill	600
Vice-Consul, Emile J. Labarre	
Groningen—Vice-Consul, U. J. Schiltkuis	
Harlingen—Vice-Consul, Dirk Fontein	
Helder—Vice-Consul, W. J. Van Neck	
Utrecht—Vice-Consul, John Twiss	
Ymuiden—V. Cons., S. C. L. Reigersberg	
Batavia (Java)—Consul, John W. Stewart	
Samarang—Vice-Consul, Donald M. Campbell	
Sourabaya—Vice-Cons., A. C. Ballingal	
Macassar (Celebes), V. Cons., S. P. Stephens	
Curacao—Consul, Jacob Jesurum	
Paramaribo—See Surinam.	
Rotterdam—Consul, Henry Turing	550
Vice-Cons., Robert C. Michell; J. W. Van Dyk	£300 to 500
Dordrecht—Vice-Cons., J. G. Vriesendorp	
Flushing—Vice-Consul, P. de Bruyne	
Maassluis—Cons. Agent, G. Dirkzwager	
Terneuzen—Cons. A., J. A. van Rompu	
Surinam—Consul, J. R. W. Pigott	800
Vice-Cons., Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A. Nickerie—Vice-Consul, G. J. Hettasch	
Transit, 12 hours.	

DEPENDENCIES.—The Dutch possessions in the EAST INDIES are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDIA ISLANDS, with the exception of a small portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with an area of 738,000 square miles, and a population (1905) of 37,815,400, of whom as many as 30,098,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1909, £1,318,708) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee and other products for exportation to Europe. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Dutch Resident. There is a colonial army of 1,396 officers and 35,183 men. The colonial revenue or 1909 was estimated at £15,128,343, and was largely derived from the sale of coffee, salt, bark, and tin; whilst the estimated

expenditure] was £16,161,549. The exports, in addition to the above, include also tobacco, indigo, gums, and spices, and amounted in 1907, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to £28,962,552, while the imports for the same year amounted to £19,387,166.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Dutch Guiana (imports, 1907, £313,800; exports, £257,662), embraces 46,072 square miles and contains 84,113 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, £170,493; exports, £19,680; population 30,883) and five other small islands belong to Holland, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 53,065.

	1906.	1907.
Exports to U.K.	£898,121	£2,081,918
Imports from U.K.	2,794,514	4,011,602

NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, José Santos Zelaya, born 1852, first elected June, 1893; re-elected 1906 for 6 years.

Minister in London, Gustavo Gomez.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'—15° N. lat. and 83° 40'—87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles, including a large portion of the Mosquito Territory, and a population of about 600,000 (1906), of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a savage state. There are 172 miles of railway open, and about 250 miles under contemplation, with 1,591 miles of telegraph, connected with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru. A ship canal to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic was commenced in Oct., 1890, but the company collapsed in 1899; in 1899 a new company obtained the concession, but failed to comply with the terms obtained, and the concession was revoked in August, 1900. The canal, which had been begun in 1890, is now almost entirely filled up.

	1906.
Public revenue	£1,335,000
Public expenditure	1,337,000
* Public debt, external to G. Britain & p.c.	245,000
Do. to U.S.A. 6 p.c.	200,000
Do. to various	18,000
Internal Debt	800,000

	1906.	1908.
Exports	£846,000	£709,600
Imports	700,000	591,800
Exports to U.K.	90,400	100,600
Imports from U.K.	155,000	165,300

CHIEF TOWN, Managua. Population, 36,000; Leon, 45,000; Granada, 26,000; Rivas, 8,000; Maltagalpa, 8,000.

British Minister Resident, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).....

Managua—Consul, A. J. Martin

Corinto—Consular Agent, Henry Palazzo.

Greytown—Consul, Herbert F. Bingham.

Bluefields—Vice-Consul,

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 25 days.

* In May, 1909, the Nicaraguan Government obtained a foreign loan of £1,250,000 issuing Gold Bonds with interest at 6 per cent. Of the product of the sale of these Gold Bonds, there are to pay off the English Loan of 1886 of about £245,000 and the American Loan of 1904 of £200,000. The sum of £450,000 is to be set aside for the construction of the new railroad from the Lake of Granada to Monkey Point on the Atlantic seaboard, about 120 miles.

NORWAY, KINGDOM OF.

King, Haakon VII., second son of the King of Denmark, born 3 Aug., 1872, accepted the Crown 18 Nov., 1905, married 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (b. 26 Nov. 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, b. 2 July, 1903.

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State and Chief of the Ministry for Finance and Customs, G. Knudsen.

Foreign Affairs, W. Christophersen.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, K. J. Høngen.

Justice and Police, J. Castberg.

Commerce, Navigation, & Ind'try, L. Abrahamsen.

Agriculture and Public Accounts, K. K. H. Fossnæs.

Public Works, N. Ihlen.

Defence, Col. A. G. Spørck.

State Secretary, N. Hesselberg.

Minister in London, Johannes Irgens.

Offices of Legation, 63 Eaton Square, S.W.

Secretary of Legation, E. Huitfeldt, 25 Harrington Gardens, S.W.

Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22 Great St. Helen's, E.C.

Vice-Consul, H. L. Brækstad.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of 17 May, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from 4 Nov., 1814, to 7 June, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 123 members is called the "Storting," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1909) of 2,358,000. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains. Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important are cod and herring; the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued at 62,169,000 kroner* in 1908. The mineral products are of late increasing. Timber-dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, ship-building, and pulp-making are the principal departments of Norwegian industry. The exports of produce of the forests were valued at 75,465,000 kroner in 1908, the value of wood-pulp alone being 34,573,000 kroner. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, &c. The

* 18 kroner = 1 £.

principal domestic exports from Norway to the United Kingdom in 1908 were paper and paper-making materials, timber, fish, and condensed milk; and the principal domestic imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 were coal, steamships, Manchester goods, metals, and woollens.

Defence (for Army, see p. 667). The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 2 coast defence monitors, 38 torpedo vessels, 11 gunboats, 1 t.b.d., 1 submarine, and a few smaller vessels.

Education (see p. 669).

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1909 was 1,803 miles, of which 293 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1909, was 11,725 miles. The mercantile marine, 31 Dec., 1908, consisted of 8,550 vessels, of 1,577,659 tons.

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Revenue	114,209,224	114,936,824†
Expenditure	109,800,420	108,118,864
Public Debt	338,798,988	334,744,126†
Total Imports (1907-1908)	385,707,800	376,129,200
Do. from U.K. (")	104,778,800	94,400,200
Total exports (")	253,100,900	240,076,600
Do. to U.K. (")	95,051,500	91,730,200

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. Feb. 1 (1909), 235,674.

British Minister, Sir Arthur J. Herbert,

G.C.V.O. £2,500

2nd Secretary, C. J. Wingfield £300 to 500

Hon. Attaché, Viscount Campden.

Naval Attaché, Comm. Aubrey C. H. Smith, R.N.

Translator—Henry C. Dick 200

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.

Consul, Francis Edward Drummond Hay,

M.V.O. 600

Vice-Cons., John Bentinck Martin.....

Pro-Consul, H. G. Kirsebom.

Arendal—Vice-Consul, Morten Kallevig.

Bergen—Vice-Consul, E. F. Gray ... £300 to 500

Pro-Consul, E. Gram.

Bodø—Vice-Consul, M. Christoffersen ...

Christiansand—V.-Con., Gottlob Carl Reinhardt

Christiansund—V.-Con., Gram Parelius

Drammen—Vice-Consul, Anders Sveas.

Egersund—Vice-Consul, O. M. Puntervold

Flekkefjord—Vice-Consul, J. P. M. Eyde.

Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul, W. Klein ...

Fredrikstad—Vice-Consul, Oscar Thiss ...

Hammerfest—V.-C., Charles Robertson.

Haugesund—V.-C., B. A. Stolt-Nielsen

Kragerø—Vice-Consul, Thomas Parker...

Larvik—Vice-Consul, Christian Nielsen

Lofoten(Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, John Berg

Mandal—Vice-Cons., Tønnes F. Andersen

Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahll 600

Mosjøen—Vice-Consul, E. Bothen.

Moss—Vice-Consul, Jørgen H. Vogt

Namsos—V.-Con., Johan Sommerschild

Porsgrund—Vice-Cons., James Franklin

Risør—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne

Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. Waage

Tønsberg—Vice-Cons., H. Wilhelmsen ...

Tromsø—Vice-Cons., Ulrik F. C. Aagaard

Trondhjem—V.-Con., Francis Kjeldsberg,

M.V.O.

Vadsø—V.-Cons., Bernhard Akermann

Vardø—Vice-Consul, Gustav Gundersen

Christiania, 566 miles; transit, 59 hours.

OMAN.

Sultan, or Sovereign, Seyyid Feysal bin Turki,
G.C.I.E., born 1864, suc. 4 June, 1888.

† Including loans, &c.

† At the end of the fiscal year.

Omān (area 81,000 sq. miles, pop. 400,000) is a Mohammedan State in N.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omān, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Saïr. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The rainfall averages only about 5 inches annually. Among the Bedouins the authority of the Sultan is nominally recognised, but in the interior his authority is slight, and trade is hampered by tribal warfare and robbery. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his court. A joint Anglo-French declaration of 1862 guarantees his independence. Since 1798 the relations between Muscat and England have been friendly, and nine treaties and conventions have been made. British warships have upheld the Sultan's authority against rebellious tribesmen. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Omān has no independent coinage except copper pice; the Indian rupee is the chief currency at Muscat and the Maria Theresa dollar in the interior. Muscat, the capital, with its commercial suburb of Muttra (pop. 30,000), possesses the only good harbour, and has a considerable trade, amounting in 1907-8 to £939,500. About 76 per cent. of the foreign trade is with England and India, and 86 per cent. of the shipping is British. Indians (who numbered 1,300 in 1903) do most of the business, Bombay serving as an *entrepôt*. Dates, the staple food product, are the chief export, and rice, arms, sugar, petroleum, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The imports from the United Kingdom were about £103,000 in 1907-8. An import duty of 5 per cent. is levied. There are four British steamship lines and a weekly mail service to Karachi and Bombay, and there are also German and Russian steamship services with Europe. There is a cable to India via Jask.

British Consul and Political Agent, Capt. F.

McConaghey, I.A.

Transit, 18 to 20 days.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, José Domingo de Obaldia, born 1845, assumed office Oct. 1, 1908, for four years.

Vice-President, Dr. Carlos A. Mendoza.

Secretary of Government and Justice, Ramon M. Valdes.

Foreign Affairs, Samuel Lewis.

Treasury, Carlos A. Mendoza.

Public Instruction, Eusebio A. Morales.

Public Works, José E. Lefevre.

Minister in London, Ricardo M. Arango, 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.

Consul General, C. R. Zachrisson, 35 Chapel Walk, Liverpool. (Vice-Cons., J. B. Chevalier.)

Consul at Manchester, F. A. Cortez-Leigh.

One of the nine Departments of Colombia revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. A treaty was concluded with the United States which guarantees the independence of the Republic, and also paid ten millions of dollars, in return for which Panama grants to the United States, in perpetuity, a zone of land for the construction and operation of a canal, of the width of ten miles, extending to the

distance of five miles on each side, with sovereign rights within the strip. A new port has been established at Cristobal, in the Atlantic, and Port Ancon, on the Pacific, is also administered by American officials and laws. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population (1904) about 330,000. There are 165 primary schools, at which 9,181 children attend; the present system of public instruction is to be thoroughly reorganised and reformed. The once famous pearl-fisheries in the Gulf of Panama yield now but little, but other beds are being worked along the North coast. The prosperity of the State depends upon its favourable geographical position, which facilitates transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The distance from Limon Bay to Panama on the latter is only 35 miles, and the highest elevation of the watershed does not exceed 278 feet. Until 1896 Panama and Colon were free ports. A general import duty is now levied at the rate of 10 per cent. gold on the value of all imports, except liquors, which are provided for separately. A special agreement between the U.S. and Panama was signed in December, 1904, establishing free trade between the Republic and the Canal Zone. Merchandise entering the zone for consumption pays import dues to the Panama Government identical with those levied on the importations into the Republic. All supplies imported for account of the Isthmian Canal Commission are exempted from all taxation. A railway 47 miles in length (fare, first class \$2.40, second class \$1.50) (luggage 2 cents a lb.) (U.S. gold) joins the two oceans. The imports in 1908 were valued at £1,561,362 (from U.S., £891,956, exclusive of canal materials; from U.K., £310,710; from Germany, £158,716), and consisted chiefly of manufactured goods and foodstuffs. The exports (principally gold dust and bars, hides, rubber, mother-of-pearl shells, cabinet woods, bananas, and medicinal plants) at £351,427.

The Panama Canal.—A ship canal was commenced in 1879 by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the diggings being begun in 1881, but in March, 1889, work ceased owing to lack of funds. A French syndicate then assumed charge of the property and continued the works at the Culebra cut until the sale of the property to the U.S. for forty millions of dollars in 1904. A lock canal has been definitely decided upon, in 85 ft. level, with 6 locks: 3 will be located at Gatun, 1 at Pedro Miguel, and 2 at Miraflores, all in duplicate. With the work already done it is estimated it can be completed by 1915. Total length will be about 46 miles, and at surface of water 300 to 500 ft.; depth, 40 ft.

Panama—Min. Resident and Con. Gen., Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (also to Costa Rica) £1,320
Vice-Consul, D. F. S. Pillitter £300 to 500
Bocas del Toro—Cons. Agent, P. P. Hamilton (acting).

Colon—Vice-Cons., H. O. Chalkley £300 to 500
 Panama, 5,466 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; *via* New York 14 days.

PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Emiliano Gonzalez Navero, assumed office 5 July 1908 (for 4 years) £1,900
Foreign Secretary, Manuel Gondra.
Minister Plenipotentiary to London and Paris, Señor Eusebio Machain.

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.

Consul in London, (vacant).

An inland State of South America, situate between 22° 4'—27° 30' S. lat and 54° 32'—61° 20' W. long. Its area is computed at 145,400 square miles, enclosed within the rivers Parana and Paraguay; and contains a population (1900) of about 635,600. The chief crops are maize, rice, coffee, manioc, tobacco, sugar-cane, and oranges. Among its principal trees are several species of dye-wood, and many yielding juices or gums, as the caoutchouc or india-rubber; the Quebracho, used for tanning, and the "Yerba Maté," or Paraguay tea-plant; there are also hardwood and other timber trees and medicinal plants. Stock-raising is the chief industry. The chief articles of export are oranges, hides, tobacco, yerba maté, and timber. The army numbers about 40,000 men; there is no navy. A railway, 155 miles in length, belongs to an English company.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Revenue (Estimate) £441,216	£614,400	£600,257	...
Expenditure	389,949	577,953	...
Imports	£1,253,439	£1,572,255	£814,591
Exports	539,028	647,222	773,419

CAPITAL, Asuncion. *Population* (1903), 60,000.
British Minister, Walter B. Townley (Buenos Aires).

Consul, G. W. E. Griffith £600

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, b. 20 Jan., 1898; *suc.* 17 July 1909.

Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza.

Regent, Azad-ul-Mulk.

Prime Minister, Sipahdar-i-Azem.

Foreign Minister, Ala-es-Sultaneh.

Envoy Extra. and Minister Plen. in London, Mirza Mehdi Khan, 36 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.

Consul-General, Harry Seymour Foster.

Do. for Scotland, A. C. C. Schultz.

Persia—called by the natives Irân—comprises 630,000 square miles. The population, widely scattered, is estimated at 10,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests. Russia engaged not to seek political or commercial concessions (for railways, mines, &c.) beyond a line running from the Afghan frontier *via* Gazik, Birjand, and Kerman to Bunder Abbas, while Great Britain made a like engagement as regards a line running from Kasr-i-Shirin *via* Ispahan, Yazd, and Kakhk to a point on the frontier at the intersection of the Russian and Afghan frontiers. Russia did not deny the special interests of England in the Persian Gulf, the result of British action in those waters for over 100 years. The ill-defined western frontier of Persia marches with Turkey, with which there have been serious boundary disputes since 1906.

Persia is mostly a bare and arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Moha-

merah to Ahwaz in 1888. Messrs. Lynch Bros., aided by a British-Indian subsidy, run a fortnightly steamer to Ahwaz, whence there is a new road to Isfahan made by British capital. The Upper Karun, navigable as far as Shuster, is reserved to the Persian flag. There is one (Belgian) railway of eight miles running south from Tehran. Most of the telegraphs are managed by the Indo-European Telegraph Department of the Government of India. The main telegraph is from Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Bushire, whence there is a cable to Bombay. The convention for this telegraph lasts till 1925. A new land telegraph has been constructed by British agency from Karachi (India) *via* Quetta, Robat, Yezd, and Kerman, to Tehran. It is leased to the Persian Government, but maintained by British directors and staff. The chief routes to Persia are those *via* Batoum-Tiflis-Tabriz and Baku-Resht, constructed and controlled by Russians, and closed to non-Russian merchandise, except tea; the Trebizond-Tabriz route, long and costly; the Bunder Abbas route to Kerman, Yezd, and Seistan, liable to robbery; the Bushire-Shiraz-Isfahan route, long and difficult; the Bussorah-Baghdad-Kermanshah route, suited for bulky or heavy goods; and the increasingly popular Mohammerah-Ahwaz-Isfahan route, shorter, cheaper, and better than the Bushire route. Several good cart-roads have been made or are in progress. Travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The principal towns are Tehran (pop. 210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Isfahan (60,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000). The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Babism and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General. Owing to increasing popular misery and to discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. The *Mejliss* (National Council or Consultative Assembly) consists of 162 representatives of the princes (kajars), clergy, nobles, landowners and agriculturists, merchants and tradesmen, who are elected by their peers. The first elections were held in Oct., 1906. A new Cabinet of eight responsible Ministers was formed in Sept., 1907. In Oct., 1907, the Shah signed a new constitution, limiting the sovereign prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, and granting liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the press, of association, and of speech. But he broke his pledges and violently dissolved the *Mejliss*. As a result a fresh nationalist movement sprang up, Tabriz being the centre of revolt. Owing to the vacillation of the Shah and the anarchical state

of affairs, England and Russia made strong representations in favour of the restoration of a constitutional régime. A Russian force eventually crossed the frontier, while the revolutionary bands concentrated on Tehran, which was occupied without much fighting on 13 July, 1909. The Shah was deposed by the National Council, and his son, aged eleven years, appointed to succeed him. Brigandage and disorder are still rife in the provinces. The newly-elected *Mejliss* was opened on Nov. 15. The revenue, estimated at £7,000,000 for 1907-8, is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, and lease of monopolies. Foreign trade is developing. The total imports of merchandise into Persia in 1907-8 amounted to 408,000,000 krams, and the exports to 317,000,000 krams. Russia had about 47 per cent. of the imports and 64 per cent. of the exports; the British Empire 41 per cent. of the imports and 12 per cent. of the exports. Turkey and France were the other chief participators. Proximity to the best cultivated and most populous provinces, railways in Transcaspiia, bounties on sugar, &c., and new roads from the frontier, have extended Russia's trade and influence. Persia's trade with Russia is chiefly through ports on the Caspian (on which only Russian vessels are allowed) or by the Trans-Caspian Railway, and with England and British India by way of the Persian Gulf. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire and Bunder Abbas, and *via* Baghdad. There are several English firms at Bushire, the chief port on the Gulf and an *entrepôt* for trade with Shiraz, Isfahan, and Tehran, and many European business houses at Tehran, now the central exchange and money market, and at Tabriz, the *entrepôt* for European goods coming *via* Trebizond. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British. A subsidised Russian line runs four steamers a year from Odessa, and a German line runs from Hamburg. Persia's chief imports are cotton piece-goods (mainly from England, India, and Russia) and sugar (from Russia, Austria-Hungary and France), with woollen goods, silk goods, cotton yarn, tea, metal wares, gold and silver, petroleum, and indigo. The principal exports are dried fruits, raw cotton, pearls, opium, rice, wool, fish, carpets, and silk cocoons. A new specific tariff on imports and exports was introduced in 1903, when vexatious internal dues were abolished. The customs (as also the post-office) have, since 1900, been managed by European officials. Native dealers are reputed to be dishonest, and legal redress is hard to obtain. The (English) Imperial Bank of Persia has its head office at Tehran, with branches in the chief cities, and issues notes. There are also one Russian and two native banks. A concession for a German bank was granted in 1907. A national bank is to be established. The foreign debt of Persia is about £3,400,000, at 6 per cent., borrowed in 1900 and 1902 from the Russian Banque d'Escompte for 75 years, and irredeemable for 10 years. It is guaranteed by the Russian Government, and secured on the customs.

Exports from United Kingdom, 1908 ... £482,171
Imports into ditto, 1908 289,786

CAPITAL, Tehran. Population, 210,000.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir George Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £4,500

Councillor, E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. 750

Military Attaché, Major C. B. Stokes (I.A.) 500

2nd Secretary, E. F. Gye	£450
3rd Secretary, Lancelot Oliphant	
Oriental Secretary, G. P. Churchill	£400 to 600
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G.	£300 to 400
Attaché, Sir Coleridge Kennard, Bart.	
Physician, Dr. Anthony Neligan	600
Vice-Consul, W. A. Smart	£350 to 450
Resht—Vice-Consul, H. L. Rabino	£350 to 450
Sukhanabad—Vice-Consul, F. T. Strauss	
Bushire—Cons. Gen. & Political Resident, Maj. P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 2,750 per mensem	
Vice-Consul, H. G. Chick	£350 to £450
Brander Abbas—Vice-Consul, Capt. M. E. Rae	Rs. 700 per mensem
Lingah—Vice-Consul, Rowland H. New.	
Ispahan—Cons. Gen., Thos. G. Grahame... ..	£800
Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganorh.	
Yezd—Vice-Consul (vacant).	
Kerman—Consul, Major Claude T. Ducat	Rs. 1,600 per mensem
Kermanshah—Consul, W. McDouall	£600
Vice-Consul, Capt. H. Crossle, M.D.	
Khorassan—Cons. Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India (Meshed), Major Percy M. Sykes, C.M.G.	Rs. 2,250 per mensem
Mohammerah—Cons. Capt. L. B. H. Haworth.	
Ahvaz—Consul, Capt. D. L. R. Lorimer Rs. 700	
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Major W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E.	Rs. 1,700 per mensem
Vice-Consul, Capt. J. B. D. Hunter, I.M.S. (Acting)	Rs. 900 per mensem
Shiraz—Consul (vacant)	£600
Tabriz—Consul, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G.	800
Vice-Consul, Charles Stevens	
Maragha—Cons. Agt., Dr. H. M. Vatanian.	
Turbat-i-Haidari—Consul, Capt. T. H. Keyes	Rs. 900 per mensem

PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Señor Augusto B. Leguía, installed 24 Sept., 1908, for four years.

Premier and Interior, Rafael Villanueva.

Foreign Affairs, Meliton E. Porras.

Justice and Public Instruction, J. Matias Leon.

Finance and Commerce, Carlos Forero.

War and Marine, Col. Ernesto Zapata.

Agriculture and Public Works, David Matto.

Minister in London (resident in Paris), Don Carlos G. Candamo. (Legation: 104 Victoria St., S.W.).

Secs., Don R. E. Lembecke; Don E. Leguía.

Attaché, Don P. E. Caballero.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen., Don Eduardo Lembecke, 104 Victoria Street, S.W.

Consul at Liverpool, Don Bernardino Codesido.

Do., Southampton, Carlos G. Estenos.

Do., Glasgow, Don M. D. Derteau.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between $1^{\circ} 31' 29''$ and $19^{\circ} 13'$ S. latitude and between $62^{\circ} 6'$ and $81^{\circ} 20' 45''$ W. The territory between $12^{\circ} 47'$ S. and $19^{\circ} 13'$ S. is still occupied by Chili. The question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica is due to be settled by a plebiscite, which will determine to which of the two countries these territories are to belong, but it has not yet been possible to arrive at an arrangement for carrying out the stipulations of the Treaty of Ancon concerning these two provinces. Peru has a coast line of about 1,300 miles. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by the Brazils and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia. Peru has boundary questions with all the neighbouring republics.

It is customary to estimate the area of Peru at about 500,000 square miles, but if the extreme claims of Peru be taken into consideration, the area is, of course, infinitely larger. The population is estimated at 4,000,000 by the Lima Geographical Society, but no census has been taken since 1876. The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast. The coast region is sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of cultivation in the highest degree by irrigation. The valleys running to the coast are very fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper and coal (of inferior quality) are conspicuous; while in the department of Tumbes, along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. An American syndicate has bought four-fifths of the whole mineral zone of Cerro de Pasco, and many others in neighbouring mining districts, and has constructed a railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco. The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility, with a tropical climate. The medicinal productions of that region are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. India-rubber is an important product of the country. Coca, cocoa, and coffee are grown on a small scale. Sugar is the staple agricultural article of the country. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide the guano.

The total length of the railways open (1908) was 1,471 miles, and extensions are contemplated from Sicani to Cuzco and from Oroya to Juaja. There is also steam navigation on that lake and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places, and several are contemplated in the near future.

The Navy consists of six vessels, all in good condition, including two swift cruisers built at Barrow. The principal imports are coal, cotton, wool, linen, and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are sugar, copper and other ores, guano, gold, silver, cotton, llama and alpaca wool, rubber, and cocaine. A small quantity of coffee is also exported.

For Education, see pp. 669-670.

Peru has no foreign debt. An arrangement was concluded in January, 1890, by the Peruvian Government for the cancelling of the external debt (which amounted, with arrears of interest, to over £50,000,000), under which the State railways, the guano up to 2,000,000 tons, certain rights in the Cerro de Pasco district, and vast tracts of land are vested in the Peruvian Corporation. The disputes between the Government and the Corporation were settled in June, 1907. A loan of £600,000 has been concluded with the German Bank, guaranteed by the salt tax.

The total amount of the capital of the interest-bearing funded debt is £2,660,645, bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent. Claims of every kind upon the Government are being converted into a non interest bearing funded debt (called *Deuda de Amortización*), redeemed at a low rate, which fluctuates. On 30 June, 1907, the capital of this debt was £2,171,165.

Peru has now a gold standard. Exchange fluctuates at about 24d. to the \$.

	1907.	1908.
Public revenue	£2,679,266	£2,861,299
Public expenditure	2,107,041	2,823,059
Total imports	5,514,787	5,295,625
Total exports	5,747,732	5,375,712
Imports from U.K.	2,163,927	1,525,916
Exports to U.K.	2,786,034	2,887,438

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1908), 141,000.

British Minister, Charles des Graz £2,000

Vice-Consul, Robert A. Clay

Arequipa—Vice-Consul, Geo. Stafford.

Cerro de Pasco—Cons. Agent, Henry Stone.

Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Jas. Golding.

Payta—Vice-Consul (vacant).

Perené—Vice-Consul, J. A. Furlong ...

Pisco—Vice-Consul (vacant)

Salaverry and Trujillo—Vice-Consul,

Juan Dalman

Callao—Cons.-Gen., Lucien J. Jerome £800

—Vice-Consul, George G. Wilson ... 400

Iquitos—Consul, David Cazes,

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *via* Southampton. 40 days, or *via* New York & Colon, about 32 days.

PORTUGAL.

King, Dom Manuel, K.G., born 15 November, 1889; *suc.* 1 February, 1908.

Heir Presumptive, Dom Afonso Henriques, Duke of Oporto, born 31 July, 1865.

President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Wenceslau de Lima, G.C.V.O.

Foreign Affairs, Colonel Carlos Roma du Bocage.

Finance, Major Francisco de Paula Azevedo.

Justice, Francisco José de Medeiros.

War, General Alvaro Carreira.

Marine and Colonies, Manuel Terra Pereira Viana.

Public Works, Colonel Barjona de Freitas.

Envoy Extr. & Minister Plen. in London, Marquis de Soveral, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 12 Gloucester Place, W.

Councillor of Legation, J. da Camara Manoel, C.V.O.

2nd Sec., A. Ferreira d'Almeida Carvalho.

Attaché, Marquis de Jacome Correa.

Commercial Attaché & Consul-General, J. Batalha Reis, M.V.O.

Financial Agent, B. Perestrelo.

The most westerly Kingdom of Europe, and a part of the great Iberian Peninsula; it lies in 37°—42° 8' N. lat. and 6° 15'—9° 30' W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 34,254 square miles, with a population in 1900 of 5,016,267, exclusive of the colonies. The Azores and Madeira (1,237 square miles, pop. 406,865) form part of the kingdom, which thus has a population of 5,423,132. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its

manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1906) numbered 630 steam and sailing vessels, of which only 17 steam and 5 sailing vessels exceeded 500 gross tonnage. Railways 1,504 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1906, and there are 5,301 miles of telegraph wire in 1902. For many years the national income has been considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence (for Army, see p. 667). The Navy consists of 39 steamers and 15 sailing vessels, many scarcely seaworthy, and about 4,898 sailors.

Education (see p. 670).

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Revenue (estimate).....	£15,174,000	£14,106,000
Expenditure (estimate)	15,402,000	14,540,000
	1906.	1908.
Debt, Consold. (June 30)	188,121,000	154,122,800
„ Floating	16,299,000	15,968,600
	1906.	1907.
Imports	17,016,000	15,959,600
From U.K. (1907-8)...	3,370,471	2,973,795
Exports	10,394,000	9,778,600
To U.K. (1907-8)	3,546,215	2,956,171

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1900), 356,009; Oporto had a population (1900) of 167,955.

British Minister, Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,500

2nd Secretary, Hugh Gaitsford £300 to 500

3rd Secretary, Edward Hope Vere 150

Consul, Philip A. Somers Cocks 800

Translator, H. Oakley £200 to 300

Vice-Consul, Harold E. Jones

Belem—V.-Cons., Charles J. French Duff

Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido

P. dos Santos

Portimão—V.-Cons., José P. d'Azevedo

Setúbal—Vice-Cons., Joaquim P. Fryxell

Villa Real de San Antonio—Vice-Consul,

Francisco José L. Tavares

Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, Capt. J. Boyle,

M.V.O. 600

„ Vice-Consul, E. Sarsfield

Loanda—Consul, H. G. A. Mackie 600

„ Vice-Consul, Arnold Beseké

Lobito—Vice-Cons., J. W. H. Fussell.

St. Thome—Cons. Agent, Francisco O.

Marin

Lorenzo Marques—Cons., R. C. F. Maugham

„ Vice-Consul, A. T. Long 700

Beira—Vice-Consul, L. E. Keyser £300 to 500

Chinde—Consul, Stanley H. Fletcher £532

Mozambique—V.-Cons.,

Quilimane—Vice-Consul, Gustave Boyay

Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Con.,

Robert A. Becher

Oporto—Consul, Honorius Grant 600

Figueira—Vice-Consul, George Laidley

Leixões—Vice-Consul, T. Coverley,

Viana and Caminha—Vice-Consul,

João de Castro

Portuguese Guiné—Consul-General, Capt.

C. B. Wallis

Bissau—Vice-Consul, J. V. E. De Laet

St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, Wm. Read.

Vice-Consul, Antonio J. Viveiros

Fuyal—Vice-Consul, S. Miller-Wood ...

Flores—Vice-Consul, James McKay

St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo...

St. Vincent—Consul, W. Rice

Vice-Consul, G. J. Smallcombe.....

St. Jago—Cons. Agent, J. R. da Silva ...

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

MADREIRA (imports, 1906, £454,506; exports, £232,840) and the AZORES are an integral part of Portugal proper; the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the Cape of that name in Senegambia, consist of St. Antonio, St. Nicolas, Fogo, Santiago, Boavista, Sal, and some smaller islands, having a total area of 1,490 square miles, and a population of about 150,000; the capital is Porto Praia. In West Africa a portion of the GUINEA COAST, with the BISSAGOS ISLANDS, was acquired in 1885; the capital is Cacheo, and the territory has an area of 14,370 square miles with about 1,500,000 inhabitants. In the Gulf of Guinea the two islands of St. THOMAS (direct and transit trade with mother country, 1904, £1,715,000; principal export, cocoa) and PRINCE were obtained in 1879; area 420 square miles (population about 40,000). Between the French Congo and the Free State are the territories of LANDANA and CABENDA, area about 2,030 square miles (population 30,000); and extending from the left bank of the Congo river to the right bank of the Cumene river is the vast province of ANGOLA, *Gov.-Gen.*, Maj. H. de Paiva Conceiro (direct and transit trade with mother country, 1904, £2,163,000; principal export, rubber), with about 1,350 miles of coast-line and an area of 510,670 square miles (population about 4,000,000). The capital of Angola is St. Paul de Loanda; railways, 300 miles open, and about 250 miles of telegraph wires. LORENZO MARQUES and MOZAMBIQUE together constitute PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, *Gov.-Gen.*, Col. Freire d'Andrade; area about 297,750 square miles, population 2,000,000. In the southern province are the ports of Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay) and Beira, and in the northern, Quilimane, Mozambique, and Ibo: the exports of Portuguese East Africa amounting to £1,500,000 in 1903, and the imports to £750,000. Parts of Mozambique are leased to the Mozambique Company and to the Nyassa Company; Railways—Delagoa Bay Railway from Lorenzo Marques north-west to join the Transvaal system on the frontier, about 60 miles, and the Beira Railway, from Beira to Umtali on the borders of Rhodesia, about 200 miles. PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The territory of GOA contains an area of 1,301 sq. miles, and a population of 475,513 (1902). The city of NOVA GOA (New Goa or Panjim), capital of that territory, and of all the Portuguese possessions east of the Cape of Good Hope, is situated on the Malabar Coast, about 265 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Old Goa, five or six miles inland, has fallen into decay, but is still remarkable for its cathedral and ancient buildings. The Portuguese West of India Railway (51 miles) connects the rising port of Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in British India. The chief products are rice, coco-nuts, and salt. The direct foreign trade is small, but there is a large transit trade with British India. Commerce is chiefly in the hands of natives of British India. The principal imports are cotton piece-goods, rice, kero-

sene, sugar, tobacco, &c.; the principal exports are coco-nuts, manganese ore, salt, betel-nuts, &c. The other Portuguese possessions in India are DAMAUN (area 149 sq. miles, pop. 41,671), to the north of Bombay; and DIU, a town and fort on an island off the Gujarat coast (pop. 14,614, area 20 sq. miles). Of the total population (531,798) of Portuguese India, 262,648 are Catholics, 260,144 Hindus, and 8,431 Mohammedans. The revenue of the Portuguese possessions amounts to about £155,000.

Governor-General, H.E. Señor Horta e Costa.

Portugal also possesses rather more than half the island of TIMOR in the East Indian Archipelago and MACAO, an island near the mouth of the Canton river.

Imports from U.K.....	1905. £3,518,548	1906. £3,893,046
Exports to U.K.	341,208	394,777

RUMANIA.

King, Charles, second son of Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born 20 April, 1839 (O.S.); elected Hereditary Prince 26 Mar., 1866; confirmed 24 Oct., 1866; proclaimed King by vote of both Chambers, 26 March; crowned 22 May, 1881; mar. 15 Nov., 1869, Elizabeth (Carmen-Sylvia), daughter of the late Prince Hermann von Wied, born 29 Dec., 1843.

Heir Presumptive (Nephew), Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, born 24 August, 1865; proclaimed Heir Presumptive 26 March, 1889; mar. 10 January, 1893, to Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and has issue Carol, b. 15 (28) October, 1893, Elizabeth, b. 1894, Marie, b. 1900, and Nicolas, b. 5 (18) August, 1903.

Premier and Foreign Affairs, Ion Bratiano.

Interior, Ion Bratiano.

War, Toma Stelian.

Finance, E. Costinesco.

Instruction, Spiru Haret.

Agriculture and Lands, Anton Carp.

Public Works, V. G. Mortun.

Justice, Toma Stelian.

Commerce and Industry, L. Djuvara.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Al. Catargi, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W.

1st Secretary of Legation, Prince Antoine Bibesco,

12 Half Moon St., W.

Consul-General, Alfred Stead, 49, Parliament Street, S.W.

The Kingdom of Rumania consists of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces formerly belonging to Turkey, but which by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, were recognised as an independent State, and the territory of the Dobruja added to them. On the 26th March, 1881, Rumania was raised to a Kingdom. The entire area is 50,702 square miles, with a population of about 6,700,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek Church (5,200,000); Roman Catholics, 114,200; Protestants, 13,800; Jews, 400,000. The soil is among the richest in Europe, and, but for the fearful summer droughts, would be also the most productive. The climate is extreme, for summer heats and winter colds are intense. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance, but the riches of the country consist mainly in its cattle and sheep.

Minerals and precious metals are said to be abundant, but only salt and petroleum are obtained. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, petroleum (over £1,000,000 in 1906), rock-salt, spirits, hides, wood and cattle. The total length of railways is 2,295 miles (1904), and there are 223 telegraph offices with 9,915 miles of wire.

An International Commission, created by the Treaty of Paris, 1856, and whose powers were enlarged by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, has its seat at Galatz, and exercises sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube. Its income, principally derived from shipping dues, amounts to about £60,000 per annum. On November 10, 1892, a large dock was opened at Ibraila, and in 1896 a canal through the "Iron Gates" rendered that hitherto dangerous part perfectly navigable.

Defence (for Army, see p. 667). There is a small navy of 45 vessels.

Education (see p. 670).

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Revenue (Budget)	£16,440,441	£17,427,413
Expenditure (Budget) ...	16,349,651	18,039,907
Public debt (1909) .....	...	59,310,089
Total imports	£16,531,900	£17,220,364
Imports from U.K.	2,457,000	2,795,224
Total exports	19,269,020	22,160,744
Exports to U.K.	2,060,894	3,455,460

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Pop. (about) 300,000.

British Minister, Sir W. Conyngham	
Greene, K.C.B.	£2,400
1st Secretary, Ronald J. Hamilton ...	£300 to 500
Consul, Oliver Wardrop	600
Vice-Cons., W. G. Boxshall	
Galatz—Danube Commissioner, Hamilton	
E. Browne	400
Vice-Cons., Joseph Pyke	£300 to 500
Braila—V. Cons., Wm. J. Norcop	£300 to 500
Constantza—Vice-Cons., T. Broadwood	
...	£300 to 500
Sulina—V. Cons., Fredk. Watson	£300 to 500
Transit, 2½ days.	

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Tsar, Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias, b. 6 (19) May, 1868; suc. 20 Oct (1 Nov.), 1894; m. 14 (26) Nov., 1894, Princess Alix of Hesse (Alexandra Feodorovna), grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, and has issue a son, Alexis Nicholaievitch, b. 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904, and 4 daughters, Olga, b. 15 (27) Nov., 1895, Tatiana, b. 10 (22) June, 1897, Marie, b. 26 June (8 July), 1899, and Anastasia, b. 18 June (1 July), 1901. Her Apparent, Grand Duke Alexis Nicholaievitch (Cesarevitch), b. 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904. President of the Council of the Empire, M. Akimov. Minister of Imperial Household, General Baron de Fredericks. President of the Council of Ministers, M. Stolypine (also Minister of Interior). Foreign Affairs, M. Iswolsky. Finance, M. Kokovtsov. Public Instruction, M. Schwarz. Public Works, M. Rukhloff. War, General Sukhomlinov. Marine, Vice-Admiral Voyevodsky. Justice, M. Stcheglovitoff. Commerce, M. Müller. Agriculture and Crown Domains, A. Krivosheyin.

Ambassador to France, M. Nelidoff; Germany, Count Osten-Sacken; Austria-Hungary, Prince Urusoff; Italy, Prince Dolgorouky; Turkey, M. Tcharykof; U.S.A., Baron Rosen.

Ambassador in London, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, S.W. Councillor, M. de Etter.

1st Secretary, M. Sevastopoulo.

2nd Secretary, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, M. B. de Siebert.

Attaches, Baron Meyendorff; Count Alfred Tyszkiewicz.

Military Attaché, General Yermoloff.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Koerber.

Agent of Ministry of Finances, M. Rutkowski.

Consul-General Baron A. de Heyking.

An Empire comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominion under British rule. In addition to Russia in Europe (exclusive of the Caucasus), situate between lat. 44° 28'—76° 33' N. and 17° 40'—64° 33' E. long., and embracing more than half of that continent, it comprehends one-third of Asia, and until 1867 included also a large section of North America. The empire comprises:

European Russia:	English Sq. Miles.	Population Jan. 1908.*
Russia Proper (50 Provs.)	1,859,195	113,841,000
Poland (10 Provs.)	49,084	11,360,900
Finland (Grand Duchy)	144,211	2,968,600
Asiatic Russia:		
Caucasia (11 Provs.)	181,550	10,908,400
Siberia (8 Provs. and Regions)	4,817,687	7,049,200
Central Asia (10 Provs. and Regions)	1,327,317	9,365,200

(or 19,099,886·9 sq. versts) 8,379,044 155,433,300

Of the total population 77,666,400 were men and 77,736,900 women, and the population is 26·8 per square verst in European Russia, 10·8 in Poland, 26·2 in the Caucasus, 0·6 in Siberia, 2·9 in Central Asiatic possessions, 10·3 in Finland, and 8·1 for the whole Empire.*

In the European parts of Russia alone the population increases annually at the rate of nearly a million and a half. The largest towns are St. Petersburg (1,678,000), Moscow (1,173,427), Warsaw (756,426), Odessa (449,672), Lodz (355,570), Kieff (329,000), Riga (256,197), Kharkoff (197,457), Vilna (162,633), Saratov (143,431), Kazan (143,707), Ekaterinoslav (135,552), Rostoff (119,889), Astrakhan (121,580), Tula (109,279), and Kishineff (125,787); whilst Nijni Novgorod, Nikolaieff, Samara and Minsk have populations between 90,000 and 95,000. In Asiatic Russia the Caucasus contains two towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, Baku (179,133) and Tiflis (160,645); Turkestan contains five large towns, Tashkend (186,000), Namangan, Samarkand and Andjian; in Siberia Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Ekaterinburg have each about 50,000 inhabitants. Nijni Novgorod, though small, is a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and has annually the largest fair in the world.

Nationalities (1905)*.—The various nationalities were represented about as follows:—Russ, two-thirds of the whole population, or 65·1%; Poles, 6·2%; Lithuanians, 2·4%; Germans, 1·6%;

* Figures taken from the Annual (Official) Publication of Statistics, issued by the Central Statistical Committee of the Ministry of the Interior for the year 1908, and published May, 1909 (St. Petersburg).

73 "squadron" and 81 "numbered" torpedo boats, and other craft. Of these, 10 battleships, 16 cruisers, and 119 torpedo boats were in the Baltic; 12 battleships, 2 cruisers, and 35 torpedo boats in the Black Sea; and 1 transport and 3 steamers in the Caspian. The Navy was manned by 2,442 officers and 52,901 men.

Education (see p. 670).

†*Communications*.—The total length of lines open for traffic in 1908 was over 41,647 miles (28,266 Government, and 13,381 private lines), exclusive of 2,124 miles in Finland, and 1,078 miles of the Eastern China Railway. In 1908 the gross revenue amounted to £58,663,227, for Government railways, and £24,651,403 for private railways. The number of passengers carried was 102,903,971, and goods traffic amounted to 164,215,710 tons.

*There were (1906) 14,340 post-offices, carrying 1,528,574,412 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there were (1906) 7,153 offices, with 300,000 miles of line.

The sea-going commercial marine consisted in 1907 of 687 steamers, with a total tonnage of 720,198, and 672 sailing vessels of 217,713 gross tons; the ocean shipping of the Russian Empire is comparatively insignificant, but the internal (lake and river) shipping is considerable.

Finance.—The main source of revenue is the liquor traffic. The revenue (1907) from the Government spirits monopoly (which has now been introduced practically throughout the Empire) was, gross revenue £71,000,000, and net £51,000,000.

†Budget Revenue, 1909 and 1910 (estimated)—

	1909.	1910.
Ordinary.....	£263,511,000	£269,766,000
Extraordinary.....	181,000	1,064,000
To be raised by Credit operations.....	16,192,000	8,957,000
	£279,884,000	£279,787,000

*Budget Expenditure, 1909 and 1910 (estimated)—

	1909.	1910.
Ordinary.....	£262,979,000	£267,021,000
Extraordinary.....	16,915,000	12,766,000
	£279,884,000	279,787,000

National Debt.—The National Debt amounted in January, 1908, to £871,206,000 (about). The total of gold in the State Bank at the close of 1907 was £99,400,000, being an increase of £6,200,000 as compared with 1906. On the other hand, the gold deposited by the Bank abroad fell from £31,100,000 at the close of 1906 to £22,400,000 at the close of 1907. In the course of the year (1907) the value of the bank notes in circulation was reduced from £125,700,000 to £121,500,000.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.

Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.

Governor-General, General Beckman.

Adjutant, General Seyn.

A Grand Duchy on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000 in 1907, of whom about 2,600,000

are Finns, 400,000 Swedes, 19,000 Russians, 3,000 Germans and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,512 students, of whom 518 are women. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are 2,582 miles of railway; and a merchant fleet of 3,120 vessels (mostly small), of which 399 are steamers.

The country was formerly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people. This form of government gave way on Jan. 1, 1907, to a new Constitution involving a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. Women are likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland is thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it has been gained without agitation. The Finnish troops only exist in name, the Diet having voted £400,000 per annum to the Russian Treasury in lieu of furnishing Finnish recruits to the army or navy, and Finland has been made part of the Petersburg Military District. The estimated revenue in 1909 is £3,109,000, and the estimated expenditure £3,318,000; the debt amounts to £5,556,470. The imports in 1906 were £14,504,000 (of which 60 per cent. was timber), and the exports £9,728,000. The capital is Helsingfors; population, 160,000 (including Russian garrison).

Education, see p. 670.

CAPITAL OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, St. Petersburg. Population (1905), 1,678,000.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicolson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. £8,000

Embassy, Court Quay, St. Petersburg.
Councillor of Embassy, H. J. O'Beirne, C.B., C.V.O. 1,000

Naval Attaché, Capt. Aubrey Smith, M.V.O., R.N. 800

Military do., Col. G. P. Wyndham, M.V.O., 2nd Secretaries, G. J. Kidston; W. J. Garnett £800

Attachés, Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice; Lord Gerald Wellesley £300 to 500

Commercial Attaché (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), H. A. Cooke

Translator, Captain Rowland Smith 300*

Consul, Arthur W. Woodhouse 600

Vice-Consul, C. H. Mackie £300 to 500

Archangel—Vice-Consul, G. Amnesley West

Cronstadt—Vice-Consul, A. Fishwick

Fredericksham—Vice-Consul (vacant)

Narva—Vice-Consul, G. Cottani

Revel—Vice-C., Baron E. G. de Soucautou, M.V.O.

Batoum—Cons., Patrick Wm. Joseph Stevens 700

Baku—Vice-Cons., A. E. Ranald McDonell

Novorossisk—Vice-Consul, O. Geelmaydon

Poti—Vice-Consul, John Pavoni (acting)

Helsingfors—Consul, C. J. Cooke 400

Abo—Vice-Consul, S. W. Waneke

Borga—Consular-Agent, R. Lindroth

Gamla Karleby—Vice-Cons., Karl Forsen

Hango—Vice-Consul, Uno Cairénus

Kotka—Vice-Consul, Alex. Gulichen

* Figures taken from the Annual (Official) Publication of Statistics, issued by the Central Statistical Committee of the Ministry of the Interior for the year 1907, and published June, 1908 (St. Petersburg).

† Figures so marked are from the Annual Consular Report on Russia for 1908.

Loisa—Vice-Consul, August Ljungquist.
Nicolaistadt—Vice-Consul, Karl Kurten
Tammerfors—V.-Con., Baron G. Cronstedt
Uleaborg, Vice-Consul, B. Blunt
Wiborg—Vice-Consul, V. Frisk
Kief—Consul, Harry Paton Smith
Moscow—Consul, Henry M. Grove 600
 Vice-Consul, B. M. Hallward
Omisk—Vice-Consul, S. R. Randrup
Odessa—Cons.-Gen., Chas. S. Smith 1,000
 V.-Con., Charles A. Goodwin £300 to 500
Berdiansk—Vice-Consul, J. E. Greaves
Eupatoria—Consular Agent, H. J. B. Martin
Kertch—Vice-Consul, H. E. Dickie ... £300-500
Khar'kov—Vice-Consul, C. Blakey
Kherson—Vice-Consul, E. Caruana
Mariupol—Vice-Consul, W. S. Walton ...
Nicolaieff—Vice-C., J. Pictou Bagge £300 to 500
Rostof-on-Don—Vice-Cons., E. B. St. Clair
Sebastopol—V.-Con. Douglas Young £350 to 450
Taganrog—V.-Con., V. H. C. Bosanquet 300 to 500
Theodosia—V.-Con., W. E. W. von Stürler
Riga—Consul, Arthur Woodhouse 650
 Vice-Consul, Thos. N. Coulter
Yibau—Vice-Consul, C. J. Hill
Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks
Windau—Vice-Consul, E. H. Ruffmann
Vladivostock—Vice-Consul, R. MacLeod
 Hodgson £300 to 500
Warsaw—Consul, C. Clive Bayley 600
 Vice-Consul, R. E. Kimens
St. Petersburg, via Calais, is 1,709 miles from
 London; transit, 3 days.

SALVADOR (REPUBLIC OF).

President, General Fernando Figueroa, b. 4
 March, 1849; installed 1 March, 1907, for
 four years.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Salvador Rodriguez.
Public Instruction and Interior, Dr. Tomas G.
 Palomo.
War and Marine, The President.
Finance, Lopez Mencia.

Consul-General, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

Salvador extends along the Pacific coast for
 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and
 contains an estimated area of 7,230 square
 miles, with a population estimated at 1,000,000.
 It is divided into 14 departments, and has four
 ports, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and El
 Triunfo. The principal exports are coffee,
 indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as
 balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic.
 *A railway nearly 100 miles in length connects
 Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the
 coffee centre. Earthquakes are frequent, and
 the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed
 by one in 1873; but the country has of late
 years suffered comparative immunity. There are
 85 post-offices and 168 telegraph offices, with
 2,800 miles of wire.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Revenue	£682,917	£678,760	£820,160
Expenditure	762,024	979,746	1,000,750
Imports	869,214	934,738	301,420
Exports	1,127,907	1,304,684	1,409,300
Internal debt	832,431	893,049	...
*External debt	nil.	nil.	nil.
Imports from U.K. ...	306,341	268,888	289,200
Exports to U.K. ...	178,742	75,495	42,819

* The external debt was extinguished in 1899 by a
 Financial Syndicate, who also purchased the railway and
 obtained a concession to complete it as far as the capital.

CHIEF TOWN, San Salvador. Pop. circ. 60,000.
British Minister, L. E. G. Carden (Guate-
 mala)
Consul, Walter E. Coldwell
Vice-Consul, W. Gibson
La Union—V. Cons., J. B. Courtade
 Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit,
 33 days.

SAMOS.

Prince Governor, A. Kopassy Bey.
Senators, Th. Anezirinis, M. Carathanassis, T.
 Levendis, and S. Chastas.

A principality of the Ottoman Empire, more
 or less independent under the guarantee of
 Great Britain, France and Russia (1832), is one
 of the Anatolian Islands, with an area of 180 sq.
 miles and about 50,000 inhabitants, the capital
 (Vathy) having a good harbour. The whole
 island is fertile, and wine, raisins, olive-oil, and
 tobacco are produced and exported. The im-
 ports are valued at about £200,000 (of which
 about 25 per cent. are British), and the exports
 at the same figure, principally wine, and in-
 cluding cigarettes and tobaccos. The revenue for
 1906-7 was £25,500, and expenditure £25,000.
 Antimony, silver-lead, manganese, emery, and
 copper are known to exist in the island.

CAPITAL, Vathy. Pop. circ. 25,000.

British Vice-Consul, Gregory D. L. Marc.

SAN MARINO.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini,
 on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious
 mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and
 governed by a Council of 60 (20 nobles, 20 town-
 men, and 20 peasants), of whom two are elected
 as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October),
 being thereafter ineligible for office for three
 years. The area is 33 square miles, the popula-
 tion 11,000. There is an army of about 100.
 The village of San Marino (pop. 1,500) occupies
 the slope of Mount Titan, and has an impreg-
 nable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy
 took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and
 Government palace, and a theatre. Agriculture
 and viticulture flourish. By a treaty concluded
 in 1872 the Republic has placed itself under the
 protection of Italy.

British Consul, Maj. W. P. Chapman (Florence).
Consul-General for Great Britain, Commanda-
 tore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 34 Leaden-
 hall Street, E.C.
Consul, Commandatore William Le Quenx,
 Minorities Chambers, Birmingham, and Villa
 Renata, Florence, Italy.
Vice-Consul, Birmingham, E. Clutterbuck.

SERVIA.

King Peter I. (Karageorgevitch), b. 1844, elected
 15 June, 1903, married, 1883, Princess Zorka of
 Montenegro (who died 1890), and has issue
 Prince George, b. 1887, Prince Alexander, b.
 1888, and Princess Helene, b. 1884.
Heir Apparent, Prince Alexander, b. 1888.
Premier, Nikola Pashitch.
Interior, Lubomir Yovanovitch.
Foreign Affairs, Milovan Milovanovitch.
War, Colonel Velizar Marinovitch.
Justice, Kosta Timotievitch.
Public Instruction, Yovan Tuvovitch.

Commerce and Agriculture, Yasha Prodanovitch.
Finance, Stoyan Protitch.
Public Works, Velislav Vulovitch.

Minister in London, (vacant), 40 Pont Street, S.W.

Chargé d'Affaires, Slavko Y. Grouitch.

Secretary, Vojislav Antonievitch.

Consul-General in London, Alexander Tucker, 17 Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, separated from Hungary by the Danube and Save. By the constitution of 1889 a "Skupstchina," a parliament elected by ballot, represented the people; this constitution was re-established by the present king. By the Berlin Treaty, 1878, it received a large accession of territory, and now has an area estimated at 18,757 square miles, with a population in 1905 of 2,700,000. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing the remains of formerly extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a somewhat primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, and silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent. The imports consist mainly of cottons, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c.; the export, of dried prunes (11.6 per cent.), pigs and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1906) 400 miles of railway, and, in 1908, 2,200 miles of telegraph, with 1,460 post-offices and 1,100 miles of telephone.

(For Defence, see p. 667.)

(For Education, see p. 670.)

	1907.	1908.
Revenue	£3,618,110	£3,809,560
Expenditure	3,615,489	3,803,648
Public debt		21,825,980
Total imports	2,823,333	
Imports from U.K.	159,798	243,105
Total exports	3,259,850	
Exports to U.K.	93,498	17,923

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1905, 78,000.

British Minister, Sir James B. Whitehead,

K.C.M.G. £1,800

2nd Secy., Ellice M. Hicks Beach ... £300 to 500

Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney

Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. D. Napier, C.M.G.

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

SIAM.

King, Somdeth Phra Paraminda Maha Chulalongkorn, b. 21 Sept., 1853; succeeded 1 Oct., 1868.

Crown Prince, Prince Somdetch Chofwa Maha

Vajiravudh, b. 1880; procl. 17 Jan. 1895.

Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Krom Luang Dewawongse.

Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. in London, Phya

Visut Kosa, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W.

Consul-General (vacant).

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muong Tai, (area about 200,000 square miles; pop. about 6½ millions), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1891. By the Anglo-French agreement of May, 1896, the main central part of Siam, including the basins of the rivers Menam, Petchaburi, and Petriu, was neutralised, the two Governments

agreeing not to send troops or obtain any exclusive advantages in it, while retaining freedom of action in the regions west and east of the neutralised zone. The western portion, adjoining British territory, included the Malay States dependent on Siam. The eastern portion, the Mekong Valley, including Battambang and Angkor, adjoined Cambodia and the territories acquired by France under the treaty with Siam in 1893. By the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904, both Powers disclaimed any intention of annexing the Siamese territory in their respective spheres of influence. By an arrangement with Siam France abandoned Chantabun and the 25-kilometre neutral zone of the 1893 treaty; but the port of Krat became French, thus giving Cambodia access to the sea, while France received trading concessions on the right bank of the Mekong and power to make railways where navigation of the river is impossible. The provinces of Melupre and Bassac were recognised as French. By a further treaty in 1907, the territories of Battambang, Siem-reap, and Angkor (total area 20,000 sq. kils., pop. 200,000), on the frontier of Cambodia, were ceded by Siam to France, which, in return, gave back to Siam the district of Krat, and made slight concessions in Daisai (Laos), at the same time concluding an arrangement for the gradual abandonment of the ex-territorial privileges hitherto enjoyed by French Asiatic subjects and protégés in Siam. In 1909 Siam transferred to Great Britain all rights over the Malay States of Kelantan, Tringganu, Kedah, Perlis, and adjacent islands. In future British subjects are to come under the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese Courts. The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Siam contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,200 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism, and education is mostly conducted by the Buddhist monks. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Over 80 per cent. of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping now largely exceeds British through the purchase of certain British steamship lines. Norwegian shipping also exceeds British. The chief products of Siam are rice and teak. The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There are about 60 rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1908-9 rice constituted 79 per cent. and teak 12 per cent. of the exports; while pepper, hides, and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. In 1908-9 the total imports by sea were £5,782,000, and the exports £7,583,000 (rice £5,975,000, and teak £887,000). Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products. The King is an absolute monarch. He appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with a general European adviser, and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, six royal

princes, and from ten to twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Germans, Italians, Danes, and Japanese are employed in the various State departments. The administration of the revenue and of justice and the police has been improved. The revenue (about 50,000,000 ticals) is derived from opium and spirit monopolies, land, fishery, and capitation taxes, customs, &c. The first Siamese loan was raised in 1904 at 95, £1,000,000 being required for railways. A second loan of £3,000,000 was raised in 1907 at 93½. Siam has an army of about 26,000 men, and a few small gunboats. About 600 miles of railways (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Bangkok is connected by rail with Petchaburi (95 miles to the west), and with Korat (165 miles to the north-east). The former is being extended southwards down the Malay Peninsula. The northern State line that is being constructed to Chiengmai (pop. 50,000), the second town in size and near the Burma-Siam frontier, has reached Utaradit. The eastern State line from Bangkok was opened as far as Petri in 1908. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the tical; the introduction of a gold standard is contemplated whereby the value of the tical will be fixed. The Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov., 1902. In N.W. Siam the Indian rupee is current. The Government issues notes.

Exports from United Kingdom, 1908... £891,415
Imports into United Kingdom, 1908... 683,845

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population, 400,000.

<i>British Minister and Consul-General,</i>	
A. R. Peel	£2,000
<i>Bangkok—Con.,</i> W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.	800
<i>Vice-Cons.,</i> W. N. Dunn and J. Crosby	450
<i>Chiengmai—Consul,</i> T. H. Lyle	700
<i>Nakorn Lampang—Vice-Cons.,</i> G. H. R. Moor	450
<i>Puket—Consul,</i>	500
<i>Senggora—Vice-Consul,</i> W. A. R. Wood	450
<i>Judge of H. E. M. Court for Siam,</i> Skinner	
Turner	1,000
<i>Asst. Judge,</i> M. F. Buszard	700

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

(French Possession; see p. 620.)

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, born 17 May, 1886; married 31 May, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (born 24 Oct., 1887).

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, born 10 May, 1907.

Premier and Interior, Sigismundo Moret.

Justice, Eduardo Martínez del Campo.

War, General Llaque.

Marine, Admiral Concas.

Finance, Señor Alvarado.

Public Instruction, Antonio Barroso.

Public Works, Rafael Gasset.

Foreign Affairs, Juan Pérez Cabalero.

Ambassador in London, Wenceslao Ramírez de Villa Urrutia, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Minister, and Councillor of Embassy, Juan G. de Salazar.

2nd Secretary, Don Antonio Plá.

Attachés, E. Martínez, E. Peña.

Military Attachés, Major Julio Vicens, Lieut.

Marquis de Campollano.

Consul-Gen., J. M. Torroja, 40 Trinity Square, E.C.

Vice-Consul, Alfredo Amigo.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°–43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.—0° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic. It was formerly divided into 14 kingdoms (now forming 49 provinces); the ancient Provinces still best understood are New Castile, La Mancha, Old Castile, Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Aragon, Catalonia, Basque Provinces, with the Canary Isles and the Balearic Isles (Majorca and Minorca), comprising a total area of 196,173 English square miles, and an estimated population, 31 Dec., 1907, of 19,712,585. The principal towns are Madrid (pop. 540,000), Barcelona (533,000), Valencia (214,000), Seville (150,000), Malaga (130,000), Murcia (112,000), Cartagena (100,000), and Saragossa (100,000); and there are also eleven towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. The Constitution upon which the present government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland, surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, cattle, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany and the United States are now competing for a share. Home manufacture is rigidly protected by high customs duties.

The sea-going mercantile marine in 1908 consisted of 469 steamers and 82 sailing vessels over 100 tons, of a total tonnage of 701,278; during 1907 vessels of 18,024,148 tons entered, and of 19,059,505 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

Nearly all the 49 Provinces are now connected by railways, of which about 11,268 miles of normal gauge were open in 1906; there are about 20,000 miles of telegraph.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom in 1908 were:—

Copper	£1,383,895	Raisins	£393,468
Cork	573,993	Pyrites	971,426
Fruit, Preserved	121,529	Quicksilver	289,500
Grapes, Raw	497,252	Spargite, &c.	225,368
Oranges	1,859,019	Onions	514,687
Iron Ore	3,509,700	Silver Ore	127,776
Lead	1,352,707	Wine	419,607
Nuts (inc. Almonds)	349,822		

And the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 were:—

Chemicals	£281,937	Manure	£724,571
Coal and Coke	1,450,242	Metals, all sorts ..	508,660
Cotton Manufacts.	239,310	Wool, &c.	269,425
Machinery	594,975	Warr. Jute & Linen	96,555

Defence (for Army, see p. 667).

The Navy was almost entirely destroyed during the war of 1807 with the U.S.A., and there now remain one second-class battleship of 10,000 tons, the *Pelayo* (1886); a cruiser of 10,122 tons, the *Carlos V.* (1895), and three of 7,000 tons, the *Cardinal Cisneros* (1897), *Cataluña* (1900), *Princesa de Asturias* (1896); two old armoured coast defence ships of 7,300 tons, *Numancia* (1863) and *Vitoria* (1865); the royal yacht *Giralda*, 2,057 tons; four cruisers of over 1,000 tons, four destroyers, three training ships, and small craft.

Education (see p. 670).

	1905.	1907.
Revenue (Budget)	£37,634,000	* £37,952,670
Expenditure (Budget)	36,094,000	36,507,415
National Debt .....	...	332,057,595
Debt Charges .....	...	14,732,819
Total imports	36,923,745	33,910,872
Total exports	32,650,981	33,849,126
Imports from U.K.	5,339,688	5,892,082
Exports to U.K.	15,827,713	16,843,186

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population, including suburbs (1900), 540,000.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. de Bunsen, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. £5,500

Councillor of Embassy, E. M. Grant Duff 700 |

Military Attaché, Col. W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G. 500 |

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. H. Heaton-Ellis, R.N., M.V.O. £300 |

2nd Secretary, Arnold Robertson ... £300 to 500 |

3rd Secretaries, Thomas H. Lyons; Sir Somerville Head, Bart. £250 |

Archivist & Consul, Arthur Jackson ... £250 to 350 |

Chaplain, 200 |

Barcelona—Consul-Gen., J. F. Roberts 800 |

" Vice-Consul, G. B. Gilliat-Smith ... £300 to 500 |

" Vice-Consul, Geo. R. Smither.

Alicante—V.-Cons., Jasper W. Cumming

Burriana—Vice-Cons. (vacant)

Denia—Vice-Consul, Joseph R. Morand

Gandia, &c.—V.-Consul, F. Romaguera

Iziza—Vice-Cons., José S. Lopez |

Palamos—Vice-Consul, Pablo Matas ... |

Palma (Bal. Is.)—V.-Con., B. Bosch y Cerda

Port Mahon—Vice-Cons., B. Escudero, M.V.O.

San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibils

Saragossa—V.-Cons., Enrique Miret |

Tarragona—Vice-Consul, Ignacio Navarro

Torreveja—Vice-Consul, M. Ballester ... |

Valencia—Vice-Consul, Edward Harker

* Budget estimates converted at 27½ pesetas = £1.

Bilbao—Consul, Allan Maclean £600 |

Vice-Consul, James Innes

Castro-Urdiales—V.-Cons., R. V. Shade

San Sebastian—Vice-Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O.

Santander—Vice-Consul, M. Pineiro 600 |

Corunna—Consul, Arthur F. H. Medhurst

" Vice-Consul, Thomas Guyatt |

Carriol and Villagarcia—Vice-Consul, Reginald Walker

Corcubion—Vice-Cons., Plácido de Castro

Ferrol—Vice-Consul, Emilio Anton

Gijón—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace

Rivadesella—Vice-Cons., W. D. McKenzie

Vigo—Vice-Consul, M. Barcena y Andres

Malaga—Consul, P. J. F. Stanforth 600 |

Vice-Consul, Edward R. Thornton

Adra—Cons. Agent, Henry Benet

Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Nafel

Almeria—V.-Cons., John Murison

Cartagena—Vice-Consul, John C. Gray

Garrucha and Villaricos—Vice-Consul, Pedro Gea

Granada—Vice-Cons., C. E. S. Davenhill

Linares—Vice-Consul, John M. Power ... |

Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado

Mazarron—Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearce ... |

Porman—Cons. Agent, M. Zapata |

Tenerife—Consul, John E. Croker 600 |

" Vice-Consul, R. C. Griffiths

La Palma—Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar

Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Vice-Consul, Peter Swanson

Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid ... |

Seville—Consul, Arthur L. Keyser 600 |

Vice-Consul, A. Henderson

Algeciras—V.-Cons., Wm. J. Smith

Cádiz—Vice-Consul, R. Calvert |

Cordoba—Vice-Consul, Richard E. Carr ... |

Huelva—Vice-Consul, W. A. Bice |

Jerez—Vice-Consul, W. J. Buck

Port St. Mary—V.-Cons., Rbt. J. Pitman

San Lucas—V.-Con., Arthur Williams

San Roque—V.-Cons., Geo. F. Cornwell

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, about 36 hours.

SPANISH OVER-SEA POSSESSIONS.

The over-sea possessions are regarded as an integral part of Spain, the head-quarters of the local administration being Tenerife, in the Canary Islands. In the Gulf of Guinea, the island of FERNANDO PO, and ANNOBOM, CORISO and ELOBY islands off the coast of French Congo. On the mainland CAPE SAN JUAN and the right of navigation over the rivers Benito and Muni, with the district bounded on the north by the German Cameroons, on the east by the 9th meridian E. of Paris, and on the south by the Muni river, while the district between Capes Bojador and Blanco is under protection. To the north-west are the CANARY ISLES (area about 3,000 square miles, population 334,521), the capital being Santa Cruz (Tenerife), in Morocco are several "Presidios"; and TETUAN and CEUTA (30 square miles, population 16,000), opposite Gibraltar, and the coast towns of Gomera, Alhucemas, Melilla, and the Zaffarin Islands. These possessions have drawn Spain into an expensive though not inglorious war with the Sultan of Morocco. The total area of Spain's African possessions is about 244,000 square miles, with a population of about 135,000.

SWEDEN, KINGDOM OF.

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Vandals, Gustaf V., born 16 June, 1858; suc. 8 December, 1907; mar. 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, born 7 August, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skane, Crown Prince, born 11 Nov., 1882; married 15 June, 1905, Margaret, daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, born 15 January, 1882.

Prime Minister, S. A. A. Lindman.

Foreign Affairs, Count A. F. Taube.

Minister of Justice, G. A. Petersson.

War, Major-General O. B. Malm.

Marine, Commodore Count C. A. Ehrensward.

Interior, Count H. E. G. Hamilton.

Finance, C. J. G. Swartz.

Instruction, P. E. Lindstrom.

Agriculture, S. O. Nylander.

Ministers sans portefeuille, C. F. W. Hederstierna and K. H. von Sydow.

Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count H. Wrangel. Legation, 73 Portland Place, W.

Counsellor of Legation, Bon C. A. Beck-Friis.

Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comm. J. C. Schneider.

Military Attaché, Captain E. de Linder.

Chancellor of Legation, J. G. Kihlman.

Consul-General, D. Danielsson, 10 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.

Vice-Consul, C. W. Espersson.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and, except the capital, is divided into 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 172,876 square miles, and a population, 31 Dec., 1908, of 5,429,600, nearly all Protestant. Nearly 51 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 299,000 being owners and 53,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kôlen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The lakes cover about one-twelfth of the surface. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich; iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hides, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. The chief domestic exports to Great Britain in 1907 were butter, iron, paper and paper-making materials,

and timber; and the chief domestic imports from Great Britain in 1907 were coal, machinery, metals, wool and woollen manufactures.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railways 8,305 miles in length (of which 2,698 are the property of the State) were open at the end of 1908; and 19,313 miles of telegraph wires (exclusive of 14,777 railway telegraph wires), 178 stations, and 1,659 railway and 795 other telegraph stations (1907). There were at the same date about 190,000 miles of telephone wires.

Defence (for Army, see p. 667). The Navy consists of 82 fighting vessels (438 guns), 23 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles and some training ships, &c.

Education (see p. 670).

	1909.	1910.
Revenue (Budget).....	£11,945,600	£12,562,700
Expenditure (Budget).....	11,945,600	12,562,700
*Debt (Jan.)	25,570,476	...
	1906.	1907.
Imports	£35,475,104	£37,560,827
Do. from U.K.	8,850,425	9,830,837
Exports	27,768,983	28,830,111
Do. to U.K.	9,414,146	10,028,359

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (1908), 339,582.

<i>British Minister</i> , Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice,	
K.C.M.G.	£2,500
2nd Sec., Lord Kilmarnock.....	£300 to 500
<i>Archivist and Vice-Consul</i> , Wm. Sterling	200
<i>Chaplain</i> , Rev. B. Selwyn Smith, B.A....	
<i>Consul</i> , Henry M. Villiers, M.V.O.....	600
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , C. A. E. Bolinder	
<i>Borgholm—Cons. Agent</i> , G. E. Erickson	
<i>Götle—Vice-Consul</i> , Robert Carrick	
<i>Gottland—Vice-Consul</i> , Edward Cramér.	
<i>Härnösand—Vice-Consul</i> , Paul Burckhardt	
<i>Hudiksvall—Vice-Consul</i> , C. J. Henric	
<i>Amnéus—Vice-Consul</i> , John Jeansson...	
<i>Kalmar—Vice-Consul</i> , A. J. Westerberg...	
<i>Norrköping—Vice-Consul</i> , Gustaf Fredrik	
<i>August Enhörning</i>	
<i>Nyköping—Vice-Consul</i> , A. Helander	
<i>Öland—Vice-Consul</i> , Capt. Svante Olivier	
<i>Theodor Matthiesen</i>	
<i>Ornsköldsvik—V. Cons.</i> , Henric Öhngren	
<i>Oskarshamn—Vice-Consul</i> , O. Wingren	
<i>Skellefteå—Vice-Consul</i> , Emil Forssell...	
<i>Söderhamn—V. Cons.</i> , Christoffer Myhre	
<i>Sundsvall—V. C.</i> , Jakob K. Barth.....	
<i>Umeå—Vice-Consul</i> , Andreas Grahm ...	
<i>Västervik—Vice-Consul</i> , Erik W. Tillberg	
<i>Gottenburg—Consul</i> , John Duff	
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Richard Duff ...	
<i>Hälmstad—Vice-Consul</i> , T. Schéle	
<i>Hälsingborg—Vice-Consul</i> , Carl Westrup	
<i>Karlskrona—Vice-Consul</i> , Gustaf W. Al-	
<i>brecht</i>	
<i>Landskrona—V. Cons.</i> , Fred. E. Neess...	
<i>Malmö—V. Cons.</i> , F. J. Carter	
<i>Marstrand—V. Cons.</i> , C. A. Christenson	
<i>Strömstad—Vice-Consul</i> , Wilhelm Theo-	
<i>dor Lundgren</i>	
<i>Uddevalla—Vice-Consul</i> , Charles David	
<i>Thorburn</i>	
<i>Varberg—Vice-Consul</i> , C. R. T. Jobson	
<i>Ystad—Vice-Consul</i> , Emil A. Borg	
Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.	

* Expended in the construction of railways.

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

*President (1909), M. A. Deucher.

Vice-President, M. Comtesse.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, The President.

Commerce, Industry, &c. J. A. Schobinger.

Department of War, E. Müller.

Interior, M. Ruchet.

Justice, E. Bremner.

Finance, R. Comtesse.

Posts and Railways, L. Forrer.

Pres. of National Council, C. Deroppet.

Pres. of Council of States, A. Witz.

Federal Chancellor, G. Ringier.

Federal Tribunal (Lausanne), 19 members and representatives, President, Dr. Karl Jäger

Director, International Posts, E. Ruffy.

Dirac., International Telegraphs, Emil Frey.

International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, Henri Morel.

Dirac., Internat. Railway Offices, Dr. Hans Weber.

Director-General of Posts, Henri Lutz.

" " of Telegraphs, Louis Vanoni.

Minister in London, Gaston Carlin, 38 Beauchamp Place, S.W.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'—47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'—10° 30' E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,469 square miles, with a population of 3,463,609 in 1905, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400 and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most important cities are Zürich, pop. (1909) 190,000, Basle 130,000, Geneva 120,000, Berne 75,000, and Lausanne 56,000. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In 1909 there were 3,200 miles of railway in working order, 5,500 miles of telegraph line, 11,000 miles of telephone line, and 1,850 post offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 147 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of £720; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council £480 each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council. (For Defence, see p. 667; for Education, see p. 670.)

	1907.	1908.
Public revenue	£5,836,570	£5,881,000
Public expenditure	5,572,400	5,927,000
National debt	4,031,200	3,951,123
Federal reserve	4,285,500	4,569,472
Total imports	58,702,000	66,400,000
Total exports	42,994,000	46,117,300
Imports from U.K.	3,348,400	4,716,800
Exports to U.K.	7,114,300	7,541,000

CAPITAL, Berne. Population, 1900, 64,064.

British Minister, Outram Bax-Ironside ... £1,450

2nd Secretary, Harry B. Brooke (acting).

Hon. Attaché, H. Kenelm Digby.

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Pring, M.A.

Consul, Gaston de Murat

Neuchâtel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chable

Geneva—Consul, Sir George Philippo ...

" Vice-Consul, Lewis Stein

Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland

Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cusnod

Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and

Italian-speaking Cantons), Sir Henry

Angst, K.C.M.G. ...

" Vice-Consul, John C. Milligan £300 to 500

Bâle—Vice-Consul, E. Paravicini

Davos—Cons., Dr. W. R. Huggard.

Lucerne—Consul, Louis A. Falck

Lugano—Vice-Consul, R. H. Hamilton

St. Gall—Vice-Consul, J. J. Net-Kern.

St. Moritz—Cons., Dr. Frank Holland.

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

TIBET (see p. 537).

TONQUIN (see pp. 617-8).

TRIPOLI.

Governor-General, Mossien Musni Pasha, appointed August, 1909.

A Vilayet, or Province of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, and the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. Formerly (1713-1835) it was under a native (Karamanly) dynasty, and passed under direct Turkish control in 1835. It comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutes-sarificks of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, the latter being under the direct government of Constantinople since 1875. It has an area of 410,000 square miles, and a population of over 1,000,000 in Tripoli proper and Cyrenaica. There are no rivers in the country, and the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years.

The military force of the country now numbers 10,000 men. The revenue is chiefly raised by a poll-tax, regulated according to the wealth of each individual, and by tithes, but steps are being taken to co-ordinate the incidence of taxation with that obtaining in other parts of Turkey. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli; but the caravan trade, once the mainstay of the country, has seriously diminished of late years. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli; agricultural colonies of Cretan Moslem refugees are being formed in the neighbourhood of Cyrene and Apollonia (Marsa Susa). The town of Benghazi has a population of about 21,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Total imports	£361,000	£443,600	£429,800
Total exports	386,500	377,400	370,100
Imports from U.K. ...	84,500	69,800	86,200
Exports to U.K. ...	175,000	137,920	157,700
CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 40,000.			
Consul-Gen., Justin C. W. Alvarez, I.S.O.	£800		
Vice-Consul, Alfred Dickson	£350 to 450		
Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi			
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate			
Benghazi—Consul, J. F. Jones	600		

TUNIS.

(French Protectorate.)

Bey, Mohamed en-Nasir Bey; born 1855; *suc.* 12 May, 1906.
Heir Presumptive, Mohamed Ben Mahmoun Bey, b. 1858.
French Resident-General, Gabriel Alapetite (7 Feb., 1907).

The Regency of Tunis—the ancient Lybia—was occupied (it is believed) by the Phoenicians so far back as the 14th century B.C.; by the Romans in 146 B.C.; by the Vandals in 439 A.D.; and by the Arabs in 698 A.D. This latter period witnessed a succession of powers—Berber (1048), Spanish (1535), Turkish (1573), and Husseinite (1705). Finally, by the Treaty of "The Bardo" (12 May, 1881), the Regency passed into the hands of France, and is under the control of a French Resident General. By its terms the occupation is to terminate when both French and Tunisian authorities mutually recognise that the local Government is capable of maintaining order. By a convention of 18 Sept., 1897, all previously executed treaties and conventions between the U.K. and France were extended to Tunisia, and Article 2 of this convention, dealing with British cotton goods, remains in force up to the end of 1912. By convention of 10 July, 1882, the Bey is granted a civil list of £37,500, and the Beylical princes £30,000. Area, 44,920 square miles. Population, 1,800,000. *Exports*: Barley, beans, blankets, bran,

carpets, cork, dates, esparto grass, Fez caps, goats, hides, lead, oats, olive oil, phosphates, sheep, silk goods, tan bark, tummy fish, wheat, wine, wool, zinc, &c. *Imports*: Alcohol, boots and shoes, building material, clocks and watches, coal, cotton goods, cars and carriages, flour, glassware, hardware, milk (condensed), motors, rail and tram cars, wrought iron, and steel.

The chief town, Tunis (pop. 227,519 composed of—Moslems 100,000, Jews 50,000, French 18,626 Italians 52,076, Maltese 6,174), is an inland port, with a basin of 1,800 square metres with 2½ feet of water, 1,875 feet of quays, cranes up to 20 tons, connected with the sea by a canal 10 kilometres long, 98 feet wide, and dredged to 2½ feet. Port dues 1 fr. per ton (phosphates 50 c.), harbour dues 30 c., sanitary dues 18 c. N.E. of Tunis is the site of ancient Carthage (15 kilometres). There are 713 miles of railroad and 3,906 of telegraph.

	1906.	1907.
Revenue	£1,537,159	£1,720,000
Expenditure	1,274,898	1,370,208
*Debt (Consolidated 1884)	9,287,260	9,287,260
Imports	3,573,978	4,114,408
Exports	3,223,805	4,134,442
Domestic imports from U.K.	353,702	390,420
Total exports to the U.K.	371,766	610,638
Consul-General, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.	£900	
V.-Cons., P. Wilkinson	£300 to 500	
R. Scheumbri		
Bizerta—Vice-Consul, Hon. Terence Bourke		
Gabes—Cons. Agent, F. Calleja		
Gerba, Cons. Agent, Giacomo Pariente ...		
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent, G. Violante		
Monastir, Cons. Agent, Carmelo Diacono		
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi		
Susa—Vice-Consul, William Galea		
Tunis, 1,350 miles.		

TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

Sultan, Mehmed V., b. 3 Nov., 1844; proclaimed 27 April, 1909.
Heir Presumptive, Yousouf Izzedin, b. 1857.
Prime Minister (Grand Vizier), Hussein Hilmi Pasha.
Foreign Affs. (Khavajie-Naziri), Rifaat Pasha.
Interior, Talaat Bey.
Finance, Djavid Bey.
Justice, vacant.
Public Instruction, vacant.
Marine, vacant.
War, Salih Pasha.
Commerce and Public Works, Helajian Effendi.
Pious Foundations (Evkafs), Shemseddin Bey.
President of Council of State, Tefvik Pasha.
Mines and Forests, Mavrocordato Effendi.
Police, Sami Pasha.
Director Gen. of Customs, Raif Pasha.

Turkish Ambassador to France, Naoum Pasha;
Russia, Turkhan Pasha; *Germany*, Osman Nizami Pasha; *Austria-H.*, Rechid Bey;
Italy, Zia Pasha; *U.S.A.* Kiazim Bey.

Ambassador in London, Tewfik Pasha, 69 Portland Place, W.

* This total includes £7,667,320, unpaid balance of Consolidated Debt (1899), £2,494,949 unpaid balance of Railway Loan (1903) and £225,000 being the amount of a Loan (1903) for the creation of a "Caisse de Prêts Communaux" which means practically a central fund from which to issue Municipal Loans.

Councillor of Embassy, Djavad Bey.

1st. Sec., Essad Bey.

2nd do., Abdul Hak Hussein Bey.

3rd do., Dantial Bey.

Hon. Attaché, Lucien Moril Bey.

Imam, Mehmed Redjaf Effendi.

Consul-General, Refet Bey, 140, Leadenhall Street Place, E.C.

Area.—The Ottoman Empire comprises an area of about 66,500 square miles in South Eastern Europe, about 680,000 square miles in Asia, and about 399,000 square miles in Africa, containing altogether about 25,000,000 inhabitants. The Sultan is also suzerain of Crete, Cyprus, Samos, and Egypt; and until the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, and the declaration of independence by Bulgaria in 1908, of those territories also.

Government.—A form of constitution modelled on that of Western European countries was suggested by various reformers from 1856-1878, but until 1908 the rule of the Sultan was based on the precepts of the Koran. On 24 July, 1908 an Imperial Iradé promulgated a constitution which embraced an elective legislature.

I. TURKEY IN EUROPE, formerly very extensive, is now reduced to 66,500 square miles, with a population (1901) of about 6,000,000, including about 700,000 Turks, 1,500,000 Albanians, and 1,300,000 Greeks, Bulgarians, and Wallachians. About 2,500,000 are Mohammedans. European Turkey comprises the vilayets of Adrianople, Salonika, Monastir, Kossovo, Scutari, and Janina, together with the administrative district of Constantinople and the separate sanjak of Chatalja. The principal towns are Constantinople, the capital (pop. 1,100,000), Salonika (120,000), and Adrianople (80,000). A great part of the surface is covered with mountains of moderate elevation. The principal rivers are the Vardar, the Struma, and the Maritza. The soil is for the most part fertile, but owing to various causes little progress has been made in agriculture. The cultivated products are maize, rice, barley, millet, sesame and other oil seeds and tobacco; the natural products are the pine, beech, Valonia oak, oak, lime, and ash, with the palm, maple, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, carob, box, myrtle, laurel, &c., south of the Balkans; large forests of pine and fir in the north-west; the olive, orange, citron, vine, peach, plum, and fruit trees in Albania. The breeding of sheep is carried on extensively, and wool constitutes an important article of trade. The mineral products are iron in large quantity, lead blended with silver, copper, sulphur, salt, alum, and coal. Its manufactures are almost entirely domestic, such as woollen and cotton stuffs, carpets, shawls, leather, firearms, with dyeing and printing works. About 1,200 miles of railway were open in 1907.

II. TURKEY IN ASIA, the larger of the two divisions, has a total area of 680,000 square miles, and an estimated population of nearly 17,000,000 inhabitants. *Asia Minor* (pop. about 9,400,000) comprises the following vilayets: Broussa, Smyrna, Castamouni, Angora, Konia, Adana, Sivas, Trebizond, the islands of the Archipelago, and the Mutessarifats of Ismid and Bigha; in *Armenia* (pop. about 2,500,000) the vilayets of Erzeroum, Mamouret-ul-aziz (Kharput) Diarbekir, Bitlis and Van; in *Arabia* (pop. about 2,500,000) Mossul, Baghdad, Basra, Hedjaz and

Yemen; in *Syria* (pop. about 3,250,000) Aleppo, Zor, Syria and Beyrout, with Jerusalem (see pp. 603-4) and Lebanon. The principal towns are Smyrna (200,000), Baghdad (145,000), Damascus (200,000), Aleppo (125,000), and Beyrut (120,000). Not far from Baghdad is Kerbela, the most sacred centre of pilgrimage for the Shia (Persian) Mohammedans. The trade of the Shat-el-Arab and its branches is considerable; much of it is carried by the vessels of the (British) Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. The foreign trade, which passes chiefly through Bussorah, is mainly in the hands of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Beyond the Arabian desert, and lying along the N.E. coast of the Red Sea are the Turkish vilayets of the *Hejaz* and *Yemen*. The *Hejaz* includes the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, the home of Mohammed, with the port of Jeddah (pop. 40,000), the mainstay of which is the pilgrim traffic. In *Yemen* are the towns of Sanaa, Assir, and Taiz. For some years past Yemen has been the scene of a serious rebellion. Hodeida (pop. 33,000), is its chief port. The Damascus-Mecca railway was opened for traffic as far as Medina in Sept., 1908. The Sinai peninsula belongs politically to Egypt.

In **AFRICA**, Turkey rules Tripoli and Barka (see p. 654).

Commerce.—The exports include tobacco, cereals, fruits, silk, opium, mohair, cotton, coffee, skins, wool, oil-seeds, valonia, carpets, &c., and are largely derived from the Asiatic provinces. Recently large quantities of wine and of raisins for the manufacture of wine have been exported. Among the imports, cotton and woollen manufactures take the foremost rank. Since the establishment of the Anatolian railway by German enterprise, the export of cereals, chiefly malting barley, has largely increased. The British Chamber of Commerce was established at Stamboul, Constantinople, in 1887, with branches at Smyrna and Salonica, and in the North of England (Manchester); *Pres.*, Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G.; *Sec.*, H. E. Mountain. The commercial marine of Turkey consisted in 1901 of about 180 steamers, 60,000 tons, and 200 sea-going sailing vessels, 50,000 tons.

There are British Post-offices at Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, Beyrut, and Baghdad.

The principal domestic exports to the United Kingdom are corn, fruit, wool, and mohairs; the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom are coal, Manchester goods, metals, and woollens.

Defence (for Army, see p. 667). In 1906 the Navy consisted of 50 ships (including 15 armoured vessels) and 40 torpedo craft; of which only 5 armoured and 2 unarmoured vessels, with 20 torpedo craft, are fairly modern and fit for service. It has a total peace force of about 15,000 men. Besides this, there is the *Makhssusa* Fleet of about 75 steamers of various sorts, worked by the Government and available as transports, storeships, and coastguard cruisers. In 1909 Rear-Admiral Gamble of the British Navy was engaged, with six junior officers, to reorganise the Navy.

Education (see p. 670).

Finance.—The first official budget was published in March, 1909. By the Russo-Turkish agreement of the same year Russia relinquished 40 out of 74 annuities of £1350,000.

Estimated Revenue (1909-1910)	£125,294,151
Turkish Debt	104,108,136
Sinking Fund and Interest (1909-1910)	3,232,567
Total Imports, 1906	31,366,021
Total Exports, 1906	19,672,370
Total Imports from U.K., 1907	£7,545,000
Total Exports to U.K., 1907	£6,005,000

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1904), circ. 1,100,000.

British Ambassador, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther, K.C.M.G., C.B. £8,000

Counsellor of Embassy, C. M. Marling ... 1,000

Naval Attaché, Capt. A. H. Williamson, R.N., M.V.O. 800

Military Attaché, Capt. G. E. Tyrrell, R.A. 800

Judge of Sup. Court, R. B. P. Cator. 1,000

Assistant Judge, George B. Piggott 800

Chief Dragoman, G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G. £900 to 1,000

1st Secretary, T. B. Hohler £300 to 500

Commercial Attaché, E. Weakley, C.M.G. 800

2nd Secretary, G. A. Mounsey £300 to 500

Consul-General, Harry C. A. Eyres 900

Consul and Dragoman, Alex. T. Waugh 650 to 750

Chaplain, Rev. F. C. Whitehouse, M.A. 300

Physician, Frank G. Clemow, M.D. 700

3rd Secretary, Hon. Patrick Ramsay 350

Edmund St. J. Monson 350

Attaché, H. Knatchbull-Hugessen

Hon. Attachés, G. Tyrrellwhitt; R. Smith

Barry

Dragoman and Archivist

2nd Dragoman (Embassy), A. Ryan ... £700 to 800

3rd Dragoman, R. W. Bullard (actg.) ... £600 to 800

Vice-Cons. Interpreter, W. S. Edmonds 450 to 550

Brussa—Vice-Consul, E. Gilbertson

Dardanelles—V. Consul, ... £350 to 450

Dede-Agatch—Vice-Cons., G. Badetti ...

Gallipoli—Vice-Consul, W. Grech

Ismidt—Cons. Agent, A. Amat

Konieh and Mersina—Vice-Consul, Maj. C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie, C.M.G. (actg.) ... £300

Panderma—Cons. Agent, M. Summa

Rodosto—Vice-Consul, Edmond Dussi ...

Adrianople—Consul, Maj. L. L. R. Samson ... 500

Aleppo—Consul, R. A. Fontana ... 600

Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, Augustine

Catoni

Bagdad (Turkish Arabia)—Consul-General,

Lt.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500

per month. Paid by India.

Kerbala, &c.—V. Cons., Muhammad

Hassan Mohsin

Mosul—Vice-Consul, C. A. Greig ... £350 to 450

Basrah—Consul, Francis E. Crow. 700

Beyrut—Cons.-Gen., H. A. Cumberbatch,

C.M.G. 1,000

Vice-Consul, H. E. Wilkie Young

£350 to 450

Haifa—V. Con., Pietro Abela

Latakia—V. Consul, Nicholas Vitali ...

Safed—Vice-Consul, C. L. Micklasewitz

Sidon—Vice-Consul, Joseph Abela

Tripoli—Vice-Consul, (vacant)

Damascus—Consul, Geo. P. Devey 600

Erzeroum—Consul, P. J. C. McGregor

Bitlis—Vice-Consul, (vacant) ... £350 to 450

Diarbekir—Vice-Cons. ... £350 to 450

Van—Vice-Consul, Capt. B. Dickson, R.A. 500

Jeddah—Consul, J. H. Monahan ... 600

Vice-Cons., Shaikh Mohammad

Hussain

Hodeida—Vice-Con., Geo. A. Richardson

Jerusalem—Consul, E. C. Blech	£700
Gaza—Consular Agent, A. A. Knesovich	
Jaffa—Vice-Consul, J. Falanga (acting)	300
Monastir—Vice-Consul, A. B. Geary	
Salonica—Cons.-Gen., Harry H. Lamb	1,000
Cavalla—Vice-Cons., Stanislas Pecchioli	
Tanina—Cons. Agent, Mario Camicia	
(acting)	
Preveza—Cons. Agent, C. Conemenos	
(acting)	
Scutari—Vice-Consul, N. J. Summa	
Uskub—Vice-Consul, H. E. Satow ... £350 to 450	
Smyrna—Consul-Gen., H. D. Barnham,	
C.M.G.	900
V. Consul, C. E. Heathcote-Smith	

Clerk, E. F. A. Eldridge ... £350 to 450

Adalia—Vice-Consul, Gustave A. Keun ... 300

Aidin—Vice-Consul, Robert Lorimer

Aivali, &c.—Vice-Consul, E. Eliopulo

Mitylene—V. Consul, Fredk. Haddonson

Rhodes—Vice-Consul, A. Billotti

Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc

Scia Nuova—Vice-Con., John Alexachi

Scio and Teheane—Vice-Cons., Dr. G.

Anamissaki

Tenedos—Vice-Cons., D. A. Tolmides

Trebizond—Cons., Henry Z. Longworth ... £600

Samsoun—Cons. Agent, D. Papadopoulos

Constantinople, 1,814 miles; transit by ordinary

daily train, 84 hours; by express, thrice weekly,

or via Constanza, twice weekly, 72 hours. A

favourite route is via Marseilles per Messageries

steamer, 5 to 8 days; from Liverpool by sea is 14

days exclusive of stoppages en route.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President, William Howard Taft, born 15

Sept., 1857; came into office 4 March,

1909 (term expires 4 March, 1913). ... £10,000

Sec. of State, Philander C. Knox

Treasury, Hon. Franklin McVeagh ... 2,400

War, Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson ... 2,400

Navy, Hon. George Von L. Meyer ... 2,400

Interior, Hon. Richard A. Ballinger ... 2,400

Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson ... 2,400

Postmaster-General, Frank H. Hitchcock ... 2,400

Attorney-General, Hon. John H. Wickers-

ham

Commerce & Labour, Hon. Charles Nagel ... 2,400

Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Hon. Mel-

ville Weston Fuller

American Ambassador to France, Robert

Bacon; Germany, David J. Hill; Italy,

John G. A. Leishman; Russia, William

Woodville Rockhill; Austria-Hung.,

Charles S. Francis; Japan, Thomas J.

O'Brien; Turkey, Oscar S. Straus

Office of Embassy, 123 Victoria St., S.W.

Ambassador Extraord. & Plenipotentiary

in London, Hon. Whitelaw Reid. Ad-

dress, Dorchester House, Park Lane, W.

Secretary of Embassy, William Phillips,

123, Victoria Street, S.W. 600

2nd Secretary, Hugh Gibson, 123 Victoria

Street, S.W. 400

3rd Secretary, Arthur Orr, 123 Victoria

Street, S.W. 240

Naval Attaché, Com. Edward Simpson, 15,

Chesham Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Military Attaché, Capt. Sydney Cloman...

Consul-Gen. in London, John L. Griffiths

and fees 2,400

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1910.

Vice & Deputy Consul-Gen. in London,
 Richard Westcott.....
Deputy Con.-General, Carl R. Loop.....
Consular Office, 12 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate
Street, E.C.
Dispatch Agent, R. Newton Crane, 4 Trafalgar
Square, S.W.

A Federal Republic, consisting of 45 partially independent States, 5 organized and 2 unorganized Territories, occupies the central portion of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in lat. 25°–49° N. and long. 67°–124° 30' W., and also the territory of Alaska and the island of Hawaii. The area is estimated at 3,622,933 square miles, of which rivers and lakes cover 55,562 square miles, excluding the water area of Alaska and Hawaii. This area includes the vast district of Alaska, in the extreme northwest of the continent, purchased from Russia 18 October, 1867, comprising 590,884 square miles. About one-third of the country is estimated to be in a state of cultivation. The population of the whole of the States and Territories, according to the Census of 1900, was 76,356,000. In 1890 the Indians on reservation numbered 133,417; off reservation, 115,836 (including 58,806 civilised Indians); Chinese, 107,475; Japanese, 2,039; and Alaska, 32,052 (23,531 Indians). The increase in the ten years, 1880–1890, was 12,466,467, and 1890–1900, 13,018,609, exclusive of certain districts above alluded to.

Its coast-line on both oceans is reckoned to have a length of about 13,200 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable

timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance copper, iron, coal, lime, salt and lead, which in Missouri, Colorado, and Idaho appears inexhaustible; there are also rich lead-mines in Illinois and Wisconsin. California produces silver, copper, and lead, and gold in large quantities. The petroleum output (mainly Pennsylvania and California, with growing importance in Mexico) in 1907 was over 165,000,000 barrels of 42 gallons, valued at \$120,000,000.

Finance.—The financial condition of the United States of America exerts a great influence on that of other nations. The following is a statement of the debt on 1 Oct., 1907 and 1908:—

	1907.	1908.
2½ bonds	\$676,250,150	\$700,882,130
3½ bonds	63,945,460	77,881,960
4½ bonds and certificates	118,489,900	118,489,900
On which interest has ceased	8,272,545	3,283,195
Bearing no interest	400,592,067	396,239,038
Certificates & Treasury notes offset by cash	1,200,319,869	1,335,020,869
Total debt	\$2,467,869,991	\$2,632,337,092
Less cash and reserve in Treasury	1,589,871,183	1,664,073,442

Actual indebtedness \$877,998,808 \$968,263,650

The total decrease in the debt since 31 August, 1865, when, after deducting the cash in the Treasury, it amounted to \$2,756,431,571, to 1 Oct., 1908, has been \$1,788,167,921.

Balance Sheet for Years ending 30 June, 1907 and 1908.

	1907.	1908.
RECEIPTS:—		
Customs	\$332,233,363	\$286,113,130
Internal Revenue	269,666,773	251,711,127
Miscellaneous sources	61,240,198	63,301,862
	\$663,140,334	\$601,126,119
EXPENDITURE:—		
Civil & Miscellaneous	\$180,244,532	\$175,420,409
War Department	122,576,466	175,840,453
Navy Department	97,128,469	118,037,097
Indians ..	15,163,609	14,579,756
Pensions	139,309,514	153,892,467
Interest on public debt	24,481,158	21,426,138
For the sinking fund...	30,590,889	34,342,600

\$609,494,637 \$693,538,920

Defence (for Army see p. 667, for Navy see p. 473).

Education (see p. 670).

Constitution and Government.—The government of the United States is, by the Constitution, entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs, a

number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on a day appointed, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened by the President of the Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex-officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, and others, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 173,907. The Senate consists of 90 members, and the House of Representatives of 357 representatives and territorial delegates.

The supreme judicial authority is vested in a Chief Justice and eight Justices, who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their offices during good behaviour.

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

The imports from, and domestic exports to, the U.K. are given below (merchandise only):—

	Imports.	Dom. Exports.	Total.
1865	\$ 83,240,527	362,622,922	\$176,867,449
1875	142,445,648	271,101,911	413,547,559
1885	114,686,954	332,274,029	446,960,983
1895	134,577,520	341,339,703	475,917,223
1900	133,256,394	461,062,424	594,318,808
1905	147,259,920	485,418,985	632,678,905
1906	174,928,658	535,160,199	710,088,857
1907	205,443,333	593,202,827	798,646,160
1908	190,355,475	574,439,726	764,795,201

The chief exports to the United Kingdom in 1908 were (*B. of Trade*):—

Animals, living	£4,652,829
Apples	799,843
Bacon	6,035,493
" (Hams)	2,240,238
Beef (fresh)	3,268,584
Boots & Shoes	361,366
Cheese	302,662
Chemical Manufs.	467,676
Coffee	429,459
Copper, &c.	3,769,942
Corn, wheat	11,450,396
" Barley	743,373
" Oatmeal, &c.	242,697
" Maize	2,035,701
" Wheatmeal	5,356,466
& flour	39,282,262
Cotton, raw	266,697
Drugs	266,697

Fish	£436,066
Hardware	126,107
Lard	3,661,264
Leather	3,973,524
Machinery	2,405,278
Oil seed cake	595,765
Oleo-margarine	723,107
Paper, &c.	286,322
Paraffin Wax	672,597
Petroleum	4,537,110
Pork	351,456
Preserved Meat	639,369
Rosin	466,978
Skins and Furs	953,972
Sugar	737,010
Tobacco	4,314,870
Turpentine	745,685
Wood, all kinds	4,417,122

And the chief imports of domestic produce from the United Kingdom in 1908 were (*B. of Trade*):—

Beer and Ale ..	£235,573
Books	369,462
Chemical products	205,750
Cotton manufs.	2,831,819
" yarn	478,679
Earth & chinaware	465,224
Fish	124,883
Hides, raw	256,188
Jute manufs.	886,296
Leather	291,789
Linen	£2,874,582
Machinery	512,211
Metals, all kinds	2,245,083
Rags, &c., for	285,457
" paper	203,170
Silk & manufs.	595,172
Skins and furs	449,729
Spices	511,255
Wool	1,025,887
Woolleus	1,025,887

MERCANTILE MARINE.—On July 1, 1908, it consisted of 25,425 vessels, of which 10,926 were steamers, and 14,499 other than steamers, the total gross tonnage being 7,365,445.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Merchandise only.

YEAR.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1792 .....	...	...	20,753,098
1860	333,576,057	353,676,119	687,192,176
1865	166,020,303	238,745,580	404,774,883
1870	392,771,768	435,953,408	828,730,176
1875	513,444,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147
1880	835,638,658	667,954,740	1,503,593,400
1885	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084
1890	857,828,684	789,320,409	1,647,139,093
1895	807,538,165	731,969,965	1,539,508,130
1900	1,394,483,082	849,941,184	2,244,424,266
1905	1,518,561,666	1,117,513,071	2,636,074,737
1906	1,743,864,500	1,226,556,446	2,970,420,946
1907	1,880,851,078	1,434,421,425	3,315,272,503
1908	1,866,773,346	1,194,341,792	3,055,115,138

The total domestic exports for the last four fiscal years ending June 30 have been: 1904, \$1,435,179,017; 1905, \$1,491,744,641; 1906, \$1,717,953,382; 1907, \$1,853,718,034; 1908, \$1,834,786,357.

RAILWAYS.—For the year ending June 30, 1907, the length of single track mileage was 229,951 miles, an increase of 5,588 since 1906. The mileage of tracks of all kinds for which operations were reported (including 227,455 miles of single track) was 327,975, increase 10,892 miles, and the gross earnings \$2,589,105,578; the number of railway employees was 1,672,074.

POSTAL.—The number of Post Offices in the United States, June 30, 1908, was 61,198. The postal revenue (1908) was \$191,478,663. The number of inland money orders issued was 60,864,570, and the amount \$498,699,637. Of international money orders the number issued was 3,711,640, value \$88,972,388; postal expenditure, \$208,351,886.

PRECIOUS METALS.—The Director of the U.S. Mint estimates the (1907) production of gold at 4,274,827 fine oz. (\$90,435,700), silver 56,514,700 fine oz. (\$37,299,700 commercial value), the total value therefore being \$127,734,400.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

In the year 1898 the U.S.A. became involved in war with Spain on account of the unsettled state of affairs in the neighbouring island of Cuba. The result of the war was the freedom of that island from Spanish control and the cession of the Philippine Islands and the Island of Guam, the Island of Puerto Rico, which was captured during the war, being retained; these conditions were confirmed by a Treaty of Peace signed at Paris (10 Dec., 1898). During the year the inde-

pendent islands of the Hawaiian group were annexed by a resolution of Congress, and in 1899, under the provisions of the Samoan Convention, those islands of the Samoan Archipelago not annexed by Germany fell to the share of the U.S.A.

In a few months, therefore, the U.S.A. assumed the responsibility of a vast over-sea dominion, with between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 inhabitants.

Hawaii is a group of islands in the N. Pacific in lat. 19° to 22° 15' N., and long. 154° 48' to 160° 20' W., with a total area of about 6,449 sq. miles, and a population of about 170,000 (Orientals 95,000, Latins 27,000, Teutons 13,000, Hawaiians 35,000). The capital is Honolulu in Oahu, pop. about 39,300.

The Samoan Islands.—By the Anglo-German agreement of 14 Nov., 1899, the island of Tutuila and all other islands in the Archipelago east of 172° E. long. were reserved to the U.S.A.

In the West Indies: The island of PUERTO RICO, captured during the war, has an area of about 3,600 square miles, and 953,243 inhabitants; the capital, San Juan, has a population of 34,048. Ponce (27,052) and Mayaguez (15,187) being also towns of importance. The products are sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

In the East Indies: The PHILIPPINE ISLANDS have an area of about 121,395 square miles, with a population (1903) of 7,625,426 (civilised, or partly so, 6,987,686; wild and uncivilised 647,740). The capital is Manila, in the island of Luzon (population 219,928), other large towns being Iloilo (34,459), Lipa (37,943), Bauan (39,094), Batangas (33,131). The principal products are hemp, sugar, coffee, indigo, and copra, in addition to the tobacco plant, which is extensively grown in the island of Luzon. The total trade in 1907 was \$30,453,810 for imports, and \$33,097,867 for exports.

Guam, the largest island of the Ladrone (or Marianne) group, is situated in 145° E. and 14° N., and has an area of about 150 square miles, with about 11,490 inhabitants. The capital is Agaña.

FEDERAL CAPITAL, Washington (3,850 miles from London). Pop. 1900, including the District of Columbia, 278,718.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M. £10,000

Embassy—Connecticut Avenue, Washington.

Councillor of Embassy, A. Mitchell-Innes 500

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. B. James 500

Naval Attaché, Capt. Chas. F. Sowerby, R.N. and Secretaries, George Young, M.V.O.; Howard W. Kennard; Esmond Ovey; M.V.O. £300 to 500

3rd Secretary, H. T. Beresford-Hope 250

Hon. Attaché, Hugo Charteris

Vice-Consul, H. B. Rowland

Baltimore, Md.—**Consul**, Gilbert Fraser 900

V. Cons., £300 to 500

Newport News—**V. Cons.**, J. Houghton

Norfolk, Va.—**Vice-Consul**, Barton Myers

Richmond, Va.—**V. Cons.**, Arthur P. Wilmer

Boston, Mass.—**Cons. Gen.**, F. P. Leay 800

V. Cons., £300 to 500

Portland, Me.—**V. Consul**, J. B. Keating

Chicago, Ill.—**Cons. Gen.** H. D. Nugent 800

Vice-Cons., A. A. Adams £300 to 500

Denver, Colorado—**Vice-Cons.**, Alfred Crebbin

Detroit—**Vice-Cons.**, H. G. Meredith ...

Duluth—**Vice-Cons.**, Henry Taylor 500

Omaha—**Vice-Cons.**, M. A. Hall 500

St. Paul—**Vice-Cons.**, C. E. Hamilton ...

Galveston, Tex.—**Consul**, C. A. S. Perceval £500

Vice-Cons., S. W. Barnes

Sabine Pass—**Vice-Cons.**, Jn. R. Adams

Honolulu (Hawaii)—**Cons.**, 800

Vice-Consul,

Manila—**Cons. Gen.**, A. E. Wileman 1,000

Vice-Consul (acting), Hugh Horne 500

Cebu—**Vice-Consul**, J. T. Knowles

Iloilo—**Vice-Consul**, E. St. Cyr Purdon ...

New Orleans, La.—**Cons.**, H. T. Carew-Hunt 1,100

V. Cons., Chas. H. C. Ricardo £300 to 500

Apalachicola—**V. Cons.**, Thos. F. Porter

Biloxi—**V. Cons.**, J. J. Lemon

Fernandina, Fla.—**V. Cons.**, W. B. C. Duryée

Gulfport—**Vice-Consul**, G. F. Walker

Jacksonville, Fla.—**V. Cons.**, W. Mucklour

Key West, Fla.—**V. C.**, Wm. J. H. Taylor

Mobile, Ala.—**V. Cons.**, Edmund J. Seiers

Pensacola, Fla.—**V. Cons.**, Norman King £300 to 500

Port Tampa, Fla.—**V. C.**, Jas. W. Morris

New York, N. Y.—**Cons. Gen.**, C. W. Bennett, C.T.E. 1,200

Consul, Hon. Reginald Walsh, M.V.O. 600

Vice-Cons., F. W. Manners £300 to 500

J. J. Broderick 300 to 500

Buffalo—**Vice-Consul**, W. H. J. Cole

Providence, R.I.—**Vice-Consul**, Geo. A. Stockwell

Philadelphia, Penn.—**Cons.**, Wilfred Powell 900

V. Cons., V. G. McArthur £300 to 500

Vice-Consul, E. W. Wilson

Cincinnati—**Vice-Consul**, W. L. Finch ...

Cleveland—**Vice-Consul**, H. E. Gresham

Pittsburg—**Vice-Cons.**, C. E. E. Childers

Portland, Oregon—**Cons.**, J. Laidlaw 800

Vice-Consul, J. E. Laidlaw

Astoria, Oregon—**Vice-Consul**, P. L. Cherry

Grays Harbour—**Vice-Cons.**, T. M. Watt

Copland

Nome, Alaska—**Vice-Consul**, Col. L. R. Stuart Weatherley

Port Townsend, Washington—**Vice-Cons.**, Oscar Klöcker

Seattle, Vice-Consul, Bernard Pelly

Tacoma, Washington—**Vice-Cons.**, Chas. E. L. Agassiz

Porto Rico (San Juan)—**Consul**, Wm. B. Churchward 800

Vice-Consul, T. G. Waymouth

Arecibo—**Vice-Consul**, D. Wilson

Arroyo de Guayama—**Vice-Consul**, H. A. McCormick

Humacao, Aguabo & Fajardo—**V. Cons.**, Antonio Roig

Mayaguez—**Vice-Cons.**, Adolf Steffens

Ponce—**Vice-Consul**, Fernando M. Toro

Vieques—**Vice-Cons.**, Rev. L. Read

St. Louis, Mo.—**Cons.**, T. E. Erskine 600

Kansas City, Mo.—**V. C.**, H. W. Mackirdy

San Francisco, Cal.—**Cons. Gen.**, Walter R. Hearne 1,000

Consul, Wellesley Moore 600

V. Cons., Major H. D. Gerrard

Los Angeles, Cal.—**V. C.**, C. W. Mortimer

San Diego, Cal.—**V. C.**, Allen Hutchinson

Savannah, Ga.—**C.**, James A. Donnelly 600

Brinswick, Ga.—**V. C.**, Rosendo Torres

Charleston, S.C.—**Vice-Consul**, Alexander Harkness

Darien—**V. Cons.**, R. Manson

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission.	Area.	Population 1900, White and Coloured.
		sq. m.	
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.			
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,341	411,588
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,266	2,805,346
Rhode Island (R.I.)		1,248	428,556
Connecticut (Conn.)		4,965	908,420
New York (N.Y.)		49,204	7,268,894
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,224	1,883,669
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,126	6,302,115
Delaware (Del.)		2,370	184,735
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,188,044
Virginia (Va.)		42,627	1,854,184
North Carolina (N.C.)		52,426	1,893,810
South Carolina (S.C.)		30,989	1,340,316
Georgia (Ga.)		59,265	2,216,331
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,147,174
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	343,641
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	43,022	2,020,616
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	694,466
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	3,048,710
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	958,800
Ohio	1802	41,400	4,157,545
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,381,625
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	2,516,462
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	45,865	1,551,270
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	4,821,550
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	1,282,697
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,106,665
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,111,564
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	2,420,982
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	528,542
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,231,853
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,069,042
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	1,485,053
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	1,751,394
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	413,536
Kansas (Kans.)	1861	82,158	1,470,495
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	42,335
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,066,300
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	539,700
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	319,146
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,615	401,570
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,572	243,329
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	518,102
Idaho	1890	84,313	161,772
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	92,521
Utah	1896	84,990	276,749
Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	799,391
TERRITORIES.			
New Mexico (N. Mex.)	1850	122,634	195,310
Arizona (Ariz.)	1863	113,956	122,931
Hawaii	1898	6,449	154,001
Alaska	1867	590,884	63,592
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	278,718
Total		3,026,789	176,303,387
OTHER JURISDICTION.			
Porto Rico (P.R.)	1898	5,435	953,213
Philippine Is. (P.I.)	1898	119,542	6,961,335
Guam	1898	201	9,000
Tutuila, Samoan Is.	1899	88	*6,100

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

† Includes 92,229 persons in the military and naval service of the United States, stationed abroad, not credited to any State or Territory.

‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Port Royal and Beaufort, S.C.—V.-C.,

Jn. E. Kessler.

Wilmington, N.C.—V.-C., James Sprunt

New York (pop. 3,437,202), transit, 5-6 days; Philadelphia (pop. 1,293,697), 6½ days; San Francisco (pop. 342,782), 11 days; Chicago (pop. 1,698,575), 8 days. There are also three cities with over 500,000, four with over 300,000, eight with over 200,000, and thirteen with over 100,000 inhabitants. Distance, New York to Liverpool, about 3,100 miles.

URUGUAY.

President, Dr. Claudio Williman, elected 1 March, 1907, for four years.

Foreign Affairs, Antonio Bachini.

Interior, Dr. José Espalter.

War and Marine, General Eduardo Vasquez.

Public Works, J. Lamolle.

Finance, Dr. Blas Vidal.

Industry and Instruction, Dr. Alfredo Giribaldi.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Frederico R. Vidiella.

Secretary of Legation (Chargé d'Affaires), Dr.

Alfonso S. de Zumaran, 12 King's Gardens,

West Hampstead, N.W.

Consul-Gen., Carlos Nery, 5 Clements Inn, W.C.

A Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25'—57° 42' W., containing an area of 72,172 square miles, and an estimated population of 1,039,078 (1908); was formerly a dependency of Spain. United to the Argentine Confederation early in the present century, it was afterwards annexed by Portugal, and became later a province of Brazil; but through the bravery of the patriotic "thirty-three" it succeeded in throwing off the Brazilian yoke and declared its independence 25 August, 1825. A war in consequence ensuing between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, both the Powers agreed, through the mediation of Great Britain, to recognise Uruguay as a sovereign and independent State. The imports from the U.K. are numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. The chief exports are wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (9,000,000 in 1908) and sheep (26,000,000 in 1908), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuiapirí. The principal river is the Uruguay and its affluents, of which the Rio Negro is the chief. There are 1,220 miles of railway open (1907), all in British hands, and the prolongation of the Central Railway eastern extension from Nicoperez to Artigas on the Brazilian frontier is now completed, and 4,945 miles of telegraph in 1907. There are about 300 kilometers of electric tram lines in Monte Video.

	1908-9.
Revenue (Estimate)	£4,485,081
Expenditure	4,484,113
Total debt (31 Dec., 1907)	27,263,599
Debt charge	1,464,568
Imports (1907)	7,972,533
Do. from U.K.	2,452,160
Exports (1907)	7,428,100
Do. to U.K.	636,841

CAPITAL, Monte Video. Pop. (1908), 306,000.

British Minister Resident and Consul-General, Robert J. Kennedy, C.M.G. ... £1,600

Vice-Consul, H. Hall-Hall £300 to 500
 C. E. R. Rowland
Chaplain, Rev. H. A. Allpass, B.A.
Pray Bentos—*V.-Cons.*, Luis Meyer ...
Maldonado—*V.-Consul*, Hy. W. Burnett
Paysandu—*Vice-Consul*, John Chaplin
Salto—*Vice-Consul*, J. J. Armstrong...
 Monte Video, 7,030 miles. Transit, 21 days.

VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Juan Viovese Gómez, born
 24 July, 1859, assumed office 13 Aug., 1909.
Foreign Affairs, General Juan Petri.
Interior, General Francisco Linares Alcantara.
Finance, Dr. Abel Santos.
War and Marine, General Regulo L. Olivares.
Instruction, Dr. Samuel Dario Maldonado.
Public Works, Dr. José Maria Ortega Martinez.
Development, General Rafael Maria Carabaño.

Minister to Gt. Britain, Dr. Rafael Villavicencio.
Consulate-General, Dr. Antonio I. Iturbe, 31
 King William Street, E.C.

Consul at Southampton, Andres Ybarra.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1°40' S. lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 52'—73° 15' W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1891 gave the population as 2,323,527; it was estimated to be 2,661,569 at 31 Dec., 1908. The principal imports are cotton prints and cotton drill. The principal articles of export are, coffee (£1,355,490 in 1907-8); cocoa £804,967; balata gunn, cattle, and hides. The U.S. is the principal customer.

The decrees of ex-President Castro directed against trade with Trinidad and Curaçao were abolished at the beginning of the year 1909, but so far trade with those islands has not shown the improvement that was to be expected. This is no doubt due to the 30 per cent. differential

surtax which, in defiance of treaty stipulations, is still levied by the Venezuelan Customs on all importations from the Antilles.

The prevailing religion of the country is Roman Catholic, there being but few of the Protestant faith. Education, which is in a very backward condition, is nominally free. The State provides schools for primary instruction; there are also some secondary schools and two universities. The Army has a nominal strength of nearly 9,000 men, and service in the national militia is compulsory. The Navy is composed of 8 vessels (3 gun-boats, 1 tug, 2 transports, 1 torpedo boat destroyer, and 1 torpedo boat). The length of railways opened and under construction is 526 miles.

	(a) 1906-7.	(b) 1907-8.
Revenue	£2,115,385	£1,953,967
Expenditure	2,115,385	1,899,046
Debt, 31 Dec., Interior ...	2,429,685	2,592,107
" Exterior ...	5,744,605	5,048,720
" Washington		
Protocols		613,238
Total Imports	1,987,657	2,093,102
Total Exports	3,116,149	3,005,585
Imports from U.K.	755,275	733,058
Exports to U.K.	269,764	278,420

(a) at 20, (b) at 26 bolivares = £1.

CAPITAL, Caracas. Estimated population, 85,000.

British Minister, Sir Vincent Corbett,
 K.C.V.O. £2,000

Chaplain, Rev. Canon Trotter hon.

Vice-Consul, Henry Tom £300 to 500

La Guayra—*Vice-Cons.*, M. Brewer ...

Maracaibo—*Vice-Consul*, F. Schröder

Puerto Cabello—*Vice-Consul*, Ricardo

Kolster

Ciudad Bolívar—*Cons.*, C. H. de Lemos

Guiría—*Vice-Consul*, E. J. Permuy ...

Puerto Tablas—*Cons. Agt.*, E. Mathison

Caracas, 4,760 miles; transit from London,

via Barbados, about 21 days.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

(Incorporated 14 May, 1888, with Addenda 1888, 1890 and 1907.)



Sovereign Head and Patron H. M. King Edward VII.
Grand Prior H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Sub Prior (Vacant).
Bailiff of Engle H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.



EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Chancellor—The Viscount Knutsford, C.C.M.G.
Secretary-General—Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G.,
 R.E.
Receiver-General—Edwin Freshfield, L.L.D.
Almoner—The Rev. Canon Duckworth, C.V.O., D.D.
Registrar—Maj.-Gen. Lord Chesham, K.C.V.O.
Genealogist—Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, C.V.O.
 (Garter).

Director of the Ambulance Department—The Marquess
 of Breadalbane, K.G.
Librarian—Lt.-Col. R. Holbeche.
Secretary—Colonel Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bt., C.B.
Chairman of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jeru-
salem, The Earl of Plymouth, C.B.
Chief Secretary of the Ambulance Department, Col. Sir
 Herbert C. Perrott, Bt., C.B.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Assistant Director of Ambulance Department—Lieut.-
 Col. Sir Richard Temple, Bt., C.I.E.
Assistant Librarian—Cyril Davenport, V.D., F.S.A.
Assistant Secretary and Accountant—William R.
 Edwards, A.C.A.

Honorary Secretary of British Ophthalmic Hospital,
Jerusalem—Col. T. H. Hendley, C.I.E.
Assist. Hon. Sec. for Scotland—J. H. Stevenson, M.A.
 (Unicorn).

Foreign Measures and Weights.

THE following are the values, according to the British standard, of the commoner measures of length, surface, capacity (dry and liquid), and weight in use in foreign countries. Those measures which appear in italics may be regarded as obsolete. The chief authorities which have been consulted are Siegfried's "Münz-, Maass-, und Gewichts-Tabelle" (Leipzig), and Dr. W. A. Browne's "Merchants' Handbook" (Stanford, London). To the latter, inquirers may be referred for fuller information.

The Metric System is fully given on p. 430.

Annam (Cochin China).

1 Tak	=	1'92 inches.
1 Thuok	=	19'2 inches.
1 Truon (2 Ngu)	=	16'0 feet.
1 Saß	=	24'0 feet.
1 Maß	=	240'0 feet.
1 Li, or Mile	=	486'0 yards.
1 Dam	=	972'0 yards.
1 square Saß	=	64'0 sq. yards.
1 Haß	=	6'222 gallons.
1 Shita, or Taß	=	12'444 gallons.
1 Fan (10 Li)	=	6'015 Tr. grains.
1 Luong (10 Dong) ...	=	601'562 Tr. grains.
1 Khan	=	1'375 lb. av.
1 Yen	=	13'75 lb. av.
1 Binah	=	68'75 lb. av.
1 Ta	=	137'5 lb. av.
1 Kwan	=	687'5 lb. av.

Argentine Republic.

The Metric System.

1 Pie (12 Pulgado)	=	11'365 inches.
1 Vara (3 Pie)	=	2'841 feet.
1 Braza (2 Vara)	=	5'682 feet.
1 Cuadra (150 Vara) ...	=	142'065 yards.
1 Legua (40 Cuadra) ...	=	3'228 miles.
1 Quintal	=	90'251 lb. av.

Austria-Hungary.

Metric, by compulsory law of Jan. 1, 1876.

1 Faust or Hand	=	4'148 inches.
1 Fuss (12 Zoll)	=	1'037 feet.
1 Elle	=	30'613 inches.
1 Vienna Klafter ...	=	2'874 yards.
1 Post Mile	=	4'713 miles.
1 square Fuss	=	1'075 sq. feet.
1 square Klafter	=	4'301 sq. yards.
1 Joch	=	1'422 acres.
1 Metze	=	1'692 bushels.
1 Muth (30 Metze) ...	=	6'347 quarters.
1 Mass	=	1'246 quarts.
1 Eimer	=	12'463 gallons.
1 Loth	=	9'877 drams av.
1 Pfund (32 Loth) ...	=	1'234 lb. av.
1 Centner	=	123'472 lb. av.

Belgium.

The Metric System.

1 Pied (10 Pouce) ...	=	11'811 inches.
1 Aune (4 Pied)	=	3'937 feet.
1 Toise (6 Pied)	=	5'905 feet.
1 Perche (10 Pied) ...	=	9'842 feet.
1 Arpent	=	38750'02 sq. feet.
1 Pot	=	88'0 pint.
1 Muid	=	88'097 pints.
1 Boisseau	=	3'303 gallons.
1 Livre	=	1'102 lb. av.
1 Quintal	=	110'231 lb. av.

Bolivia.

As old Spanish (*q.v.*).

Brazil.

1 Pollegada (12 Linha) =	1'093 inches.
1 Pé (12 Pollegada)	13'123 inches.
1 Covado	26'247 inches.
1 Vara	1'215 yards.
1 Braca	2'430 yards.
1 Estadio	285'235 yards.
1 Milha	1'206 miles.
1 Legoa	3'889 miles.
1 square Vara	1'476 sq. yards.
1 square Braca	5'906 sq. yards.
1 Geira	1'476 acres.
1 Oitavo	380 gallon.
1 Alqueira (Bahia)	825 bushel.
1 Alqueira (Rio)	1'1004 bushels.
1 Fanga	1'523 bushels.
1 Quartilho	614 pint.
1 Canada (Rio)	2'44 quarts.
1 Almuda	3'684 gallons.
1 Oitavo	55'335 Tr. grains.
1 Onca	442'687 Tr. grains.
1 Arratel	1'0118 lb. av.
1 Arroba	32'379 lb. av.
1 Quintal (100 Arratel) =	101'386 lb. av.

And the Metric System.

Eulgaria, As Turkish (*q.v.*).

The Metric System is also used.

Burmah.

As Indian (*q.v.*), and,

1 Pulgat	=	1'0 inch.
1 Taim, or Malk (8 Thit) ...	=	5'5 inches.
1 Toungr or Saading (4 Taim)	=	22'0 inches.
1 Lan (4 Toungr)	=	88'0 inches.
1 Tha (7 Toungr)	=	154'0 inches.
1 Okethapah	=	85'56 yards.
1 Tain	=	1066'44 yards.
1 Dain (4 Tain)	=	2'430 miles.
1 Uzena	=	15'555 miles.
1 Lamyet	=	1'0 gill.
1 Salsey	=	1'0 pint.
1 Sah	=	1'0 gallon.
1 Saik	=	1'0 peck.
1 Teng	=	1'0 bushel.
1 Cayan (100 Teng)	=	12'5 quarters.
1 Large Kuay	=	3'937 Tr. gr.
1 Bai, or Anna	=	15'75 Tr. gr.
1 Moo	=	37'5 Tr. gr.
1 Mat	=	63'0 Tr. gr.
1 Tikal, or Kyat	=	252'0 Tr. gr.
1 Viss, or Piakthah	=	3'6 lb. av.

Chile.

The Metric System, and,

1 Vara (3 Pie)	=	33'367 inches.
1 Cuadra	=	3'9 acres.
1 Arroba (wine)	=	7'749 gallons.
1 Quintal (100 Libra) ...	=	101'42 lb. av.

Also as old Spanish (*q.v.*).

China.

1 Ts'un (10 Fan)	=	1'41 inches.
1 Ch'ih (10 Ts'un)	=	14'1 inches.
1 Chang (10 Ch'ih)	=	141'0 inches.
1 Yin (10 Chang)	=	117'5 feet.
5 Ch'ih	=	1'0 Kung.
2 Kung	=	1'0 Chang.
1 sq. Chang (1 Ch'ing) ...	=	121'0 sq. feet.
15 Ch'ing (1 Ch'ito)	=	1815'0 sq. feet.
1 Ch'ito (1 Mou)	=	7260'0 sq. feet.
100 Mou (1 Ch'ing)	=	72600'0 sq. feet.
1 Ho	=	2'0 pints.
1 Sheng (10 Ha)	=	circ. 20 pints.
1 Tou (10 Sheng)	=	circ. 100 pints.
1 Tael, or Liang	=	1'333 oz. av.
1 Chin, or Chitty (16 Tael) ..	=	1'333 lb. av.
1 Picul, or Tan (100 Chin) ..	=	133'333 lb. av.

British weights and measures also are used at Hong Kong and other Treaty Ports.

Colombia.

The Metric System since 1857. Previously, and still occasionally, the old Spanish.

Denmark.

1 Tomme (12 Linie)	=	1'029 inches.
1 Fod (12 Tomme) ...	=	1'029 feet.
1 Alen (2 Fod)	=	2'059 feet.
1 Favn (3 Alen)	=	6'178 feet.
1 Rode (2 Favn)	=	12'356 feet.
1 Mil (2000 Rode)	=	4'880 miles.
1 square Fod	=	1'060 sq. feet.
1 square Rode	=	16'965 sq. yards.
1 Tønde	=	1'363 acres.
1 Pægle	=	4247 pint.
1 Flaske (3 Pægle) ...	=	1'2743 pints.
1 Pot (3 Pægle)	=	1'6991 pints.
1 Kande	=	3'398 pints.
1 Viertel (4 Kande) ..	=	1'6991 gallons.
1 Anker	=	8'0709 gallons.
1 Tønde (136 Pot)	=	28'885 gallons.
1 Oxehoved	=	48'425 gallons.
1 Fød	=	193'702 gallons.
1 Skæppe	=	4778 bushel.
1 Fjerdingskar	=	9557 bushel.
1 Tønde	=	3'823 bushels.
1 Læst	=	45'876 bushels.
1 Læsefund	=	17'63 lb. av.
1 Pfund	=	16'00 Tr. oz.
1 Centner	=	100'21 lb. av.

Dutch Indies.—Jera.

1 Duim	=	1'3 inches.
1 Foot	=	12'36 inches.
1 Ell	=	27'082 inches.
1 Djong (4 Bahu)	=	7'0149 acres.
1 Sack	=	61'034 lb. av.
1 Pecul (2 Sack)	=	122'068 lb. av.
1 Timbang (5 Pecul) ..	=	610'340 lb. av.
1 Cayan (30 Pecul) ...	=	3662'042 lb. av.
1 Kan	=	328 gallon.
1 Leager	=	127'337 gallons.
1 Tael	=	8848 lb. av.
1 Catty (16 Tael)	=	1'356 lb. av.
1 Pecul (weight)	=	135'631 lb. av.
1 Large Bahar	=	1831'021 lb. av.
Commercial Pound ..	=	7576 Tr. grains.

Sumatra.

1 Tempo	=	4'5 in.
1 Junkal	=	9'0 in.
1 Etto	=	18'0 in.
1 Hailoh	=	1'0 yard.
1 Tung	=	4'0 yards.
And as in Netherlands.		

Ecuador.

Metric since 1857, and as old Spanish (q.v.).

Egypt.

1 Kirat	=	1'125 inches.
1 Rub (6 Kirat)	=	6'75 inches.
1 Draa, or Pike	=	27'0 inches.
1 Draa Istambuli	=	26'654 inches.
1 Draa Belendi	=	23'736 inches.
1 Endasch	=	25'134 inches.
1 Pike Nili	=	21'287 inches.
1 Nubian Draa	=	26'654 inches.
1 Gasab	=	3'0 yards.
1 Feddan (400 sq. Gasab)...	=	1'1019 acres.
1 Ardeb (Alexandria)	=	7'4457 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Cairo)	=	4'9246 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Rosetta)	=	7'8131 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Nubia)	=	5'0069 bushels.
1 Mörrhi (12 Maud)	=	7'703 bushels.
1 Dirhem	=	47'661 Tr. gr.
1 Uckieh (12 Dirhem)	=	571'938 Tr. gr.
1 Rottolo (12 Uckieh)	=	9804 lb. av.
1 Cantar (100 Rottoli)	=	98'046 lb. av.
1 Oka (400 Dirhem)	=	2'723 lb. av.
1 Trade Oka (420 Dirhem) ..	=	2'850 lb. av.
1 Kirat (jewels)	=	2'9788 Tr. gr.
1 Metikal	=	71'492 Tr. gr.

France.

Metric System, and old "Système Usuel."

1 Pied (10 Pouce)	=	11'8112 inches.
1 Aune (4 Pied)	=	3'337 feet.
1 Toise (6 Pied)	=	70'864 inches.
1 Perche (10 Pied)	=	118'1123 inches.
1 Pot	=	1880 pint.
1 Brandy	=	22'048 pints.
1 Muid	=	88'097 pints.
1 Livre	=	1'1023 lb. av.
1 Quintal	=	110'231 lb. av.
1 Barrique (Bordeaux)	=	401'28 pints.
1 Barrique (Marseilles)	=	394'24 pints.
1 Millerole	=	112'54 pints.
1 Piece (Bordeaux)	=	668'8 pints.
1 Pipe	=	1091'2 pints.
1 Tonneau	=	2204'6 lb. av.

Germany.

The Metric System was legalized throughout the Empire, Jan. 1, 1872, but French nomenclature is as far as possible avoided. The millimètre is also called Strich; the centimètre, Neu Zoll; the mètre, Stab; the décamètre, Kette; the litre, Kanne; the half-litre, Schoppen; the hectolitre, Fass; the décalitre, Neu Loth; the half-kilogramme, Pfund. The Centner is 50, and the Tonne is 1,000 kilogrammes. The chief obsolete measures are:—

Prussian Fuss (12 Zoll)	=	1'0297 feet.
Elle	=	2'1881 feet.
Ruthe	=	4'1188 yards.
Meile	=	4'6805 miles.
Morgen	=	2'5207 roods.
Hufe (30 Morgen)	=	18'929 acres.
Metze	=	3'024 quarts.
Scheffel (4 Viertel)	=	1'512 bushels.
Tonne	=	756 gr.
Last (60 Scheffel)	=	11'340 qr.
Ossel	=	1'007 pints.
Anker (60 Ossel)	=	7'559 gallons.
Ohm (2 Eimer)	=	30'237 gallons.
Fuder	=	181'422 gallons.
Zollpfund (30 Loth)	=	1'1023 lb. av.

Germany—continued.

Prussian Old Pfund	= 7217	886 Tr. gr.
Saxon Fuss	= 11	1494 inches.
" Stab	= 44	5976 inches.
" Scheffel	= 2	892 bushels.
" Kanne	= 1	647 pints.
" Fass (2 Ochoft)	= 88	937 gallons.
Hanoverian Fuss	= 11	5 inches.
" Last	= 10	284 gr.
" Anker (4 Viertel)	= 8	570 gallons.
Brunswick Fuss	= 11	235 inches.
" Anker (10 Stubschen)	= 8	24 gallons.
Oldenburg Fuss	= 11	649 inches.
" Anker (26 Kanne)	= 7	860 gallons.
Baden Fuss	= 11	811 inches.
" Maass	= 1	320 quarts.
" Pfund	= 1	1023 lb. av.
Württemberg Fuss	= 1	9399 foot.
" Pfund (32 Loth)	= 1	9311 lb. av.
Hamburg Fuss	= 11	2825 inches.
" Anker	= 7	9735 gal.
" New Pfund	= 1	1023 lb. av.
Bremen Fuss	= 11	3919 inches.
" Anker	= 7	8 gallons.
Lubeck Fuss	= 11	323 inches.
" Anker	= 8	006 gallons.
" Pfund (32 Loth)	= 1	10725 lb. av.

Greece.

The Metric System was introduced by an ordinance of Oct. 26, 1832. In Greece, gramme = millimeter; daktulos = centimeter; palame = decimeter; pecheus = meter; stadion = kilometer; skionis = myriameter; stremma = are; kyhos = milliliter; mystron = centiliter; kotyle = deciliter; litra = liter; kolion = hectoliter; kokkos = centigram; obolos = decigram; drachme = gram; mna = 1½ kilogram.

Hayti, as in France.

India.—Bengal.

Under "The Indian Weights and Measures Act, 1870," the standard of weight is the Ser (Kilogramme) = 2'20462 lb. av.; the standard of length is the metre = 3'280899 feet; and the standard of capacity is the Ser (litre) = 1'760773 pints, or 61'027046 cubic inches.

1 Moot (4 Ungulee)	= 3 inches.
1 Hâth (21 Ungulee)	= 18 inches.
1 Hyderabad Hâth	= 35'334 inches.
1 Guz	= 1 yard.
1 Coss	= 2000 yards.
1 Jojun	= 3000 yards.
1 Beegah	= 1600 sq. yards.
1 Beegah (N. W. Provs.)	= 3025 sq. yards.
1 Ser	= 2'20462 lb. av.
1 Ser	= 1'76195 pints.
1 Tola	= 180 Tr. grains.
1 Seer (16 Chittaks)	= 2'050 lb. av.
1 Factory Maund	= 74'66 lb. av.
1 Bazaar Maund	= 72'33 lb. av.
1 Imperial Maund	= 82'287 lb. av.
1 Masha (8 Ruttee)	= 15'0 Tr. grains.
1 Seer (4 Ponnâ)	= 1'061 pints.
1 Maund (40 Seer)	= 9'8098 gallons.

Bombay.

1 Guz (24 Tussoo)	= 27 inches.
1 Beegah (30 Pund)	= 3927 sq. yards.
1 Seer (72 Pank)	= 7 lb. av.
1 Maund	= 28 lb. av.
1 Candy	= 560 lb. av.
1 Sattara Candy	= 3055 lb. av.

Madras.

English Measures, and,

1 Kole or Guz	= 33 inches.
1 Moolum	= 19½ inches.
1 Puddee	= 2'882 pints.
1 Mercal	= 2'882 gallons.
1 Parah	= 14'4261 gallons.
1 Tola	= 180 Tr. grains.
1 Cutcha Seer,	= 4320 Tr. grains.
1 Viss	= 3'0857 lb. av.
1 Maund	= 24'6857 lb. av.
1 Candy	= 493'7142 lb. av.

Italy.

The Metric System.

1 Roman Miglio (1000 Passo)	= 1627'783 yards.
1 Roman Scorzio	= 1381'648 sq. yd.
1 Roman Quaterello	= 1'012 bushels.
1 Roman Foglietta	= 8'095 pint.
1 Roman Boccale	= 3'2101 pints.
1 Roman Denaro	= 18'2 Tr. gr.
1 Roman Oncia (24 Denaro)	= 436'2 Tr. gr.
1 Roman Libbra (12 Oncia)	= 7477 lb. av.
1 Naples Miglio	= 1'1507 miles.
1 Naples Oncia	= 412'512 Tr. gr.
1 Sicilian Miglio	= 1625'793 yards.
1 Tuscan Miglio	= 1'0275 miles.
1 Lombard Miglio	= 1093'63 yards.

Japan.

1 Bu (10 Ring)	= 1'193 inch.
1 Sun (10 Bu)	= 1'1931 inches.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	= 11'931 inches.
1 Ken (6 Shaku)	= 5'965 feet.
1 Jo (10 Shaku)	= 3'314 yards.
1 Cho (60 Ken)	= 119'305 yards.
1 Ri (36 Cho)	= 2'44034 miles.
1 Kujirad Shaku	= 14'913 inches.
1 Chô	= 2'4507204 acres.
1 Tan	= 32'211526 sq. poles.
1 Se	= 118'61486 sq. yd.
1 Tsubo	= 3'9538289 sq. yd.
1 Shaku	= 98845723 sq. ft.
1 Sai (10 Sat)	= 003'176 pint.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	= 031'76271 pint.
1 Gô (10 Shaku)	= 31'76271 pint.
1 Shô (10 Gô)	= 31'76271 pints.
1 To (10 Shô)	= 3'793389 gallons.
1 Koku (10 To)	= 4'9629237 bushels.
1 Fun (10 Rin)	= 5'797 Tr. grains.
1 Momme (10 Fun)	= 57'97 Tr. grains.
1 Rin (10 Mo)	= 0'5797 Tr. grains.

Malta.

1 Piede	= 11'166 inches.
1 Palmo	= 10'2757 inches.
1 Misura	= 41'103 inches.
1 Canna	= 2'283 yards.
1 Salma (16 Tumulo)	= 4'964 acres.
1 Salma	= 7'9372 bushels.
1 Pint	= 8331 pint.
1 Barrile (wine)	= 9'35 gallons.
1 Libbra (12 Oncia)	= 4886 Tr. grains.
1 Rotolo	= 1'745 lb. av.

Mexico.

As old Spanish (q.v.).

Netherlands.

Since 1820 the Metric System. Streep = millimeter; Duim = centimeter; Palm = decimeter; El = meter; Roede = decameter; Mijle = kilometer; Wisse = Stere; Vingerhoed = centiliter; Maatje = deciliter; Kan = liter; Vat = hectoliter; Korrel = decigram; Wigtje = gram; Lood = decagram; Onze = hectogram; Pond = kilogram.

Norway.

The Metric System since 1878.

Persia.

1 Zer (16 Gereh)	= 38 inches.
1 Persakh (<i>Parasang</i>)	= 4½ miles.
1 Chenica	= 289 gallon.
1 Capicha	= 578 gallon.
1 Collothun	= 1809 gallons.
1 Artata	= 1809 bushels.
1 Seer (16 Miscal)	= 284 Tr. grains.
1 Ratel	= 1014 lb. av.
1 Batman, or Maund.	= 6491 lb. av.
1 Karwar	= 649142 lb. av.
1 Batman Rei	= 27 lb. av.

Peru.

Metric, old Spanish, and British; but Vara (3 pie) = 2780 feet; Fanega (wheat) = 135 or 140 libra; Carga = 150 libra.

Philippine Islands.

1 Pulgada (12 Linea) ..	= 927 inch.
1 Pie	= 11125 inches.
1 Vara	= 33375 inches.
1 Gantah	= 8796 gallon.
1 Caban	= 21991 gallons.
1 Libra (16 Onzo)	= 10144 lb. av.
1 Arroba	= 25360 lb. av.
1 Catty (16 Tael)	= 1394 lb. av.
1 Pecul (100 Catty)	= 139482 lb. av.

Poland.

As in Russia, and,

1 Cwierc (6 Cal) = 5606 in.	1 Szynowar = 47245 yds.
1 Stopa	= 11212 in.
1 Mfła	= 5304 mls.
1 Łozice	= 22425 in.
1 Morgona	= 1382 acs.

Portugal, Rumania, and San Domingo.

The Metric System.

Russia.

1 Stopa (3 Vershok)	= 14 inches.
1 Arschine (16 Vershok) ..	= 28 inches.
1 Saschen (3 Arschine) ..	= 7 feet.
1 Verst (500 Saschen) ...	= 116666 yards.
1 Desatine	= 13066½ sq. yards.
1 Vedro (100 Tscharkay) ..	= 704 gallons.
1 Anker	= 8114 gallons.
1 Chetvert	= 462 gallons.
1 Sarokowaja	= 108196 gallons.
1 Tschetwerik	= 2885 pecks.
1 Pajak	= 1442 bushels.
1 Last	= 11540 quarters.
1 Zolotnick (96 Doli)	= 65830 Tr. gr.
1 Funt (12 Lani)	= 9028 lb. av.
1 Pood (40 Funt)	= 361127 lb. av.
1 Berkowitz	= 361273 lb. av.
1 Pucken	= 1083382 lb. av.

Servia.

The Metric and Turkish Systems.

Siam.

1 Niw	= 83 inch.
1 Kū'p (12 Niws)	= 10 inches.
1 Sawk (2 Kū'ps)	= 19½ inches.
1 Wah (4 Sok)	= 80 inches.
1 Sen (20 Wahs)	= 44½ yards.
1 Yot (400 Sens)	= 9½ miles.
1 Rōeneng	= 525 miles.
1 Thang	= 375 gallons.
1 Coyan	= 375 gallons.
1 Tael (4 Bat)	= 93625 Tr. grains.
1 Chang, or Catty	= 2675 lb. av.
1 Hap, or Pecul	= 13375 lb. av.
1 Kean (20 Piculs)	= 1675 lb. av.

Spain.

The Metric System was made compulsory on July 1, 1868. In many countries that were

colonised by Spain some of the old Spanish measures are still used, e.g. :—

1 Pulgada (12 Linea)	= 927 inch.
1 Sesma (6 Pulgada)	= 5564 inches.
1 Vara (6 Sesma)	= 2784 feet.
1 Estado (2 Vara)	= 5564 feet.
1 Legua (of Castile)	= 45666 yards.
1 Fanegada	= 16374 acres.
1 Cuartillo (4 Capa)	= 1109 gal.
1 Cuartilla (2 Azumbre) ..	= 8899 gal.
1 Arroba Mayor (or Cantara)	= 3557 gal.
1 Mayor (16 Cantara)	= 56276 gal.
1 Medio (2 Cuartillo)	= 6021 bushl.
1 Almude (2 Medio)	= 1256 bushl.
1 Fanega	= 15076 bushl.
1 Cahiz	= 180919 bushl.
1 Tomin (12 Grano)	= 62113 oz. av.
1 Onza	= 6634 lb. av.
1 Libra (of Castile)	= 1014 lb. av.
1 Quintal	= 101442 lb. av.
1 Tonelada	= 101442 lb. av.

Sweden.

The Metric System since 1875.

1 Fot (10 Tuum)	= 11683 inches.
1 Mil (350 Ref)	= 6646 miles.
1 Kannu	= 4668 pints.
1 Skoal pund (100 Ort)	= 937 lb. av.

Switzerland.

The Metric System since Jan. 1st, 1873.

1 Fuss (10 Zoll)	= 118112 inches.
1 Stunde (1600 Ruthe)	= 29826 miles.
1 Maller (10 Viertel)	= 4126 bushels.
1 Maass (4 Schoppen)	= 2641 pints.
1 Pfund (16 Unze)	= 11023 lb. av.

Tripoli.

1 Pike	= 26416 inches.
1 Draa	= 1913 inches.
1 Orbah	= 1476 gallons.
1 Hueba (4 Temen)	= 2952 bushels.
1 Seecchie (4 Bozze)	= 2361 gallons.
1 Oka (40 Ukieh)	= 269 lb. av.
1 Centner (100 Rottoli) ..	= 10766 lb. av.

Turkey.

1 Pike or Arshen	= 27¼ inches.
1 Pike or Arshen (land) ..	= 29¾ inches.
1 Halebi or Archin	= 279 inches.
1 Endazeh (Silk)	= 25¼ inches.
1 Agatsch (12 Berri)	= 31159 miles.
1 Jubbeh (11 Rottoli)	= 4851 bushel.
1 Fortin (4 Kilow)	= 38809 bushels.
1 Rottoli (12 Okieje)	= 2513 pints.
1 Almud (8 Oka)	= 11529 gallons.
1 Cantar (100 Rottoli) ..	= 31417 gallons.
1 Cantar (dry)	= 12408 av.
1 Okieje (100 Dirhem) ..	= 70854 lb. av.
1 Kélé or Oke (4 Okieje) ..	= 21975 lb. av.
1 Batman (dry)	= 1692 av.

United States.

The Metric System, authorized 1866; also weight, length, and surface measures as in England, and old Winchester measure.

1 Pint (dry)	= 6694 pint.
1 Gallon (dry)	= 6694 gallon.
1 Bushel	= 6694 bushel.
1 Quarter	= 6694 quarter.
1 Pint (wine or spirit) ..	= 6331 pint.
1 Gallon (wine or spirit) ..	= 6331 gallon.
1 Pint (beer)	= 1017 pints.
1 Quintal or Centner	= 100 lb. av.
1 Barrel (of flour)	= 196 lb. av.
1 Barrel (of beef)	= 200 lb. av.

Uruguay.

Metric System, introduced 1864; also as in Argentine Republic. Venezuela, the Metrical System, since 1857; and old Spanish.

Military Systems of the World.

BELOW will be found reproduced, in a succinct form, the detailed account of the military systems of foreign countries originally given in the ALMANACK for 1906.

Whilst the figures given may be accepted as substantially accurate, they cannot be used to determine by simple division the cost per head of the soldier, inasmuch as some States, for example Belgium, rely and expend relatively a great deal more than others, for example Japan, upon fixed defences and fortifications. The system of accounting, too, varies, some States providing for pensions and other non-effective services in separate Budgets, some charging their Army estimates with items reckoned by others in Naval votes.

The essential difference between "universal service" and "conscription" requires emphasis. The former involves the liability of all able-bodied males, and (where thoroughly administered) confines exemption to individual cases, e.g., only sons of widows, young men entering upon a learned profession, clergy, &c.

The latter involves the choosing by lot of a regulated annual conscript contingent from amongst a considerably larger number of young men of military age, and the possibility of exemption on payment, or on finding a substitute.

This latter system has been almost universally abandoned.

In "Militia" armies and forces the training is intermittent only, and, as it is now recognised that troops thus maintained lack the solidity and moral essential for great or long-sustained operations in general, and for offensive warfare in particular, this system is relied upon only by States whose exterior policy is avowedly neutral, or by those whose neutrality is safeguarded by their more powerful neighbours.

Explanations.—Where two periods of service in an active army are mentioned, the shorter is that of the dismounted, the longer that of the mounted branches, the relative lengths being usually reversed during reserve service. A.A. = Active Army. A.R. = Reserve of Active Army. T.A. = Territorial Army. N.G. = National Guard. Trg. = Training. P.E. = Peace Establishment. W.E. = War Establishment. Formations legally available for interior defensive action only are enclosed in square brackets.

The Budgets are stated for 1909.

N.B.—Special attention is invited to the fact that, with the exception of Great Britain and the United States, no country recruits *ad hoc* for its Territorial or Home Defence Force.

(x). Countries that have adopted Universal Service:—

Argentina.—National Militia; A.A., 10 yrs.; Initial trg. 3-12 mos., a subseq. trgs. each 1 mo.; then, N.G. 10 yrs., 4 trgs. each 15 dys., and [T.G., 5 yrs. no trg.]. P.E., 1,560 offrs., 16,000 others. W.E., 125,000 (excl. N. & T. Gs.). £1,981,700.

Austria-Hungary.—(i.) A.A., 3 yrs. (2 yrs. projected); A.R., 7 yrs., 3 trgs. each 1 mo.; Res. of Landwehr, 2 yrs., 1 trg. of 1 mo. Or, (ii.) direct to Landwehr, 2 yrs., max. trg. in Austria 20 wks., in Hungary 25 wks.; then Land. Res. 10 yrs., 1 trg. of 1 mo. Or, (iii.) to Ersatz Res. trg. 2 mos.; then to age 42 in [Landsturm 1st Ban and do. and Ban]. P.E. Common Army, 26,664 offrs., 4,654 officials, 288,259 others (combt.), and 926 non-combt. Ord., £12,442,050. Entry, £513,280. Bosnia-Herzegovina (Army of Occupation), 178 offrs., 2,354 others. Native Contingent,

350 offrs., 6,734 others. £338,625. Austrian Landwehr, P.E., 3,324 offrs., 1,393 officials, 39,041 others. £2,602,105. Hungarian do., 2,700 offrs., 26,000 others. £2,019,000. W.E., Mobilised Field Army, 890,000. Other formations abt. 1,000,000. Military activity in Austria-Hungary has for the past two years been most remarkable.

Bulgaria.—A.A., 2 or 3 yrs.; A.R., 18 or 16 yrs.; [T.A., 1st Ban, to age 44, T.A. 2nd Ban, to age 46]. P.E., 3,532 offrs., 54,146 others. W.E., Orgd. formations only, 375,000. £1,542,225.

Chile.—National Militia; A.A., Initial trg. 6 mos.; A.R., 9 yrs. [2nd Res. to age 45]. P.E., 850 offrs., 10,800 others. W.E., 95,000. £1,220,000.

Denmark.—National Militia; A.A., 8 yrs. Initial trgs. 6½-19 mos.; then, [T.A., 8 yrs., 2 trgs. each 25 dys.]. P.E., 14,000. W.E., 75,000. £736,240.

France.—A.A., 2 yrs. (rigorously enforced, no exemption save for physical unfitness). A.R., 11 yrs., 2 trgs. each 1 mo.; then, [T.A., 6 yrs., 1 trg. 2 wks., and T.A. Res. 6 yrs. no trg.]. P.E. (not legally limited as in Germany), and excl. officers, &c. A.A., in France, 496,970; in Algeria, 56,110; in Tunis, 20,000 (one-third natives). "Colonial Army" (in France), 27,580. W.E., excl. "Col. Army" and Algeria and Tunis, also excl. some 30,000 gendarmes, &c. Mobilised Field Army, 725,000; 1st Res., 475,000; Dépôts, 625,000. [Organised T.A., 550,000; unorgd. do., 700,000.] Oversea Garrisons, Indo-China, 14,000 Europeans, 18,000 natives; Madagascar, 4,000 Europeans, 8,000 natives. Minor forces in W. Africa, &c. Home, ord., £29,181,650; entry, £2,500,000; Colonial, £1,440,000; Algeria-Tunis, etc., £3,020,000.

Germany.—(i.) A.A., 2 or 3 yrs.; A.R., 5 or 4 yrs., 2 trgs. each 2 mos.; then, Landwehr 1st Ban, 5 or 3 yrs., 2 trgs. each 14 dys. for dismt. branches only; and Ban to age 40, no trg.; then, [Landsturm, and Ban to age 45]. Or, (ii.) to Ersatz Res., 3 trgs. of 10, 6, and 4 wks.; then to Landsturm. Or, (iii.) to [Landsturm 1st Ban to age 39, and Ban to age 45; 1st Ban incl. all able-bodied males age 17-39 not otherwise serving]. "One-year volunteers" accepted, pay all expenses. P.E., 25,559 offrs., 539,185 combt. N.C.O.'s and men, 6,400 non-combts., 11,000 1-yr. vols. W.E., Mobilised Field Army, 1,165,000; Orgd. Landwehr, 600,000; Ersatz and [Landsturm] abt. 2,000,000. Permanent charges, £35,046,400; Non-recurrent, £5,152,200; Entry, £2,172,700. Oversea garrisons, Kiau-Chan, 2,700; S.W. Africa, 4,600; Minor Colonies, 425 Europeans, 3,800 natives.

Greece.—(i.) A.A., 2 yrs.; A.R., 10 yrs. [T.A., 8 yrs.; T.A. Res., 10 yrs.]. Or, (ii.) Ersatz, at present untrained. P.E., 1,875 offrs., 20,187 others. W.E., orgd., 50,000; unorgd., 70,000. £758,610.

Italy.—Extensive re-organisations projected. (i.) A.A., 2 or 3 yrs. (frequently curtailed); "on leave" (A.R.) 7 or 6 yrs., 1 trg. of 2 wks.; Mobile Militia (Landwehr), 3 or 4 yrs.; and [T.A., 7 yrs., or to age 39]. Or, (ii.) Complementary Res., 8 or 9 yrs., 2 to 6 mos. trg.; then, to Militia, &c., as above. Or, (iii.) to [T.A.] direct, no trg. P.E., 13,750 offrs., 225,000 others. W.E., Mobilised Field Army, 400,000. 1st Res., 350,000. Militia, 250,000. [T.A., unorgd., and partly-trained, abt. 2,000,000]. Ord., £11,484,260; Entry, £961,540.

Japan.—(i.) A.A., 2 or 3 yrs.; A.R., $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs., 2 trgs. each 60 dys.; then, Kobi (Landwehr), 10 yrs., 2 trgs. each 60 days; then, [Kokumin or T.A. 1st Ban, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs., no trg.]. Or, (ii.) Hoju (Erstaz), $7\frac{1}{2}$ yrs., 3 trgs. of 90, 60, and 60 dys.; then, to Kobi, &c., as above. Or, to [Kokumin 1st Ban direct]. One-year vols. as in Germany. *P.E.*, A.A., 225,000. *W.E.*, (a) fully trained, Mobilised A.A., 740,000; Depôts and Kobi, 780,000; [Oversea garrisons, 34,000]; [Kokumin 1st Ban 115,000]. (b) Partly trained, Hoju, 400,000; Kobi, 445,000; [Kokumin 1st Ban, 55,000]. (c) Untrained, [Kokumin 2nd Ban, abt. 3,000,000]. *Ord.*, £7,020,900. *Extry.*, £3,880,600.

Norway.—National Militia. A.A., 6 yrs.; initial trg. 48–102 dys.; 3 subseq. trgs. each of 24 dys.; then, [Landvärn. 6 yrs.; 2 trgs. each 24 dys.; and Landstörn, 4 yrs., no trg.]. *P.E.*, 18,000; *W.E.*, all branches, 165,000. £759,900.

Rumania.—Re-org. in progress. A.A., 2 or 3 yrs. "On leave" 5 or 4 yrs.; *Res.* 5 yrs.; then, Militia 3 yrs.; and [T.A., unorganised, 4 yrs.]. Intermittent serv. in Calarashi cavalry only, initial trg. 60 dys., subsequently periodic. *P.E.*, 3,831 offrs., 584 officials, 89,227 others. *W.E.* [excl. T.A.], abt. 175,000. £2,246,900.

Russia.—(i.) *European Army*, A.A., 3 or 4 yrs.; A.R., 14 yrs., 2 trgs. each 6 weeks; then, [T.A., 5 yrs.]. *Caucasian Army and Finland*, A.A., 3 yrs.; A.R., 15 yrs.; [T.A. to age 44]. *Asiatic Army*, A.A., 4 yrs.; A.R., 13 yrs.; [T.A., to age 44]. Or, (ii.) to T.A. direct. *Cossack services*, prelim. trg. 1 yr., act. service 1st category 4 yrs., and do. 4 yrs., 3rd do. 4 yrs. *Res.* 5 yrs. Details of org. are too elaborate for inclusion. *Approx. W.E.*, *European and Caucasian Armies*, 1,500,000. *Central Asiatic and W. Siberian Armies*, 250,000. *East Siberian Army*, 250,000. [Orgd. T.A.'s *Europe*, 700,000. *Remdr.* ?]. *Ord.*, £50,097,190. *Extry.*, £6,860,000. *Supply*, £4,213,400. *Manchurian War etc* £1,686,000.

Servia.—A.A., $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 yrs.; A.R., 9 yrs.; then, *Landwehr*, 5 yrs.; and [T.A., 7 yrs.]. *P.E.*, 35,000. *W.E.*, *Field Army* 100,000, others imperfectly orgd. abt. 150,000. £869,720.

Switzerland.—National Militia. Prelim. trg. in schools. A.A. (*Elite*) age 20–32. Initial trg. 65–90 dys. Annual courses 11–14 dys., and musketry. *Landwehr*, age 33–40, 1 trg. of 11 dys. dismt. branches only. *Landsturm* (in process of re-org.), age 41–48, no trg. *P.* and *W.E.*, *Elite*, 138,252. *Landwehr*, 66,317. *Do.* *Sedentary*, 20,000. *Landsturm*, combt., 54,450. *Non-combt.*, 249,978. *Ord.*, £1,600,437; *Extry.*, £152,000.

Turkey.—Re-org. in progress, but many difficulties experienced. Proposed to revoke the exemption hitherto accorded to the Christian population and that of Constantinople. (i.) A.A. (*Nizam*), 3 or 4 yrs., A.R., 6 or 5 yrs., 1 trg. of 6 wks.; then, *Redif* (*Landwehr*), 9 yrs., 2 trgs., each 1 mo., and [Mustafiz (*Landsturm*), 2 yrs., no trg.], or (ii.) to *Redif* and Ban direct (*Inf.* only). Irreg. *Hamidieh* (tribal) Cav. in Anatolia. *P.E.*, *Europ. and Anatolian Ordns*, 42,106 offrs., 281,658 others. *Hamidieh Cav.*, 16,000. *Arabia*, 30,000. *Tripoli* (Militia), 10,000. *W.E.*, *Field Army Europe and Anatolia*, 375,000. *Redif* and Ban, 375,000. [Mustafiz unorgd., 90,000.] £9,933,500.

(c). *Countries relying upon voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription.*—

Belgium.—Recruiting highly unsatisfactory. Nominal periods, A.A., 8 yrs.; A.R., 5 yrs. Actually, vol. enl. for 5, 4, or 3 yrs. Conscrip-

trg., 20–36 mos. *P.E.*, 3,424 offrs., 43,061 others (but av. strength is only 36,800). *W.E.*, *Field Army*, 100,000; *Sedentary*, 75,000. £3,548,000 (incl. Pensions and Gendarmierie).

Brazil.—A.A., 2 yrs.; A.R., 7 yrs., 1 trg. of 1 mo. and *Res.*: 1st Ban, 3 yrs., 1 trg. of 1 mo.; 2nd Ban, 4 yrs., no trg. N.G., 4 yrs. [*Res.* of N.G., 4 yrs.]. *P.E.*, 25,000; *W.E.*, 45,000, excl. N.G. £3,916,270.

Netherlands.—National Militia: A.A., 8 yrs.; initial conscrip. trg. 4–24 mos.; 3 subseq. trgs. of 8–12 wks. [*Landweer*, 7 yrs., dismt. branches only, 2 trgs. each 1 wk.]. *P.E.*, 542 offrs., 20,645 others. *W.E.*, 175,000. £2,290,440.

Dutch E. Indies.—Vol. eng.: *Europ.*, 12,200. *Natives* (in the same units) 25,000. *Abt.* £3,000,000.

Sweden.—National Militia. Universal liability recently introduced. A.A., 8 yrs., initial trg. 150–280 days; 3 or 2 subseq. trgs. of 1 mo.; A.R., 4 yrs. [*Landstörn*, 8 yrs.]. *P.E.*, 2,300 offrs., 35,000 others; *W.E.*, all formations, abt. 100,000. £2,676,500.

(3). *Countries relying upon conscription.*—

Portugal.—A.A., 3 yrs.; A.R., 5 yrs.; 2 trgs. each 20 dys. and *Res.*, 7 yrs., 2 trgs. or more. [T.A. to age 40]. *P.E.*, 30,000. *W.E.*, 150,000, excl. unorg. T.A. *Colonial Army*, 3,400 *Europ.*, 9,000 *natives*. *Ord.*, £1,735,990; *Extry.*, £164,500.

Spain.—A.A., nominally 3 yrs., actually 2; A.R., 3 or 4 yrs., annual trg. 1 mo.; and *Res.*, 6 yrs., no trg. No T.A. *P.E.*, *Peninsula and Islands*, 91,000. *N. Africa*, 6,000. *W.E.*, *Field Army*, 200,000; *Res.* formations, 100,000. *Ord.*, £5,140,700; *Extry.*, £125,000, excl. Riff war charges.

(4). *Countries relying upon voluntary enlistment.*—

China.—Lack of a competent governmental and military directorate, and of a central control, absence of any organised financial machinery, want of trained instructors and leaders, diversity of population, inherent distaste for discipline and military service, and prevalence of "secret societies," must for many years to come exclude China from the category of military Powers. An ambitious project provides for the formation, by 1920, of 37 Act. Divns., 37 *Res.* Divns., and 74 *Res.* Bdes. (1,150,000 combts.), and the eventual adoption of *univ. comp. serv.* So far 10 Divns. and 10 Bdes. have been raised (6,000 offrs., 190,000 others). These, though a notable advance on the old-time forces, are as a whole ill-articulated and unavailable for employment in any one theatre. The best troops are quartered near Peking and the several provincial capitals.

U.S.A.—Recruiting highly unsatisfactory and desertions frequent. *Reg. Army*, 3 yrs. No *Reserves*. *State Militias*, of varying efficiency, are, since May, 1908, available for exterior war. *Serv.* in [Unorganised Militia] is legally comp. for all able-bodied males aged 18–45. Authorised *P.E.*, (1) *Reg. Army* and *Porto Rico Rgt.*, 4,307 offrs., 77,743 others (strength actually 4,116 offrs., 68,512 others). (2) *Philippine Scouts*, &c., 166 offrs., 5,508 others (strength 114 offrs., 5,424 others). *State Militias*, abt. 100,000 (of whom 75,000 considered available). Cuba was evacuated in 1909. *Ord.*, £21,676,600; *Extry.*, £248,000. *Pensions, &c.*, £32,610,000.

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The following summaries present in as brief a form as possible the various educational systems of the countries of the world.

Argentina.—(i.) *Primary*: Age 6-14; *Secular, free, and nominally comp.* (but only some 45 p.c. attend). Schools maintained by provincial taxation and controlled by provincial boards (in capital by National Council) with grants from Central Govt. (ii.) *Secondary*: Control by Central Govt.; lycæums, and normal schools. Average attendance, over 6,000. (iii.) *Special Govt. Schools*: 1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, 1 agricultural. (iv.) *Universities*: National, Buenos Aires, Córdoba; Provincial, La Plata, Santa Fé, Paraná.

Austria.—(i.) *Primary*: Age 6-12, 13, or 14; *free and comp.* (95 p.c. attend). Schools maintained by local taxation. State grants exceptional. (ii.) *Secondary*: Controlled by Central Govt., including private schools; Gymnasias (8-yrs. course) and realschulen (7-yrs. course) prepare for the Universities and Govt. technical high schools. Attendance, over 135,000. Pupils attaining a prescribed standard qualify for military service as 1-yr. volunteers. (iii.) *Special*: 8 Govt. engineering, 1 Govt. agricultural, 2 higher, 7 lower mining, numerous technical institutes, commercial, art, music, and industrial schools. (iv.) *Universities*: State-maintained, Cracow, Czernowitz, Graz, Innsbruck, Lemberg, Prague (2), and Vienna.

Hungary.—*Primary*: *Free and comp.* Maintained by local taxation. *Infant Schools* (numerous), with nursing staffs; ages 3-6. *Lower Elementary, 6-12*: repetition courses, 12-15. *Higher do.* (sexes separate) with 3 yrs. course for boys, 2 yrs. for girls; *City High Schools, 6-yrs.* course for boys, 4-yrs. for girls; average attendance, over 700 p.c. (ii.) *Secondary Schools* not State-maintained are State-aided; their 8-yrs. course prepares for University and Budapest Polytechnic. (iii.) *Special Schools* are less numerous than in Austria, but well attended. (iv.) *State Universities*: Budapest, Kolozsvár, Zagreb. Both in Austria and Hungary there is an extraordinary diversity of language—in the former German, Czech, and Slav dialects predominate; in the latter Magyar.

Belgium.—(i.) *Primary*: *Comp. and free*; schools maintained by communal taxation with provincial and State grants; in addition, many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic predominating. (ii.) *Secondary*: 128 State high schools (40 for girls), and numerous private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools*, communal and private, abound; music and fine arts schools a special feature; 35 Royal Atheneums. (iv.) *Universities*: State, Ghent and Liège; *free*, Brussels and Louvain.

Brazil.—(i.) *Primary*: *Secular and free*, but not *comp.* Greater portion of population is illiterate. (ii.) *Secondary*: Controlled by Central Govt.; national gymnasium. (iii.) *Special*: 1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, 1 polytechnic, 4 law, 2 medicine. (iv.) No universities.

Bulgaria.—(i.) *Primary*: Age 8-12, *free and nominally comp.*, fees in higher grades only. State bears two-thirds, local taxation one-third cost. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary*: State bears one-half cost. Foreign schools numerous. (iii.) Very few special or technical schools. (iv.) *University*: Sofia.

Chile.—(i.) *Primary*: *Free*, but not *comp.* A large proportion of the population is yet illiterate. Nevertheless, existing schools have a good attendance. (ii.) *Secondary*: State lycæums (sexes separate) in provincial capitals. (iii.) Numerous special and technical schools. (iv.) *Universities*: State, Santiago; one private do.

China.—Persistent missionary zeal and imperative necessity of military re-organisation must share the credit of substituting occidental learning for the time-honoured study of Chinese classics, which, until the Imperial Edict of 1905, formed the only passport to State employment. Chinese Imperial Edicts, however, even if strongly worded, often fail to produce a full measure of results. Schools, nevertheless, spring up daily, the study of Japanese and European languages naturally assuming a peculiar importance in view of the lack of scientific textbooks in the vernacular. Japanese influence is strong, particularly in the now numerous military institutions, whilst there are many medical schools.

Denmark.—(i.) *Primary*: *Free and comp.* Age 7-14. Schools maintained by local taxation. (ii.) *Secondary*: Schools that are not State-maintained are State-aided. (iii.) *Special schools* are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. (iv.) *University*, Copenhagen.

Egypt.—Of the ancient village schools, those proving most progressive are State-aided, and primary education is being greatly developed. (i.) *Govt. Primary Schools* (34 in 1907) with 4-yrs. course, prepare for admission to minor Govt. posts, the secondary schools, the agricultural college, &c. English predominates, and isousting French. Majority of pupils pay small fees. (ii.) *Govt. Secondary Schools*, also a 4-yrs. course, admit to intermediate Govt. posts, or the three Cairo Colleges of Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Staff usually English. (iii.) *Special schools* are numerous, keeping pace with the rapid development of the country. Private enterprise and benevolence does much, and foreign schools abound.

France.—Education system highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary*: *Secular, comp. and free*, Age 6-13. Schools include (a) infants; (b) lower primary; (c) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary*: State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern

languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5-6 yrs. *Sèvres* school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse.

Germany.—Educational system is remarkable for the ease with which it meets the requirements of every social class. Its efficiency is best exemplified by the annual military recruiting statistics, which in 1907 disclosed a proportion of only .02 p.c. of illiterate recruits. It is, moreover, practically homogeneous in all branches throughout the empire. The Prussian administration may be cited as typical, comprising (i.) a general control by the Minister of Public Instruction over all educational establishments, public or private, save those special Schools dependent on other ministries, (ii.) a provincial organisation charged with management of public elementary schools, and (iii.) Special Provincial Boards charged with the management of Secondary and Normal Schools, their curricula, appointment of teachers, and leaving examinations. (i.) *Primary: Comp. and free, age 6-14.* Average attendance, 94 p.c. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary:* Evening continuation schools for children of working classes; city intermediate schools in two grades; gymnasias (some State-maintained) preparing for university and learned professions with a 9-yrs. course. The standard to qualify for military service as a 1-yr. volunteer is that for advancement from the lower to the upper second class of a State gymnasium; progymnasias, similar, but lacking the highest class of the gymnasias; Real gymnasias confining classical instruction to Latin; real progymnasias similar, but lacking higher classes of the foregoing; Oberrealschulen and Real-schulen making a special feature of modern languages; Lehrer-Seminarien and Fachschulen supplying specialised instruction. Private institutions are comparatively few. For girls, special tüchterschulen (high schools). Here private establishments predominate. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous throughout the empire, special attention being devoted to agriculture, commerce, mining, forestry and music. *Polytechnica* grant degrees in engineering, &c. *Secondary Education* generally is neither free nor comp., but abatement or remission of charges is discretionary. (iv.) *Universities:* State-maintained and administered, are: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, München, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen, and Würzburg.

Greece.—(i.) *Primary: Free and nominally comp.; age 5-12.* Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary:* State-controlled, backward, especially in country districts. (iii.) *Special:* Ill-attended. Private Trade and Industrial Academy at Athens instructs in local agricultural and commercial pursuits. (iv.) *University,* Athens, largely attended by Turkish subjects.

Italy.—The law of July, 1904, imposing special

disabilities on the illiterate, has afforded a needed stimulus. Prior to that date 49 per cent. of the population over age 20 were thus classed. (i.) *Primary: Secular, free and comp.* in the lower of two grades (age 6-9), where only lower grade schools exist, but comp. also in the higher grade (age 9-12) where schools have been provided. Evening continuation courses are compulsory for military recruits drafted to Territorial Army (see *Military Systems*), and illiterate recruits of the Active Army are instructed in their corps. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Private establishments must conform to State curriculum. (ii.) *Secondary:* Lyceums and gymnasias supply classical education and prepare for university, mainly State-maintained. (iii.) *Special Schools,* State-maintained or State-aided, are increasing in numbers and attendance. (iv.) *Universities, State:* Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari, Siena, and Turin. Many of these are of very ancient foundation (e.g., Bologna, A.D. 1200). *Free:* Camerino, Ferrara, Perugia, Urbino.

Japan.—*Primary: Lower grade, comp., and free.* Age 6-10. Kindergarten and Schools numerous and well attended (82 p.c.). Some 55 p.c. complete the higher primary course, age 10-14, for which a small monthly fee of 30-60 sen (*yd.-1s. 2d.*) is required. (ii.) *Secondary:* State-aided public intermediate schools, 5-yrs. course. High schools prepare for the Universities with a 3-yrs. course, largely devoted to study of European languages. For girls, high schools, course 4-5 yrs., with extensions of 2-3 yrs. for special subjects. (iii.) *Special Schools* of industries, commerce, and technics are well attended. (iv.) *Universities:* State, Tokio and Kyoto.

Mexico.—Large numbers of the partially civilised native Indian races and many half-castes, are entirely illiterate, and these categories comprise some 80 p.c. of the total population. (i.) *Primary: Free and nominally comp.;* maintained by local taxation, with Federal grants. Many private schools, mostly under clerical control. (ii.) *Secondary Schools* are not numerous, and attendance is not high. (iii.) *Special Schools* are better attended. (iv.) No University.

Netherlands.—System peculiar, in that private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though latter is provided by local taxation where private institutions are lacking. (i.) *Primary: Age 7-13, comp., and free* in public schools, maintained jointly by State and communes. Average attendance, 95 per cent. Disciplinary schools for neglected children. (ii.) *Secondary: Not free,* numerous adult schools for working classes, others not numerous, but well-equipped and attended. (iii.) *Special Schools* make a feature of agriculture and horticulture. (iv.) *Universities:* Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht, and a small private university.

Norway.—(i.) *Primary: Comp. and free,* age 6½ (town) or 7 (country) to 14. Schools maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary* schools are State, local, or private; latter mainly for girls, many of the others are mixed. A complete and practical reformatory system, age 6-18 or 12-21, is State-aided. (iii.) *Special Schools:* Chiefly industrial and technical institutes. (iv.) *University:* Christiania.

Peru.—(i.) *Primary: Only nominally comp.,*

free in towns. Average attendance scarcely 20 per cent. (ii.) *Secondary:* Govt. high schools in provincial capitals, charging small fees. A few private schools controlled by foreigners. (iii.) *Special Schools:* Confined to Lima Schools of Art, Mines and Engineering. (iv.) *University:* St. Mark's (Lima).

Portugal.—(i.) *Primary:* Nominally comp. and free, but over 70 per cent. of population over 6 yrs. of age remains illiterate. (ii.) *Secondary:* A State lyceum in each of the provinces, and a few municipal schools, also a good many private institutions. (iii.) *Special:* Fairly numerous, but attendance small. (iv.) *University:* Coimbra.

Rumania.—(i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally comp., but number of schools is quite inadequate. Nearly 80 per cent. of population over 7 yrs. of age remains illiterate. (ii.) *Secondary:* Considerable number of high schools tolerably well attended. (iii.) *Special Schools:* Mainly of agriculture. (iv.) *Universities:* Bucharest, Jassy.

Russia.—(i.) *Primary:* Very backward, especially in country districts. Probably not more than 10 per cent. of total population have received instruction of any kind. Control and maintenance of primary schools divided nearly equally between Ministry of Public Instruction and the Holy Synod (governing body of Orthodox Church). To the latter is allotted a large proportion of the sum annually voted for education by the Central Govt. In many of the remoter district schools are said to exist only on paper, and the qualifications of teachers are frequently nil. However, a distinct advance is perceptible. (ii.) *Secondary Institutions* comprise gymnasia and progymnasia and realschools (main features similar to Germany, &c.), both for girls and boys, but numbers and attendance are alike small considering the enormous territorial area and population. The foundations of the Empress Marie (mother of the Tsar Nicholas I.) are administered by a private Imperial cabinet, providing gymnasia and institutes. The Holy Synod has numerous seminaries and intermediate schools for both sexes, and there are a few private schools. The Cossack *voiskos* (districts) maintain their own gymnasia and progymnasia. A Bill recently laid before the Duma should materially assist the progress of both elementary and secondary education. (iii.) *Special Schools* are few, and confined to the principal cities of European Russia. (iv.) *Universities:* Kuzan, Kiev, Kharkov, Moscow, Odessa, St. Petersburg, Tomsk, Yuriev, and Warsaw.

Finland.—(i.) *Primary:* Comp.; age 7-15 yrs.; well-attended. (ii.) *Secondary:* Lyceums (half being State-maintained); realschools and country high schools for both sexes, also well attended. (iii.) *Special Schools* make a feature of cattle-farming, dairy and agricultural instruction. (iv.) *University:* Helsingfors (admits women).

Servia.—(i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally comp., but attendance does not exceed 25 p.c. State-aided. (ii.) *Secondary:* Gymnasia and progymnasia, and girls' high schools, State-maintained. (iii.) *Special:* Schools are few. (iv.) *University:* Belgrade.

Spain.—(i.) *Primary:* Nominally comp. and mainly free, public schools maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and recent legislation provides for closer supervision of their curricula, condition, and

staffs. (ii.) *Secondary:* A high school in each province, curriculum defective. (iii.) *Special:* Schools few. (iv.) *Universities:* Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

Sweden.—(i.) *Primary:* Comp. and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Lund, Upsala, and a few private faculties.

Switzerland.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally comp., but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12-15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bale, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and the Neuchâtel.

Turkey.—(i.) *Primary education* (nominally comp.) takes the form of instruction by Mahomedan priesthood attached to principal mosques, and is consequently deficient. (ii.) *Secondary:* Schools far from numerous; in a few, French or English is taught. (iii.) *Special Schools* scarcely exist. (iv.) The University of Constantinople, supposed to have been founded in 1500, has not yet materialised. Under the new régime conditions may improve.

United States of America.—System of public instruction extends from the kindergarten to the university. Control is vested in the State and local authorities, the only Central Organisation being the Bureau of the Educational Commission, charged with statistical and advisory functions only. The number of illiterates is swollen by immigrants, and by the fact that some 44 p.c. of the coloured population receive no instruction. It is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and from public expense. (i.) *Primary:* Age 8-14 yrs., free and comp. in majority of States, though in all the machinery is fully maintained. Eight grades of public primary schools, numerous kindergartens, and evening continuation classes in towns. Very many and well-equipped private institutions. Public schools are maintained by local taxation, Federal subsidies taking the form of income derived from grants of land. (ii.) *Secondary:* Numerous high schools, both public and private, including many so-called "colleges" and "universities," whose curriculum corresponds rather to that of a German gymnasium, or an English public school. A salient feature of the American system is co-education of the sexes throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not dual. The advantages of this have recently been strenuously disputed. Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative. (iii.) *Special Schools and Professional Establishments* are too numerous to mention, well-equipped and well-attended. (iv.) *Universities:* Those corresponding most closely to the British definition are California, the Catholic University of America, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Wisconsin, and Yale.
E. R. COLES.

Geographical Progress and Territorial Changes, 1908-9.

Polar Regions.—The most striking events in the geographical world have in 1909 been all connected with the Polar regions, with which our survey may thus appropriately begin. Towards the end of March came the news of the return of Mr. (now Sir E.) Shackleton's Expedition, after a remarkable success had been achieved; the advance into the unknown area around the South Pole, begun by Capt. Scott during the National Antarctic Expedition of 1901-4, having been carried forward at one step no less a distance than 430 miles, to a point little more than 100 miles from the Pole itself. So near an approach to that point was not known to have been previously made by man in either hemisphere. This achievement, performed amidst immense hardships and dangers, was the work of Sir E. Shackleton himself and two companions, who, during their dash south early in 1909, having reached the point where the coast of South Victoria Land trends to the east, struck inland into the heart of the Antarctic continent, climbing its mountain fringe until the great plateau, 9,000 to 10,000 feet in altitude, apparently stretching to the Pole itself, was gained. The three explorers only turned in $88^{\circ} 23' S.$, when their strength was rapidly failing, and the return to the base was a constant struggle against famine and illness. During the same time another important expedition was carried out by Prof. David, the chief scientist of the

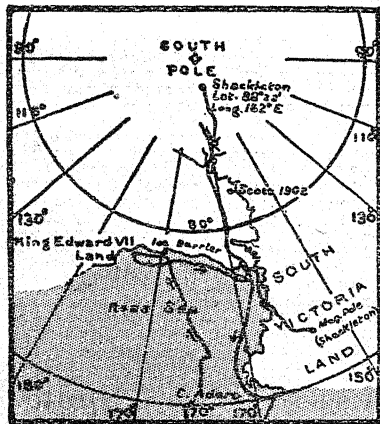
the Antarctic lands south of South America began its work at the close of 1908, when it took in its last supplies of coal at the South Shetlands before proceeding towards its field of action in Alexander Land, where, if the programme has been carried out, the southern winter of 1909 will have been spent. If all goes well news of the expedition may be expected by April, 1910.

Since Sir E. Shackleton's return, Capt. Scott has once more come forward with plans for a new British Expedition to continue the attack on the South Polar area. He has secured a vessel for the purpose, and hopes to start in August, 1910; his aims being, firstly, to attempt to reach the South Pole, and, secondly, to continue the scientific exploration of the Ross Sea area.

The Arctic region has been fertile in still more sensational occurrences, if less valuable from a scientific point of view. Within a week, in the early days of September, 1909, came two distinct reports that the North Pole, for generations the object of so much eager striving on the part of explorers, had at last been reached. Both claimants for the honour were Americans, the first being Dr. F. A. Cook, whose expedition, begun with some amount of secrecy in 1907, has been referred to in the two last issues of this ALMANACK. Dr. Cook had arrived at Lerwick, in the Shetlands, on a Danish steamer from Greenland, and announced that, having crossed to the west side of Ellesmere Land, accompanied only by Eskimos, early in 1908, he had started on a dash for the Pole on March 18, and after a remarkably quick sledge journey over the polar ice, had attained the object of his hopes on April 21. The return journey was a long and circuitous one, and after reaching Jones Sound it was necessary to winter on North Devon island, so that Greenland was not reached until early in 1909. The next announcement came from Commander Peary, whose untiring efforts for the conquest of the North Pole have been frequently referred to in this ALMANACK. He reported that, after wintering at Cape Sheridan, and pushing forward in various detachments early in 1909, his now reduced party reached lat. $87^{\circ} 48' N.$ at the end of March. Peary then sent back the last of his white companions, Capt. Bartlett, and pressed forward by forced marches, with his negro servant Henson and four Eskimos, over a featureless and level plain of ice, reaching the Pole on April 6, 1909.

A bitter and most regrettable controversy has arisen regarding these rival claims, on the merits of which no opinion can be expressed here. Even before Peary's news arrived Dr. Cook's claim had been received with some scepticism, owing to the supposed improbabilities of his story, and in part to the fact that there had been some disposition to discredit the traveller's previous claim to have reached the highest point of Mount McKinley. Peary at once protested vigorously against the acceptance of his rival's claim, asserting that he possessed various proofs of its falsity, including the testimony of Dr. Cook's own Eskimos. On the other hand, the latter, who has found many supporters, professes to have scientific observations absolutely substantiating his statements, and to be anxious to submit these to the judgment of experts. Until this has been done, no final verdict can be possible.

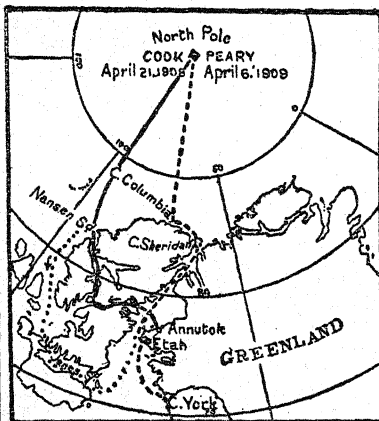
Of other expeditions, that of Captain Bénard



party, in a N.W. direction to the site of the southern magnetic pole, the position of which was fixed for the first time on a sure basis. Much other valuable scientific work was accomplished by the expedition, and during the voyage home the *Nimrod* (Sir E. Shackleton having returned to Europe by the shortest route) did a further piece of work in searching for reported groups of islands in the Southern Ocean, none, however, being found to exist anywhere near their supposed positions. Soundings were carried out, so far as was possible, in the several localities.

The French expedition under Dr. Charcot to

to Novaya Zemlya, after spending the winter of 1908-9 on the northern coast of Russia, has continued its oceanographical and other scientific work during 1909. The Danish explorer, Capt.



CONDR PEARY'S ROUTE--- D'COOK'S ROUTE---

Mikkelsen, has led an expedition to the east coast of Greenland in the hope of recovering the journals of his ill-fated predecessor, Mylius Erichsen (see last year's summary). The Norwegian Arctic voyager, Capt. Roald Amundsen, has continued his preparations for his proposed drift, in the *Fram*, across the North Polar area, while plans for a sledge-expedition across the same area have been put forward by Mr. A. H. Harrison, and a proposed voyage in an airship of the Zeppelin type has found support in Germany. Dr. Bruce and Capt. Isachsen have both continued their researches in North-West Spitsbergen during 1909.

One of the rare political questions affecting the Polar regions was brought to the front in 1909 by the Norwegian proposal for an international conference to discuss the status of the hitherto ownerless land of Spitsbergen, where the establishment of some sort of government has been rendered desirable by recent mining developments. But the opposition of Russia and Sweden has caused the idea to be abandoned.

Europe.—That some small amount of actual exploration is still possible in Europe is shown by the results of a visit to the Frostisen glacier in Norway (68° N. lat.) by Adolf Hjel, who found existing maps inaccurate, and the knowledge even of the people of the district imperfect. Elsewhere exploration in this continent is mainly restricted to work underground. The Mitchells-town caves in co. Tipperary were for the first time mapped with approximate accuracy in the autumn of 1908 by a party consisting of Messrs. Hill, Brodrick, Rule, and Praeger, and a full description of their wonders has since appeared in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*. On the Continent, Mr. E. A. Martel has added to his previous services by exploring the caves of the northern versant of the Pyrenees, while the "Wasserschlinger" of Dane in the Austrian Coast-land, which is traversed by an under-

ground river, was for the first time explored to its end during the summer of 1909, the task being accomplished by a party including Messrs. Mühlhofer, Bock, and others. Of researches in physical geography, some progress has been made in this country with investigations into past changes on the Yorkshire coast by Mr. T. Sheppard, and with an inquiry into the relations between rainfall and run-off in the basins of certain rivers of the West of England, by Drs. Strahan, Mill, and others. The question of the distribution of rainfall in Wales, of much importance from the point of view of water-supply schemes, has been discussed by Mr. G. B. Williams, such an inquiry having been made possible chiefly by the excellent work of the British Rainfall Organisation, now under Dr. H. R. Mill. During 1909 a thick volume embodying the results of the survey of a large number of Scottish Lochs, under the direction of Sir John Murray and Mr. L. Pullar, has been issued.

Events involving territorial changes have been the acquiescence of Turkey in the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in return for a money payment; the recognition by Turkey of the Independence of Bulgaria; and the declaration by the Cretans of the union of their island with Greece, though the last has not been formally approved by the Powers. A small boundary question, between Norway and Sweden, has been settled by the award of The Hague tribunal in regard to some small islands at the seaward end of the frontier, the Griseboerne being assigned to Sweden, the Skjoette Grund to Norway.

Asia.—The two distinguished explorers of Inner Asia, Dr. Stein and Dr. Hedin, whose latest journeys were referred to in these columns a year ago, described their adventures before European audiences during 1909. The Russian explorer Kozloff and his coadjutors have continued their researches in the borderlands of Tibet and China, while further reports of their work in 1908 in the Gobi desert and the region of the Kuku Nor have been received. In the former, the most important discovery was that of the ruins of Khara-Khoto, identified by Russian savants with the capital of a Tangut kingdom which flourished from the 11th to the 14th century, A.D. During the stay near Kuku Nor, this elevated alpine lake was navigated for the first time by Europeans, soundings being taken, and the pilgrims' resort, the island of Kuksu in its centre, visited. After further scientific work in this region, the expedition proceeded to the upper basin of the Hwang-ho. The French expedition under Capt. D'Ollone was brought to a close in the autumn of 1908, the latter part of the leader's route taking him through southern Mongolia (where he carried out some archaeological researches) to Peking.

An English traveller, Mr. J. W. Brooke, who since 1906 had been wandering in various parts of Western China and Tibet, met his death at the end of 1908 at the hands of the wild Lolos, whose little-known country he was making a bold attempt to penetrate. Somewhat further south a German expedition, under Dr. Brunhuber, to the upper basin of the Salwin (Western Yunnan) has had an equally disastrous ending, the leader and his companion, Dr. Schmitz, having been murdered by the Lisus of that region. A successful expedition in the upper valley of the Lohit branch of the Brahmaputra, carried out

by Mr. N. Williamson in 1907 and 1908, has only lately been described.

The German expedition to the great range of the Tian Shan, under Drs. Merzbacher and Groeber, was brought to a successful conclusion at Kulja in November, 1908, the travellers having overcome many difficulties while exploring some of the inner recesses of the range, making valuable observations on the orography, geology, and climatology. In the North-West Himalayas, an expedition to the region of Mount Godwin Austin (possibly the second highest mountain in the world) was carried out during the summer of 1909 by the Duke of the Abruzzi, who established a record in mountaineering by ascending to a height of 24,600 feet on a neighbouring peak. Further east in the same range Dr. T. G. Longstaff (accompanied for a time by Dr. A. Neve) effected an important exploration in the region of the Bilaphond or Saitoro glacier and pass. The latter was crossed at an altitude of 18,700 feet, and an enormous glacier, never before seen by Europeans, was found on the farther side, in the district of Terim. This glacier, which seems to be the largest yet described in the Himalayas, proved to flow to the Nubra valley, and thus to belong to the Indian system of drainage.

In Western Asia, an interesting journey in Northern Arabia was made early in 1909 by Mr. D. Carruthers, a young English naturalist, who pushed south to Teima, and on the return journey explored the western borders of the great Nefud plain, hitherto almost unknown ground. In Southern Arabia an expedition organised by Mr. G. W. Bury met with opposition from the natives, and had to be abandoned. A small tract of previously unvisited country near the great western bend of the Euphrates was examined in 1908 by Mr. Mark Sykes, who has recently given a map of the area, with plans and descriptions of the mediaeval castles of Jaaber and Kelat Nejm, in the *Geographical Journal*. Lastly, the American geographer, Prof. Ellsworth Huntington, has been engaged during 1909 in researches in the neighbourhood of the Dead Sea and elsewhere, with a view to throwing light on climatic changes in Western Asia within the historic period.

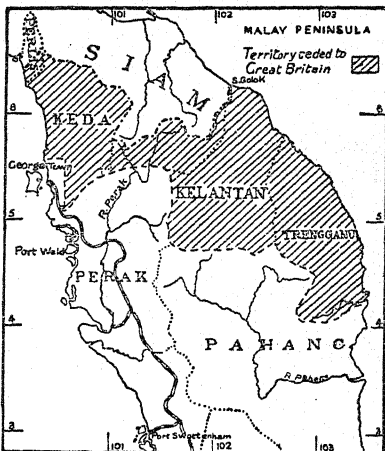
At the opposite extremity of the continent, an important expedition sent out at the charges of a wealthy Russian, M. Riabuchinsky, has been engaged in researches (geographical, geological, meteorological, &c.) in Kamchatka. Two other expeditions, supported by the Russian Government, are at work on the northern coast of Siberia, east of the Kolyma River, with a view (among other objects) to studying the possibilities of navigation along that coast.

A territorial change of some importance took place early in 1909 in the Malay Peninsula, where, by an agreement signed on March 10, the former Siamese States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Keda, and Perlis were transferred to Great Britain in return for the abrogation of certain extra-territorial rights in Siam. (See sketch map.)

Africa.—An important journey was made in 1909 by Dr. Karl Kumm, of the Sudan United Mission, who, starting from Nigeria, traversed the little-known southern borderlands of Wadai and Darfur, emerging in the Anglo-Egyptian province of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. A detailed report of the journey has not yet been received. In Northern Wadai, where the French had been engaged in hostilities with the native rulers, a forward movement in 1909 resulted in the occupa-

tion of Abeshe, the capital, the country being thus at last brought under French control.

The Central Sahara has been once more crossed by the French explorer, Capt. Cortier, who, after



carrying out surveys in the Ahaggar region, made his way south, in part by a new route, to Air, which was reached on February 14, 1909.

In Southern Nigeria some hitherto unknown ground was covered by a military expedition under Col. Trenchard, brought to a successful close in April, 1909. The sphere of operations lay between the lower Niger and the Cross River, and many of the tribes are described as naked cannibals.

The islands in the Gulf of Guinea have been visited, mainly for ornithological purposes, by the English explorer, Lieut. Boyd Alexander, who afterwards proceeded to the Kamerun, where he was witness of the unwonted phenomenon of a volcanic eruption on the Kamerun peak. He has since gone further inland to the Manenguba range, and it is understood that he contemplates extending his expedition still further into the interior. Another English expedition is that of Dr. Seligmann, known for his ethnological researches in New Guinea, who started with Mrs. Seligmann early in November, under a commission from the Sudan Government, for further work of the same kind on the Upper Nile, beginning with a study of the Dinkas and Shilluks.

Further west, between the Senegal and the Gulf of Guinea, three recent expeditions, two French and one German, deserve mention. Lieut. Desplagnes, known for previous archaeological and ethnological research on the Middle Niger, carried out (1907-8) an expedition for similar investigations from French Guinea, through various little-known districts, to Dahome. In 1909, the well-known explorer, M. Chevalier, crossed from the coast of French Guinea to the Ivory Coast Hinterland, paying special attention to the economic botany of the region, and exploring the mountainous districts separating the upper Niger basin from the

streams flowing southward to the Gulf of Guinea. The German expedition, under the ethnologist, Dr. L. Frobenius, crossed from Senegal to Togo, by way of the Upper Niger, Wagadugu, and the Hombori mountains.

During 1909, military operations were undertaken under Col. Gouraud, for the purpose of bringing the territory north of the Senegal, officially known as *Manritania*, under French control. This has hitherto been one of the least-known districts on the West African coast, even the coast-line having been imperfectly surveyed. Some rectifications of the map and other additions to knowledge have resulted from a journey undertaken in 1908 by MM. Chudeau and Gravel, the former of whom had previously done excellent work in the Sahara.

In East Africa, valuable meteorological observations have been made by a German expedition, under Dr. Berson, which completed its labours early in 1909. By means of kites and captive balloons, a much-needed light was thrown on the distribution of temperature and the air-currents of the upper layers of the atmosphere in that part of the equatorial regions. Further inland, in the debatable ground between Uganda and the Belgian Congo, the operations for the measurement of an arc of the 30th meridian, to form part of the great arc, from end to end of the continent, which has been in course of measurement for some years, was completed in February, 1909, by a party under Captain Jack, R.E., working in conjunction with the Anglo-Congolese Boundary Commission. The surveys of this Commission have done much to rectify the map of this part of Africa, and some of the general results were described by Major Bright, the British Commissioner, in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society in June, 1909. The results of a survey of Lake Kioga in Eastern Uganda by Lieut. C. E. Fishbourne have been published during 1909.

In South Africa an interesting journey, primarily for the study of the plant associations, has been made by Professor H. W. Pearson, of Cape Town, through German South-West Africa and neighbouring portions of Angola. The German ethnologist, Dr. Pösch, has completed his expedition for the study of the Bushmen and other races, having made his way across the southern part of the continent from west to east. During the last stage of the journey he visited the much-discussed ruins of Zimbabwe.

Territorial changes have been unusually few during the year. Two declarations, signed on December 23, 1908, defined the boundary between French and Belgian Congo, firstly across Stanley Pool, and secondly between Manyanga and the Ocean. The median line of the Pool is accepted as the frontier on either side of Bamu Island, the southern shore of which is adopted in the intermediate section, so that it falls wholly to France, though placed under perpetual neutrality. In South Africa the most important event has been the completion of an arrangement for the union under a federal government of the four British Colonies—Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal.

The northward extension of the South African Railways reached the Congo frontier towards the close of 1909.

America.—In North America, the survey of the boundary of Alaska with Canada has been continued. Surveys have also been carried out by officers of the Geological Survey of Canada

along the Churchill River and the lakes connected with it; on the southern shores of Hudson's Bay; and elsewhere. In the extreme north, Mr. Leffingwell has undertaken further researches in various departments of science, and the work is likely to occupy several years.

In Arctic America formal possession of various hitherto unoccupied islands has been taken on behalf of Canada by a second expedition under Capt. Bernier, which returned after fourteen months' absence in October, 1909.

A treaty between Great Britain and the United States, regarding the use of waterways along the Canadian-United States boundary, was signed on Jan. 11, 1909, and during February the long-standing question regarding the fisheries in Newfoundland and Canadian waters was referred to arbitration with the consent of all parties concerned.

In South America, the first ascent of Mount Huascaran, in Peru, probably the second highest of all the Andean peaks, was accomplished in 1908 by an American lady, Miss Annie S. Peck, accompanied by two Swiss guides. In Dutch Guiana explorations in the basins of the Surinam and Corentyn rivers have been executed by Lieut. Eilerts de Haan. Surveys on the frontier between Argentina and Paraguay, in the swampy region traversed by the middle course of the Pilcomayo, were carried out in 1908 by a joint commission, with a view to supplying an accurate basis for the definition of the frontier. Similar operations on the frontier between Bolivia and Brazil were continued in 1908 by Major Fawcett, Chief Commissioner for Bolivia, who, having completed his work in the region of the Acre, was invited to undertake an exploration of the unknown course of the Rio Verde, a tributary of the Guapore—a task which he carried out amid extraordinary difficulties and hardships. The Swedish expedition under Dr. C. Skottsberg has continued to do excellent work among the channels and islands of Southern Chile. Besides studying the botany, geology, &c., of Chiloe Island, it extended its work to the Juan Fernandez group, and concluded by a difficult journey overland from the Pacific coast across the Andes and by the Patagonian lakes to Punta Arenas in the Strait of Magellan.

Two disputed boundaries between South American States have come a stage nearer final settlement during 1909. The arbitrator between Peru and Bolivia—the President of the Argentine Republic—gave his award in July, but it was considered to be so markedly in favour of Peru that it aroused great indignation in Bolivia, and has since been the subject of negotiation between the two States. It was announced during October that an agreement had been arrived at, Bolivia accepting the award, though apparently with some slight modifications. It is not yet possible to trace the exact line decided on, owing to the imperfections of existing maps.

By an agreement signed on January 9, 1909, between Colombia and Panama, the independence of the latter was formally recognised and the line of frontier laid down. It leaves the Atlantic coast at Cape Tiburon and ascends to the head of the Rio de la Miel, afterwards following various ranges of the Cordillera to the Altos de Espave, not far from the Pacific coast; the exact course of the final section being left to the decision of an arbitration tribunal.

Australasia and Oceania.—Considerable activity has been displayed in the exploration of

the great islands of the New Guinea group. In British New Guinea the Purari River, which debouches near the head of the Gulf of Papua, has been ascended by Mr. Donald Mackay beyond the highest point previously known. The Dutch have continued their efforts for the exploration of the southern part of their section of the island, the most important recent work having been done by parties acting under the orders of Mr. Resident Hellwig. Mr. H. A. Lorentz has also undertaken a new expedition towards the partially snow-covered range visible from the coast. A British expedition to the same region, under Mr. W. Goodfellow, organised mainly for ornithological work, started in October, 1909. Its members include Capt. Rawling, the Tibetan traveller, and Dr. Eric Marshall, one of Mr. Shackleton's companions on his dash for the South Pole, and it is hoped that their surveys will yield valuable geographical results. On the north or German side, the Kaiserin Augusta River has been ascended by an expedition under Mr. Full, a German official, while somewhat earlier a new route behind the Finisterre range had been explored by Messrs. Damköhler and Fröhlich.

In the islands to the east of New Guinea, several German expeditions have lately done good work. That under Drs. Sapper and Friederici carried out (1908) explorations both in the long, narrow island of New Mecklenburg (formerly New Ireland) and in Bougainville in the Solomon Group, which was crossed for the first time. Later, Dr. Friederici made an attempt to cross the eastern part of New Pomerania

(New Britain), but, much of the way lying through uninhabited bush, he was obliged to retrace his steps. During the early part of 1909, an expedition sent out from Hamburg under Dr. Fülleborn visited the little-known southern coast of the same island, and succeeded in crossing to and fro from coast to coast in its western portion—a feat not previously achieved. The German surveying ship *Planet* has continued its work in this part of the Pacific, a resulting discovery being that of a deep trough, with a depth exceeding 8,000 metres (4,375 fathoms), in the immediate neighbourhood of Bougainville Island. It is one of the eight deepest depressions so far known. Lastly, details have been published of track-cutting work carried out in south-west Tasmania in 1908, which has opened up some of the least-known parts of that island.

The question of the capital of the Australian Commonwealth has at last been decided in favour of the Yass-Canberra site, in New South Wales.

In the Indian Ocean, the work of the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition, carried out by Prof. J. S. Gardiner, of Cambridge, and various coadjutors, has been brought to a close by a further examination of the Seychelles by Messrs. Gardiner and Scott, and an exploration of Aldabra and other small islands by Mr. Fryer.

In the Atlantic, a first cruise by the specially constructed magnetic survey vessel *Carnegie* has been begun in connection with the magnetic research department of the Carnegie Institution at Washington.

EDWARD HEAWOOD.

The League of the Empire.

THE League of the Empire was founded in 1901. Its work is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The official relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (a) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902-3; (b) by the active and wide-spread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the next Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. The Official Conference passed the following resolution:—"That the delegates desire to express their appreciation of the value of this Conference to the work of the Education Departments throughout the Empire." The League received a benefaction of £5,000 on condition that it produced a graded series of Text-Books on the Empire. The first of these books, "The British Empire: Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future," has been issued under the editorship of Professor Pollard. The book has taken two years to produce, and every proof has been corrected on the spot—indeed, about a third

of the book has been supplied by those responsible for the government of our Empire. Two other books are in hand, one suitable for higher grade schools, and the other for elementary schools. Another piece of practical work performed by the League in 1907 was the establishment of a Lace and Needlework School in St. Helena, for which the Colonial Office gave a grant. Cordial acknowledgment of the services of the League have been made by the Colonial Office, by His Excellency the Governor, and by the workers. About thirty teachers from all parts of the Empire have been accredited to the League for courses of lectures and study in the schools. The thanks of several of the Colonial Departments have also been received. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901-2. The latter numbers now over 17,000 members. Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day. It should be added that the League of the Empire is constitutionally an Imperial Institution, having a Council of representative men, Governors and others of authority in all parts of the King's Dominions.

Amongst those who are Vice-Presidents and Councillors are Earl Grey, the Earl of Meath, Lord Curzon, the Agents-General, Sir F. Pollock, Professor J. B. Bury, Sir Gilbert Parker.

Chairman of Executive, Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.

Hon. Treasurer, Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I.

Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall.

Organ of the League, "The Federal Magazine." Address, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.

The leading reforms of 1909 have been:—(1) A gradual redistribution of peace-stations in the United Kingdom, directed to (a) solidifying the higher units of the Expeditionary Force, and (b) facilitating their training in peace by the Staffs that would direct them in war. (2) Notable advances in musketry instruction, the provision of improved accoutrements and a new bayonet. (3) The development of aeronautics, and improvements in the field services of intercommunication. (4) The issue of a more powerful field howitzer. (5) The replacement of two squadrons of Yeomanry by two companies of Regular Mounted Infantry, in the Divisional organisation (see ALMANACK of 1909). (6) The formation of six Cavalry Depôts charged with (a) *in peace*, the reception and instruction of recruits during their first three months' service; (b) *in war*, the duties of mobilisation centres, and the formation of 14 Reserve Cavalry Regiments (a wholly praiseworthy departure, in view of our notorious deficiency of trained mounted troops). (7) An experimental adoption of the German system of provision of cavalry remounts, in which the regimental authorities train young horses, and pass them into the care of farmers, who use them and keep them, subject to the condition of placing them at military disposal for three weeks or a month in each year. It seems doubtful if this scheme can be extended to meet effectually the alarming deficit of suitable remounts. (8) The addition to the Expeditionary Force of 63-battery howitzer brigades, involving the transformation of 6 18-pdr. gun batteries. (9) Reorganisation of the Field Artillery surplus to the actual bare requirements of the Expeditionary Force. The latter needing but 18 gun-brigades, of the 9 brigades remaining, 6 are constituted as Training Brigades (1 per Division), with the peace-function of training Special Reservists, and the war-function of supplying the divisional ammunition column. The balance of 3 brigades is *temporarily retained*. This reform has involved the disbandment of the Special Reserve Field Artillery units, which experience proved could not be maintained, and the grouping of the suitable *personnel* they contained, into masses of 1,000 men, each affiliated to a Training Brigade (which can scarcely cope with so great a number). Further, to maintain the establishment of trained reservists, *short service* had to be re-introduced for Regular Field Artillery (3-year enlistments without option of extension). The critic will observe that whilst the provision of the divisional ammunition columns is thus for the first time placed upon an assured basis, the change indicates the imminence of a further regrettable reduction of the Regular Field Artillery, whose *moral* and efficiency can scarcely fail to be affected by reduction to *cadres*, or disbandment. Moreover, the instruction of the Territorial Field and Horse Artillery will in future devolve upon the service batteries throughout the U.K., and it is difficult to see how this can be accomplished without serious inroads upon time and energy that should be expended in upholding the reputation for zeal and efficiency that characterises our Regular gunners above all others. (10) In the Army Service Corps there has been an extended introduction of mechanical transport, limited, however, by financial considerations. (11) In the Army Medical Corps, recent improvements in the pay, status, and educational facilities of Officers are bearing excellent fruit. Probably no other army is as

well equipped in this branch, and the nation at large has to thank the Corps for researches resulting in the practical extermination of more than one deadly disease. (12) In the Army Accounts Department the ill-advised and unpopular amalgamation of the civil and military branches has been resoundingly, and the Army Pay Dept., recruited from combatant Officers, is to be reconstituted as a separate branch. (13) In the Regular Army Reserve, the strength has been abnormal, thanks to the transitory effects of recent disbandments, and so far as the actual requirements of the Expeditionary Force go, there is an *excess* of Cavalry and Infantry reservists, a *deficit* of Field Art., A.S.C., and R.A.M.C. (serious in the two former branches). Gaps in the R.A.M.C. reserve are being filled by the dubious expedient of transferring Infantry reservists, and giving them a brief special instruction, whilst short-term enlistments are being tried in the R.F.A. and A.S.C.

In certain of these reforms there is evidence of a new and grave danger, namely, that the *bare requirements* of the Expeditionary Force may come to be accepted as decisive of the *maximum* limitation of our establishment of fully-trained men. This, as a principle, is indefensible. It cannot for a moment be supposed that the Expeditionary Force represents the limit of our needs or aspirations.

Much interest attaches to the development of the Special Reserve, whose functions are (1) to furnish certain non-combatant elements in the Expeditionary Force, (2) to make good the estimated wastage of that force in the first six months of a campaign, (3) to form Special Reserve battalions on mobilisation. Of 66,949 militiamen serving on 1 Jan., 1908, 48,746 accepted transfer to the new branch, and recruiting has not been worse than under the old conditions despite the more serious liabilities. Since, however, recruits are accepted at the age of 17, at least 25 per cent. of the *personnel* cannot be regarded as available for exterior war, whilst the strength on 1 Jan., 1909, showed a deficit of 12,386 on the authorised establishment of 80,166 (exclusive of elements borne supernumerary to the Territorial Force).

Turning to the Territorial Army, a genuine advance has been made in organisation and homogeneity, but competent observers call attention to the immaturity of much of the *personnel*, the numerical deficiency of Officers, and of Officers qualified to instruct, and to the brief periods of training, which, for example, can hardly be expected to provide sufficiently-prepared Horse and Field Artillery units. Nevertheless, as regards recruiting, finance, equipment, and general solidity, the improvement is obvious, whilst the good spirit of individuals is certain. Nucleus Divisional Staffs are in process of organisation, the Commanders and principal Staff Officers being (as in the Brigade units) normally Regular or ex-Regular Officers. During the summer, two Yeomanry Brigades and a Territorial Division were assembled for training at Salisbury Plain and Aldershot respectively, creating a favourable impression.

The presentation of colours, at Windsor, on 19 June, by H.M. the King, was an important landmark, the memory of which will live long with those who had the honour of attending it.

The formation of a Territorial Reserve (in two categories) has been mooted. Its purpose would be to embrace in some recognised organisation the very large number of men who, having at

one time or another served in some portion of the Land Forces, would be sure to come forward in an emergency. The first category would fill gaps on mobilisation; the second would, in a measure, correspond to the Swiss unarmed Land-sturm. The establishment of the Territorial Army being 11,267 Officers and 302,473 others, the strength (on 1 June, 1909) was 9,313 Officers and 259,463 others, the deficits being most pronounced in the Infantry and auxiliary services.

Very significant is the reorganisation of the Reserve of Officers, and the constitution of the Officers Training Corps. The former Reserve of Officers existed solely for the Regular Army, and from the circumstances of its constitution, comprised a great number of seniors for whom no employment could be found, with a wholly exiguous number of juniors, who were sorely needed. The new formation includes (1) *The General Reserve*, composed wholly of ex-Regular Officers, (2) *The Special Reserve*, composed of (a) Officers on the roll of Special Reserve units, and (b) supplementary Officers, borne on the Special Reserve lists, but attached to regular units. The General Reserve includes Officers of all grades, class (a) of the Special Reserve, all grades to Lieut.-Colonel inclusive, class (b) consists of Captains and Lieuts. only, aged under 35 years. All alike are available for service with the Regular Army on mobilisation, though a considerable time must elapse, and the present difficulty of obtaining Special Reserve Officers must disappear before the organisation can fulfil its task. The difficulty of providing Reserve Officers is common to all Continental armies, but in their case is solved by the stimulus afforded by universal service, and the consequent social value of the designation "Reserve Officer." In our case there is no such stimulus, the social advantage is dubious, and *inducement* has to be relied upon. Commanding Officers of Regular and Special Reserve units are recommended to seek suitable candidates, who receive an outfit allowance of £40, an annual retaining fee of £20, army pay and allowances, *plus* 4/- a day when at duty, and £50 gratuity if called upon on mobilisation. Such candidates normally undergo a probationary training of twelve months with a regular unit.

Closely connected with the Reserve of Officers is the newly-formed Officers Training Corps, which, though it does not form part of the Army, has been evolved from the former school cadet

corps (junior division) and the university corps (senior division).

Its primary object is to induce young men to accept commissions in the Special Reserve. Youths join the corps voluntarily, and do not thereby assume any military liability whatever. After two years' service in the junior division a cadet may obtain a certificate ("A") on passing an elementary examination in military subjects. After two years in the senior division he can obtain certificate "B." Possession of both certificates entitles an aspirant Special Reserve Officer to a reduction of probationary training (see above) from twelve months to four, and to a gratuity of £35. The "A" certificate alone carries a reduction from twelve months to eight, with no gratuity. The corps is supervised by the General Staff at the War Office, which provides instructors, and it is financed to a large extent from Army Funds (Estimates 1909-10, £37,000), and this notwithstanding the fact that there is no certainty of any cadet eventually accepting service at all or even attempting to obtain a certificate. In view of the fact that the net votes for the R.M. Academy (Woolwich) and the R.M.C. (Sandhurst) amount only to £14,250 and £16,820 respectively, this is startling proof of the straits in which we stand for Special Reserve Officers. Many of these school contingents are particularly smart and workmanlike, but the scheme as a whole appears to require something more substantial and more definite than the provisions above outlined, which involve an outlay from Army Funds out of proportion to probable returns.

The Army Estimates for 1909-10 contain little of note. As forecasted in the ALMANACK for 1909, a large decrease in the expenditure on Regular Services is balanced, or nearly so, by considerable additions to the expenditure on the Special Reserve and Territorial Army. A material increase in the Indian contribution results in a net reduction of £24,000 on the Estimates for 1908-09 (£27,435,000 against £27,459,000). The Army in India, where Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum has been succeeded by General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., after a tenure of command remarkable for its achievements, remains substantially as stated last year. The garrison of South Africa has been materially reduced, both in units and in establishment of units remaining.

P. R. COLES.

The Union Jack Club.

Patrons, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Patronesses, H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Union Jack Club was founded by Miss Ethel McCaul, R.R.C., and the foundation-stone was laid on 21st July, 1904, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Club buildings in the Waterloo Road being opened by H.M. the King on 1st July, 1907. Its objects are to promote the welfare and ameliorate the condition of sailors in the British Navy and soldiers in the British Army and Royal Marines, and with this object in view to provide a club-house and all conveniences in connection therewith. The accommodation pro-

vided includes 200 bedrooms; lounge hall, with music, games, &c.; dining-room; library and reading-room; billiard room, 6 tables; lavatory and toilet rooms; barber's shop, foot-baths and "kit-room." *President of Council and Chairman of Committee*, Sir Edward W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. *Vice-President*, F. C. Wallis, F.R.C.S. *Comptroller and Secretary*, Major E. F. O. Gascoigne, D.S.O. *Offices*, 92A, Waterloo Road, S.E. *Telegrams*, "Anchorable, London." *Telephone*, 24,298 Central.

THE naval affairs of the world during 1909 have been chiefly remarkable for the recrudescence, either actual or promised, of minor navies, and the universal adoption of the Dreadnought type, or of some modification of it. There will not be more than sufficient space briefly to record the main outlines of the work done and of the programmes adopted by the various nations.

Great Britain.—Four Dreadnoughts have been passed into service, the *Bellerophon*, *Téméraire* and *Superb*, battleships, of 18,600 tons, 21 knots and ten 12-inch guns, and the armoured cruiser *Invincible*, of 17,250 tons, 25 knots and eight 12-inch guns. During 1910 the battleships *St. Vincent*, *Collingwood* and *Vanguard*, of 19,250 tons, will be passed into commission, raising our total of completed ships of the Dreadnought type to ten by the end of 1910. The *Neptune*, battleship (20,250 tons), and the *Indefatigable*, armoured cruiser (19,000 tons), have been launched, and will be completed in the spring of 1911. Two battleships of the 1909-10 programme were laid down in July and August (*Hercules* and *Colossus*), the *Orion* (battleship) and *Lion* (armoured cruiser) following in November. The four "conditional" battleships will be laid down in April, 1910. They belong, of course, to the 1909 programme. There will thus be a fleet of twenty Dreadnoughts and improved Dreadnoughts at sea by the early summer of 1912.

An experimental gun of 13.5 inches calibre is under trial, and it is anticipated that it will be mounted in the four ships to be laid down early in 1910 and in subsequent ships. This gun will fire a 7,250-lb. shell compared with the 850-lb. shell of the 12-inch gun. Ten will be mounted in each battleship and eight in armoured cruisers.

A naval agreement (which has yet to be ratified) has been made with the self-governing Colonies, as a result of which the three squadrons in the Far East will be reorganised so as to consist of a Dreadnought cruiser and a number of protected cruisers and torpedo craft. These squadrons—one in the Far East, one in Australasian waters, and one in the East Indies—will be used as the foundations for Colonial navies. The dockyards in the East and in Canada will be placed on an efficient basis, and the latter Dominion will confine her attention for the present to this and the construction of small cruisers.

United States.—The eight-gun ships *Michigan* and *South Carolina*, 16,000 tons, have been completed, being the first all-big-gun ships other than British to reach that stage. The *North Dakota* was launched in November, 1908, and the *Delaware* in February, 1909. The former is practically completed. Both are 20,000-ton ships, carrying ten 12-inch guns. The *Florida* and *Utah*, with the same armament but 2,000 tons larger, were laid down in March and February, 1909, respectively. Two new ships have been ordered, the *Wyoming* and *Arkansas*, of 26,000 tons, armed with twelve 12-inch guns, all mounted in turrets on the centre line, and twenty-two 5-inch.

An experimental gun of 14 inches calibre, firing a 7,660-lb. shell, has been constructed. Plans have been prepared by the Bureau of Construction for the ships to be laid down next year. They show a ship of 30,000 tons, armed with twelve 14-inch guns, giving a weight of gun-fire of 19,920 lbs., compared with the Dreadnought's

8,500 lbs. It remains to be seen whether the design will be adopted.

At a time when the British Admiralty has ordered the Curtis (American) turbine for three small ships, it is interesting to note that the American Board, after experimenting with both types, has ordered Parsons turbines for the two 1909 ships.

Germany.—The two first ships of the Dreadnought type, the *Nassau* and *Westfalen*, have been completed. They are of 18,500 tons, and carry twelve 11-inch and twelve 5.9-inch guns, and have a speed of 19.5 knots. The *Westfalen*, built at Bremen, was detained for some time in the river owing to there being insufficient water to float her out. This could not have been expected by the builders, as they tried to get her out, running the ship aground. This has given rise to a rumour that both of these ships draw considerably more water than they were designed for; but as both vessels made over 20 knots on trial this does not seem likely. The battleship *Posen* (late *Ersatz Baden*) was launched in December, 1908, being, with her sister the *Rheinland*, similar to the *Nassau*. The battleships *Helgoland* and *Ostfriesland* were launched in September, 1909, and the *Thuringia* in November. These belong to the 1908-9 programme, and are reported to be of 19,000 tons, and to carry twelve 12-inch guns, of a new design by Krupp, firing a shell of 982 lbs. Of the 1909-10 battleships, the *Ersatz Baden* was laid down in March, 1909, and the two others (*Ers. Hildebrand* and *Ers. Heimdall*) in the late autumn. They are believed to resemble the *Helgoland*. The armoured cruiser "P" (1906-7 programme) was launched in March, 1909, and named *Von der Tann*; the "G" was laid down in September, 1908; and the "H," of the 1909-10 programme, in December of that year. This ship and the battleship *Ers. Frithjof* were the accelerated vessels which created such a disturbance in this country. None of the details of these cruisers is known for certain, but it is reported that the *Von der Tann* will carry ten and the "G" and "H" twelve 11-inch, the speed of the first being 25 and of the others 28 knots. It is probable that the two last will carry 12-inch guns. At any rate, the First Lord of the Admiralty has referred to them as being "faster and more powerful than our *Invincibles*."

The official (German) dates for the completion of the ships now under construction are as follows:—Autumn, 1909, *Westfalen* and *Nassau*. Spring, 1910, *Rheinland* and *Posen*. Summer, 1910, *Von der Tann*. Summer, 1911, *Helgoland*, *Ostfriesland*, *Thuringia*, and "G." Spring, 1912, *Ers. Frithjof* and "H." Winter, 1912, *Hildebrand* and *Ers. Heimdall*.

France.—There has been little progress in shipbuilding, but Admiral Boné de Lapeyrière, the new Minister of Marine, has reorganised the fleet in commission, and is overhauling the administration from top to bottom. This was a very necessary preliminary to the expansion of the navy. Five of the six ships of the Danton class have been launched, the latest, the *Mirabeau*, taking the water on 28 October, 1909. It is estimated that all the class will be in service by the middle of 1912. They are of 18,400 tons, and carry four 12-inch and twelve 6.4-inch guns. A new programme of six battleships has been drawn up, but no money for them will be voted until the plans are definitely fixed, much of the

delay in construction in the past having been due to constant alterations in design while the ships were still building. The Superior Council has prepared plans showing a ship of 23,400 tons and 21 knots, armed with twelve 12-inch and eighteen 5.5-inch guns. It is expected that all will be laid down during 1910.

Each of the squadrons in home waters (Channel and Mediterranean) consists now of six battleships, four armoured cruisers and twelve destroyers, the most modern ships being in the Mediterranean. The Far Eastern fleet is to be raised to three armoured cruisers, and the flotillas of submarines and destroyers in home waters are being strengthened and reorganised.

Italy.—A programme of four large ships has been adopted, two (*Dante Alighieri* and *Cavour*, ex-*Leonardo da Vinci*) having been laid down during the summer, and two others (*Michelangelo Buonarroti* and *Galileo Galilei*) towards the end of the year. The first two are of 18,300 tons, steaming 23 knots and carrying twelve 12-inch guns in triple turrets. The others are of 21,000 tons, and will, it is stated, carry eight 14-inch, and steam 22 knots. The end of 1912 is the expected date of completion.

Austria.—It was stated early in the year that Austria had adopted a four-Dreadnought programme in reply to Italy. Financial difficulties, however, have arisen, and it is doubtful whether, even if all the ships are built, they will be completed before 1915. One ship may be laid down after the launch of the *Zrinyi* at Trieste in January, 1910, but the fate of the others is doubtful. The naval preponderance of Italy over Austria seems assured for a generation. Austria's ships will be of 19,250 tons and 22 knots, armed with ten 12-inch guns. According to the "Zeit," an ultimate strength of sixteen Dreadnoughts is to be attained by the Austrian fleet, but no date is given for the completion of such a programme.

Russia.—Four battleships of the Dreadnought type were laid down in the Baltic yards on 16 June, 1909. They are being built under the supervision of Messrs. John Brown & Co., of Clydebank. The ships, which are named *Poltava*, *Gangut*, *Sevastopol* and *Petrovsk*, will be of 23,000 tons and 23 knots, carrying twelve 12-inch and sixteen 4.7-inch guns. They will be completed by the late summer of 1911.

Turkey.—The reorganisation of the Turkish navy has been taken in hand by Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble, who has already effected great improvements in the efficiency of such material as Turkey possesses. A new building programme is spoken of, comprising six battleships, twelve torpedo-boats and twelve destroyers, to be completed in eight years, but nothing further seems to have been done.

Spain.—A syndicate, comprising the British firms of Armstrong Whitworth, Vickers, Sons & Maxim and John Brown & Co. and the Spanish Naval Construction Co., has been entrusted with the execution of the programme decided on by the Cortes in January, 1908. In addition to the reorganisation of the dockyard at Ferrol there are to be built three battleships, each of 14,760 tons and 19.5 knots, with an armament of eight 12-inch and twenty 4-inch guns, four gunboats, three destroyers and twenty-four torpedo-boats.

It will be noticed that there is a decided progressive movement on the part of the Mediterranean Powers, France, Spain, Italy, Austria

and Turkey having in contemplation programmes involving the construction of twenty-three first-class armoured ships.

Japan.—This Power remains the most secretive of the maritime nations, even the number of ships she is building being a matter of some doubt. At least two ships known to have been laid down in 1908 are not included in the last issue (31 March, 1909) of the British Admiralty's official return. These are the armoured cruisers *Iruki* and another unnamed. They are of 18,650 tons and 25 knots, and will be armed with six 12-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns. The estimated date of completion is the end of 1911. The battleships *Kawachi* and *Settsu* were laid down early in 1909. They are of 20,800 tons and 20.5 knots, and will carry twelve 12-inch, ten 6-inch and twelve 4.7-inch guns, the summer of 1911 being the estimated date of completion. A third battleship of the same type was laid down at the end of 1909. The Japanese Government claims to be able to complete a Dreadnought in two years from the date of commencement.

The destroyer *Ukikaze*, of 1,100 tons and 35 knots, has been passed into commission after successfully completing her trials.

Brazil.—Of the three battleships ordered in England in 1907 the *Minas Geraes* is completed; the *Sao Paulo* was launched in April, 1909, and the *Rio de Janeiro* has recently been started. The trio should be completed by the middle of 1912, and it is believed that a further programme will subsequently be adopted by the Brazilian Government.

Argentina.—The Argentine Republic has expressed its intention of building two or perhaps three Dreadnoughts, to be completed by 1912. The ships are to be of 19,000 tons and 21 knots, and to be armed with ten 12-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns. They have not yet been laid down.

China.—The Chinese Government is credited with the intention of building (in Japan) three 15,000-ton battleships, armed with eight 12-inch guns.

Chili.—Two ships of 19,000 tons, armed with ten 12-inch guns, have been spoken of, but not laid down.

The following table has been prepared to show the number of ships of the Dreadnought type which the principal Powers will possess when the ships of existing programmes are completed. The table is divided into years, so that the number for the end of any year can be ascertained. The figures in brackets, following the numbers of the ships, represent the number of big guns (11 inches calibre or over) that those ships will carry. It should be noted that the German figures relating to ships are those given by the German Government, and are likely to be modified as the rate of construction is accelerated. The gun numbers are largely speculative, but are based on the best information obtainable.

	End of	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Great Britain	7 (64)	24 (94)	14 (32)	20 (190)	?	
Germany	2 (24)	5 (58)	9 (206)	13 (254)	?	
United States	2 (16)	4 (36)	6 (56)	8 (61)	?	
Japan*	1 (16)	2 (32)	6 (68)	7 (90)	?	
France†	..	..	4 (64)	8 (120)	12 (168)	
Italy	..	..	..	2 (24)	4 (40)	

* The first two ships included carry four 12-inch and twelve 9-inch.

† The first six ships included carry four 12-inch and twelve 9.4-inch.

PERCIVAL A. HISLAM.

THE momentous events foreshadowed in the article which I wrote for last year's issue of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK have, it is pleasing to note, not been entirely confined to the continents of Europe and America. During October (1909) aviation meetings were held at Doncaster and Blackpool; and, although foreigners were conspicuous among the prize-winners, no little satisfaction is to be derived from the fact that human flight has at last made a good start on British soil. The enthusiasm of the public at both these meetings was remarkable. Thousands of spectators stood for hours in rain, in wind, and upon wet grass in order to see a man fly; and it is to be hoped that future gatherings will take place at a time of the year when weather conditions are more propitious for the handling of aeroplanes in the air. At Doncaster one fact was particularly noteworthy—the suddenness with which a practically unknown beginner can come into prominence. Le Blon, who was not even an advanced pupil in the art of flying, elicited high praise from astonished experts for the ease with which he controlled his machine; and this fact should be borne in mind by those who predict that it will take a long time before British aviators can rival the skill of Frenchmen. Nor should it be forgotten that on Oct. 30 Mr. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon won the *Daily Mail* £1,000 prize for a circular mile flight by a British aviator on an all-British aeroplane.

The past twelve months have not witnessed any startling developments in connection with aeroplanes; but it must be remembered that the majority of aviators were only endeavouring to perfect themselves in the handling of their new craft. The Rheims meeting proved that three persons could be carried in an aeroplane; but it is difficult to see how this slight addition to its weight-carrying capacity can render an aeroplane a more efficient offensive weapon of war; because there is little or no margin for the transport of explosives. Not very much has been done in the way of proving that aviators can handle their machines with ease at great altitudes. Paulhan reached a height of 720 feet at Brooklands, and O. Wright is said to have attained nearly 1,500 feet in Germany; but there is no official record in connection with the latter performance. The average aeroplane flyer does not care, at present, to go much higher than 300 or 400 feet, which is a long way off the 4,000 feet attained by dirigibles. There is considerable improvement, however, in flying when fairly strong winds are blowing, as evidenced by Mr. H. Latham's flight at Blackpool.

In my article last year I laid stress on the advisability of not abandoning the dirigible for military purposes in view of possible improvements in aeroplanes; and, although more than one serious attempt has been made to prove that the day of the former is over, it is gratifying to observe that the British Government has not allowed itself to be swayed by outside influence. Civilians may be quite at home with the mechanism and working of motors; but when it comes to military aeronautical policy the Government can only be guided by military experts who are familiar with practical aeronautics and the laws of strategy.

Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim are constructing for the Navy a large rigid dirigible,

which will be stationed in the neighbourhood of Morcombe Bay; and the Army are entrusted with the duty of experimenting with non-rigid and semi-rigid dirigibles and also aeroplanes. One large dirigible is being constructed at Farnborough, while a dirigible ordered by the *Morning Post* from M.M. Lebandy will be accepted by the Government, and a Clément dirigible will be purchased, subject to its fulfilling certain conditions. It will, therefore, be seen that the subject of aerial navigation, from a military point of view, is not being neglected in this country.

The question of invasion through the air still occupies a foremost place in the minds of the public; and, as several sensational productions have appeared from the pens of civilian writers, who possess little or no practical aeronautical experience, it may be as well to draw attention to some important features of the subject. It has been pointed out that owing to their relatively small cost aeroplanes could be constructed in immense numbers—each carrying two or three men—so that the aerial transports could be sent to and fro over the sea. But, to be of any practical use from a military standpoint, the troops should alight in a body, or they would be "beaten in detail," especially in a thickly populated country like England. Now, no one who knows anything about the flight of aeroplanes can imagine a fleet of them coming to earth simultaneously within a definite area. The most they could do would be to arrive in dribbles, and, after avoiding collisions with each other, with trees, buildings, hedges, wires, and the numerous other obstacles of our much intersected country, it would be found that they were dispersed over too large an area to admit of subsequent concentration without an amount of delay which would seal their doom. For an aeroplane cannot alight anywhere like a grass-hopper, and the proof of this is the difficulty of finding suitable aviation grounds. Surprise attacks might be feasible abroad, but they cannot be so for long in our land. It must also be remembered that such a force would be unaccompanied by artillery, reserve ammunition for the rifles, and the numerous other necessities without which a body of armed men would be easily overcome. But perhaps the greatest difficulty of all would consist in starting such a force. The Wright launching apparatus would be out of the question for hundreds of aeroplanes, and the preliminary "ground-run" method would necessitate the finding of a suitable tract of land on the seaboard, sufficiently large to accommodate the requisite number of aeroplanes—a matter of some difficulty if the selected spot was not to attract the attention of the enemy's airships.

The great drawback to the aeroplane from a military aspect, therefore, is still its limited weight-carrying capacity; and, although both Sir Hiram Maxim and Major Baden-Powell point out that the "lift" can be increased by accelerated velocity, speed cannot be developed without a preliminary slower pace; so we cannot put on more weight than could be raised when travelling at the latter rate. Aeroplanes, however, are likely to prove very useful for reconnoitring.

It is to be regretted that a certain amount of valuable time has been lost in this country over

discussions on the respective merits of the rigid and non-rigid types of dirigibles. As a matter of fact, both are necessary in war time—the former for operating from a base, and the latter to accompany an army in the field, because it is easily deflated and packed up. The splendid voyages of the Zeppelin airship have established the utility of this class; and the fact that the French *République* remained inflated for 120 days is an answer to those who point to the limited "life" of dirigibles. So far as England is concerned, the dirigible is likely to prove a valuable adjunct to our resources for repelling an invasion. Such an attack could not be entirely successful without field artillery to silence our own guns inland; and, as these heavy weapons cannot be landed quickly, our airships could play havoc with the disembarkation.

Readers who desire more detailed information regarding the various types of aerial craft should refer to my article in last year's issue of this ALMANACK; and I may state that nothing has since occurred to alter my views in the "Forecast" which appeared in the same edition.

LITERATURE.—The interest attaching to the military aspect of Aeronautics has produced an abundant crop of hastily compiled works; but the majority of the writers lack practical aeronautical experience and knowledge of the art of war. The following, however, can be recommended: "Artificial and Natural Flight," by Sir Hiram Maxim; "The Conquest of the Air," by A. Berget; "The Force of the Wind," by H. Chatley; "Airships Past and Present," by A. Hildebrandt; "Fliegende Menschen," by Moedebeck; "L'Aéroplane pour Tous," by Lelasseux and Marquet.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

(1908) Nov. 7. Zeppelin airship, with German Crown Prince on board, made 5 hours' trip. 21. Santos-Dumont flew 145 metres (monoplane). Dec. 9. Zipfel (biplane) flew 1,500 metres. 18. Wilbur Wright won Aero Club prize for flight of 330 ft. above the ground. (1909) Jan. 20. Accident to Cody aeroplane. 23. Prince Henry of Prussia travelled in Gross airship. Feb. 11. Zipfel gave demonstrations of aeroplane flight near Berlin, and Mr. A. J. Balfour watched Wilbur Wright fly on several days. Mar. 19. Zeppelin I. carried 26 passengers. 19 to 27. First Aero Exhibition at Olympia. April 6. Zeppelin I. made an all-night voyage. May 2. Brothers Wright visited London. 6. Lieut. Calderara seriously injured in aeroplane accident. 29. First ascent of Russian dirigible *Russie*. 29 (to June 2). Zeppelin II. travelled 650 miles in 37½ hours. June 4. Gross airship carried out important "wireless" experiments over Berlin. 21. *Morning Post* opened a "National Airship Fund"; and during the month the *Daily Mail* guaranteed erection of an airship shed. July 4. M. Blériot flew nearly an hour in heavy rain. 12. Mr. F. Goodale navigated a dirigible over New York. 14. The *République* and *Ville-de-Nancy* manoeuvred together over troops at Longchamps. 19. H. Latham attempted cross-channel flight, but fell into the sea 7 miles from French coast. 25. Blériot flew from Calais to Dover in 37 minutes. 30. American Government acquired Wright aeroplane for £6,000. Aug. 1. Zeppelin II. travelled from Friedrichshafen to Frankfurt *via* Ulm, Stuttgart, and Heidelberg in 11 hrs. 50 mins. 4. Belgian dirigible ascended

for first time (Brussels). 11. S. F. Cody flew 3 miles at Aldershot. 25. Wellman dirigible sailed from Spitzbergen, fell into the sea and was destroyed (no loss of life). 27. Italian military dirigible made its first ascent this year. 23. Dirigible *Clément-Bayard* reached a height of 5,000 feet and remained over 2 hours at 4,000 feet. 25. Paulhan, at Rheims, flew 133·676 kilomètres in 2 hrs. 43 mins.—Zeppelin III. ascended for first time at Friedrichshafen. 27. H. Farman, at Rheims, flew 180 kilomètres in 3 hrs. 4 mins. (world's records for distance and duration).—Zeppelin III. started from Friedrichshafen on voyage to Berlin. 29. Zeppelin III. arrived at Berlin and manoeuvred over the city. 30. Orville Wright flew near Berlin. Sept. 3. Italian military dirigible travelled at an altitude of 3,000 ft. 7. Accident to Wright aeroplane near Paris; E. Lefebvre killed. 8. S. F. Cody flew 40 miles. 9. King of Saxony made 2 hours' voyage in Zeppelin III. 11. S. F. Cody flew before Empress Eugénie at Farnborough. Zeppelin III. travelled from Friedrichshafen to Frankfurt in 16 hrs. 45 mins. 13. German *Gross II.* took part in military manoeuvres. Santos Dumont flew on his monoplane *Demoiselle*. 15. *République* took part in military manoeuvres and carried out important reconnoitring duties while remaining 6 hrs. in the air and covering 60 miles.—Delagrangé on a Blériot monoplane flew at Aarhus before King and Queen of Denmark.—Zeppelin III. ascended with Prince and Princess August of Prussia.—M. Blériot entertained to lunch at House of Commons. 17. O. Wright, at Berlin, reached the record height of 554 feet in the presence of the German Emperor. 18. At Berlin O. Wright, with a passenger, flew 1 hr. 35 mins. (world's record passenger flight). 20. Rougier, at Brescia, and before King of Italy, reached a height of 650 feet (world's record). 22. Captain Ferber killed by an accident to his aeroplane at Boulogne. 25. Aeronautical Exhibition at Paris opened by President of the Republic.—The *République*, while returning from the manoeuvres, was wrecked and its crew of four killed. 26. Berlin Aviation Week commenced. Oct. 2. O. Wright flew with Crown Prince of Germany as a passenger. 4. W. Wright flew over a warship and liners in America. 9. W. Wright attained a speed record of 46 miles an hour.—Accident to J. Humphrys' monoplane at Wivenhoe. 12. H. Farman flew for 1 hour across country in France. 15. Doncaster Aviation Meeting commenced. 16. Accident to S. F. Cody's aeroplane. 18. Blackpool Aviation Meeting commenced. 25. Blackpool Aviation Meeting ended. Results: Lancashire Aero Club's Grand Prix of £2,000 for longest distance, Farman, 47 miles 1,544 yards; *Daily Sketch* Prize for speed, Farman, 36·38 miles an hour; *Manchester Guardian* Prize for slowest circuit (2 miles), Latham, 5 mins. 30 secs. 26. Doncaster Aviation Meeting ended. Results: Whitworth Cup for longest distance of the day, Sommer, 38 miles 1,580 yards; Doncaster Cup, Sommer; Tradesmen's Cup for the fastest circuit, Delagrangé, 1 min. 47 secs. 30. Paulhan, at Brooklands, flew for 58 mins., and reached a height of 720 feet.—J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon won *Daily Mail* £1,000 prize for first circular mile flight by a British aviator on an all-British aeroplane.

H. J. CONINGHAM,
CAPTAIN.

AERIAL WARFARE.—In the year 1908 the British Government spent £5,270 on aerial navigation, of which sum £1,980 was expended on "dirigibles" and £3,290 on "aeroplanes." The French Government spent £47,700, Germany £133,731 (exclusive of £265,000 privately subscribed for the Zeppelin airship), while Austria-Hungary spent £5,500. The amounts expended in 1909 exceed the above totals.

AFFORESTATION.—The Royal Commission on Afforestation reported in January. They recommend an annual expenditure of £2,000,000, which would result in 9,000,000 acres being wooded in 40 years. The work would be self-supporting, and after 80 years would bring in an annual revenue of £17,500,000 if timber retained its present prices.

AQUEDUCT FOR NEW YORK.—The aqueduct now in course of construction for bringing water from the Catskill Mountains to the city of New York is proving a gigantic enterprise. The area for collection comprises 600 square miles. Several large reservoirs are being built, and a flow of 500,000,000 gallons of water will be required. The aqueduct when finished will be 92 miles in length.

ASSUAN DAM.—The Esneh Barrage, the last of the important works in connection with the Assuan Dam, was completed in February. It crosses the river 643 miles from the sea. It is 882 metres long, has 120 openings 5 metres wide, each fitted with a movable iron sluice. There is a lock at one end of the Barrage 262 ft. 6 in. long and 52 ft. 6 in. wide, and the work was completed within three years of the contract being given out.

ASTROGRAPHIC CONFERENCE.—The fifth meeting of the Astrographic Conference was held in April at Paris. The Conference split up into five committees, and considered (a) the progress and possible acceleration of the gigantic catalogue that is being produced by the co-operation of the different observatories; (b) the unification of the means of indicating star magnitudes; (c) the origin of certain systematic errors, and their correction; (d) the corrections needed to bring out the catalogue in a uniform and absolute system; (e) arrangements for the proper systematic observation of Eros in view of the opposition in 1932.

AUTOMATIC LIGHTSHIP.—The Trinity House have conducted successful experiments with an automatic lightship. The vessel is built somewhat after the style of the lighted buoys. The hull is 65 ft. long by 18 ft. 6 in. beam and 10 ft. 6 in. deep. A steel tower carries the lantern to a height of 26 ft., and four reservoirs in the hold carry sufficient gas at a pressure of 120 lb. to the square inch to keep a light burning for 100 days. A three-cylinder engine, driven by the gas as it escapes to the burner, serves to rotate the light. Other arrangements include an automatic bell for fog, a mechanism for extinguishing and lighting the lantern, and the beam of light is visible at a distance of 10 miles.

AVIATION, see pages 680-1.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—The new section of Blackfriars Bridge was opened to the public in September. The roadway has been widened from 45 ft. to 73 ft., the total width between the parapets now being 105 ft. The bridge now has space for six lines of traffic and two trams, instead of affording room for only five lines of

traffic. The total cost of widening amounted to £203,000, and was carried out by, and at the private expense of, the Corporation of London.

BLOOD AND ITS DETECTION.—Blood-stains, though many years old, can be detected with certainty by a new method, according to Prof. E. J. McWeeney. On dissolving benzidine in acetic acid and bringing it into contact with blood in the presence of hydrogen peroxide, the blood particles at once turn a brilliant blue. The test is claimed to be ten times as delicate as the somewhat similar guaiacum test, and will work successfully even if the blood has been diluted 500,000 times. It seems likely to prove of value to medical jurists.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—In his presidential address before the British Association at Winnipeg, in August, Sir J. J. Thomson referred to the educational value of research work. He showed how recent physical discoveries had led to a modification in the views held regarding the nature of electricity and the structure of the ether, and he pointed out that the ether must be incomparably denser than lead and yet incomparably rarer than the lightest gas. He concluded with a consideration of radium, and suggested that the intrinsic energy contained varied with the different individual atoms.

The combined discussions on wheat supplies of the world, and the papers read in this connection, were generally considered the most valuable outcome of the meeting.

CANADIAN ICEBREAKER.—A remarkable vessel, the *Earl Grey*, has been constructed for the Canadian Government. She embodies the features of an official yacht for the Viceroy, a passenger steamer, and an icebreaker, with a displacement of 3,400 tons. She is 250 ft. long, has 47 ft. 6 in. beam, and a speed of 17 knots. In the trial trip the engines indicated a maximum of 7,578 h.p. The vessel is designed to perform her work by charging upon the top of the ice and breaking down through it by means of her weight.

CANCER DIAGNOSIS.—Mr. E. C. Hort described a new method to the British Medical Association for the diagnosis of cancer. It depends on the fact that the serum of patients suffering from cancer is particularly potent in neutralising the digestive activity of the ferment trypsin. Mr. Hort, with whom Dr. Golla has been associated in the work, claimed that out of a hundred cases examined the test worked successfully in all but six, and that in three of these it could not be definitely proved that the patients concerned were suffering from cancer. (See also ROYAL SOCIETY.)

CANCER RESEARCH.—Starting from the fact that long-continued exposure to X-rays causes carcinoma of the hand, and applying the photographic and electrical test of radio-activity to healthy and to carcinomatous tissues and to certain substances supposed to cause carcinoma, Dr. Lazarus-Barlow has found evidence of a property which, though not identical with radio-activity, is in many respects akin to it. He further describes an "anti-radio-active" property which appears to be natural to certain animal substances, and evidences of which may be obtained electroscopically in aluminium discs that have been kept in proximity to uranium, thorium, or pitchblende. By direct experiment he has shown that both radio-active and

"anti-radio-active" substances influence the rate of division of living animal cells. He points out that a causation of the disease by radio-activity would better fit in with the known characters of the disease than any other cause hitherto suggested. The work was published by Dr. Lazarus-Barlow in the Croonian lectures.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.—In the course of experiments on the estimation of chloroform in the blood, Dr. G. A. Buckmaster and Mr. J. A. Gardiner have shown that a mistake has been made that vitiates the results obtained during 50 years in the analysis of the gases of the blood. Chloroform, they find, decomposes under the influence of potash, forming carbon monoxide. This in the analyses made in the past has been computed as nitrogen, and its presence was assumed to be due to a lack of air in the apparatus. The mistake is one that has obtained currency through the authority of the chemist Dumas.

CONSUMPTION.—The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption opened a campaign in July against tuberculosis. The methods adopted are to improve the present state of things by lectures, pamphlets, and exhibitions. The first exhibition was opened in Stepney by Mr. John Burns, who dealt with the subject from many points of view, and indicated as a desirable reform that the streets of all modern cities should have their gutters continually flushed with a stream of water.

Under an order of the Local Government Board consumption was this year made a notifiable disease in Poor Law cases.

DARWIN CENTENARY.—Cambridge celebrated on June 23 the centenary of the birth of Charles Darwin. Distinguished men of science attended from all parts of the world, and the view was advanced by several of the speakers in the Cambridge Senate House that Darwin did for the complex world of animate things what Newton did for celestial movements by his discovery of the law of gravitation. Addresses were presented from the various Universities and learned societies, and honorary degrees were conferred. Mr. A. J. Balfour gave an appreciation of Darwin's work at the formal dinner, and Sir Archibald Geikie delivered the Rede lecture on "Charles Darwin as Geologist."

DOVER HARBOUR.—The new Dover Harbour, covering at low water an area of 650 acres and costing £3,500,000 for its construction, was opened by the Prince of Wales on October 15. The docks have been in course of construction for 11 years. The western arm of the harbour has been increased in length from 2,000 ft. to 4,000 ft., and an eastern arm constructed measuring 2,924 ft. A southern breakwater 4,212 ft. long, with the two arms, encloses the harbour. There are two openings, on the east into the naval harbour, and on the west alongside the Admiralty Pier. The harbour has required 63,000 concrete blocks each weighing from 25 to 41 tons for the two arms and the breakwater, and 5,000 more as an apron to protect the new works on the outside. Many thousands of tons of Cornish granite have also been used. It is expected that Dover Harbour will become a port of call for many ocean-going vessels.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY FOR JAPAN.—Nearly the whole of the plant for the new Keihan electric railway in Japan has been ordered in Great Britain. The railway will link the old capital Kyoto with Osaka, the industrial capital of the

country. The operating plant is to have a total power of 2,550 kw. Though the standard gauge of steam railways in Japan is 3 ft. 6 in., the new line is to be built to the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge.

The contract for the fourth and largest of the railways over the Andes has also been given to a British firm by the Argentine Republic.

EUGENICS.—Professor Karl Pearson and workers at eugenics are showing rapidly increasing activity. The State is mistaken, Professor Pearson contends, in carrying legislation by appealing to the sentiments and feelings of the cultured and sensitive upper and middle classes. In this way the biological and economic bases of life are disregarded, parentage is ignored, and environment unduly emphasised. As an illustration of the evil results he attributes the falling birth-rate of Bradford to the effects of factory legislation.

GIGANTIC TRAIN FERRY.—A gigantic train ferry has been built to extend the Lagos Railway in Nigeria. It carries six passenger carriages and waggon of 24 tons each; there are lines of rails on a hinged "prow" both fore and aft. It is equipped with two paddle-wheels, each of which is driven by a 150-h.p. engine. Its total displacement is 550 tons, its draft 5 ft. 6 in., and the speed, when fully loaded with 150 tons, is 7 knots.

HALLEY'S COMET, see page 89.

HYPNOTISM.—In the Harveian oration Dr. S. H. Savage urged the medical profession seriously to take up the problem of hypnotism. England, he contended, should take her part in the work that was now being done on the Continent on the subject. There was, he said, in that realm of psychology and philosophy a wide hinterland, often occupied by dangerous and unscrupulous persons, but scientific men should take up the work of exploration of this territory. The importance of Dr. Savage's contention lies in the fact that hypnotism has in the past been largely boycotted by the medical profession.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.—At the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which met for the first time in London, the Prince of Wales presided over the inaugural meeting. The application of chemistry to foods, various aspects of sanitation, and the section dealing with brewing were among the more important features of the meeting, while the best attended demonstration was that by Professor Berntsen of a method for the fixation of nitrogen.

LARGEST RESERVOIR IN THE WORLD.—The largest service reservoir in the world was formally opened in May by the Lord Mayor of London, at Honor Oak. It has a capacity of 56,500,000 gallons, or a day's allowance for nearly 2,000,000 people. The works comprise four separate reservoirs, and an area of 16 acres is occupied. Both concrete and brick have been used in the construction, and the thickness of the walls varies from 6 ft. at the centre of the arches to 10 ft. at the abutments. Over 16,000,000 bricks were required for the purpose.

METAL CUTTING BY OXYGEN.—Metal cutting by oxygen is rapidly supplanting older methods in engineering works. The instrument used consists of an oxy-hydrogen flame, with a special means for producing an extra blast of oxygen when desired. The slab of metal to be cut is heated to incandescence by the flame and cut through by the jet of oxygen. Plates can be

cut up to 12 inches of thickness, and the cut is remarkably clean, its width being only about a quarter of an inch.

METEORIC FIREBALL.—On Feb. 22, at 7.30 P.M., a remarkable fireball was observed from the southern counties of England. At the outset it emitted an orange light. This, half-way through the flight, suddenly blazed out with a steely-blue colour. There was a short luminous streak when the chief outburst occurred, and this intensified and soon extended along the whole path traversed by the meteor. It was seen in the Milky Way about two hours after the time of its first projection. There were a series of brilliant outbursts, several being brighter than the lustre of Venus. The phenomenon has been described as the meteoric spectacle of a generation.

A MOTOR MOWER.—A new agricultural motor has been put upon the market in the form of a mower driven by its own incorporated petrol engine instead of being worked from a separate engine. The makers claim that it will cut 30 acres of hay in ten hours, and will reap and bind 20 acres in ten hours. The machine is also said to be able to plough 6 acres or cultivate 20 in ten hours, and can be used to drive a threshing engine or for purposes of agriculture.

OXYGEN AND PHYSIOLOGY.—The value of preliminary deep breathing in enabling the breath to be held has long been known in theory and practice, but new experiments have shown that by the use of oxygen the "time" of athletes can be enormously extended. Dr. H. M. Vernon has shown that by the "forced breathing" of oxygen he was able to hold his breath for the astonishing period of 8 minutes and 13 seconds. Other observers have shown that the time of athletes has been improved and discomfort of after-effects avoided by the inhalation of oxygen. The use of the gas may be expected to prove of practical value to divers and others. Its value depends on the thorough oxygenation of the muscles of the body; but the respiratory centre is made less sensitive to carbon dioxide, and this constitutes an element of danger, for the gas is then apt to accumulate to a more than normal extent in the body.

PARTHENOGENESIS.—Professor Loeb claims, in a volume issued in Berlin, that unfertilised eggs can be developed into larvae by placing them for a couple of hours into hypertonic sea-water, or, in other words, into sea-water to which sugar or salt has been added. The essence of his so-called "Lysin" theory is shown in his book to be an attempt to interpret biological phenomena in terms of chemistry and physics. The stimulus inducing development is said by him to be osmotic.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE.—The Pasteur Institute received in August a legacy of £1,200,000 from the late Mr. Osiris. The money was left because of the way in which Mr. Osiris was struck by the generous conduct of Dr. Roux, the head of the Institute, in handing over a prize of £4,000 he had won to the Institute. On being asked why he had acted in this way, Dr. Roux is said to have replied, "All that I am I owe to the Pasteur Institute, for all my experiments and discoveries have been made there. Besides, the Institute is very poor, for we have no income except what we make by the sale of serum; and though it brings in enough to keep the establishment going, some fresh remedy may any day be discovered, in which case I fear the Institute would have to close its doors for want of funds."

It is believed that Mr. Osiris was influenced by this statement in his endowment of the Institute.

RADIUM.—Mlle. Gleditsch denies that there is any constant ratio between uranium and radium in radio-active minerals, and contends that the view that uranium is changed into radium requires modification. (See also TRANSMUTATION and CANCER.)

RADIUM INSTITUTE.—The foundation of the Radium Institute, of which the foundation stone was laid by Lady Ramsay in October, may be expected to place Great Britain in the forefront of the nations actively engaged in determining the part that radium can play in relation to disease. For the first time this country will have a supply of radium (5 grams) sufficient to enable experiments to be carried out on a reasonably comprehensive scale, but it is emphasised by the medical profession that the benefits to be derived from the application of radium to treatment are at present only in the experimental stage.

RAILWAY THROUGH A BUILDING.—Four lines of railway have been constructed through the offices of the *New York Times*. The building stands 360 ft. above ground, and 40 ft. below street level, and as it weighs 150,000 tons, it had to be stipulated that there should be no rigid connection between the building and the subway. The columns supporting the building and those carrying the subway were made distinct, and cushions of sand were placed below the supports for the railway. In this way all vibration in the building has been avoided.

RAT EXTERMINATION.—The first annual meeting of the Society for the Extermination of Vermin met in March, and the rat was the special object of attack. The rat, Sir James Crichton-Browne declared, did fifteen million pounds damage a year in England and Wales alone, and was in addition responsible for the spread of a lot of preventable disease. The flea of the rat was capable of containing 5,000 disease germs.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—As in 1908 one of the most important exhibits at the Royal Society Conversation was the work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Evidence was given showing the stages by which a superficial cancer, or carcinoma, could merge into a deep-seated cancer, or sarcoma. A method has been found by which, for the purposes of cancer research, a mouse only a few weeks old can be regarded as old, and the phenomena of old age as affecting cancer can be studied. It was also claimed that the possibility of cancer being due to a microbe was definitely disproved.

RINGING OF HOUSE BELLS.—Sir Oliver Lodge has suggested a physical explanation for the sudden unexplained ringing of house bells of the ordinary non-electric type. The bell wires, he suggests, collect atmospheric electricity, by induction or otherwise, which the walls are insufficiently conducting to carry off properly, consequently the bells get charged, are attracted to a neighbouring wall or pipe, and released suddenly by a spark. This little lateral jerk rings the bell. The suggestion has been attacked by those who suppose "another" cause, or attribute the effect to inefficient plumbing.

SALMON SHIPPED TO NEW ZEALAND.—The first stage of the attempt to acclimatise salmon in New Zealand has proved entirely successful. Eggs were sent out from Scotland, Ireland,

England, and Germany, about 95 per cent. reaching their destination safely. The eggs hatched out within a few hours of their arrival, and the difficulty of rearing the young fish has now to be met. There seems no reason why the attempt should not be as successful as it proved in the case of trout.

SAVING OF DAYLIGHT.—The Daylight Saving Bill (modified since its first introduction to the House of Commons in 1908) was read a second time on March 5. In its modified form it proposed that from 2 A.M. on the third Sunday in April until 2 A.M. on the third Sunday in September local time should be one hour in advance of Greenwich time, and for the remainder of the year the same as Greenwich time. In Ireland, Dublin time should be substituted for Greenwich. For the purposes of astronomy and navigation the time to be reckoned as hitherto. These changes were opposed by many classes of the community—manufacturers, merchants, theatre managers, &c. Among scientific men opinion was divided, those for and against being of nearly equal weight. The Astronomer Royal was against, and Sir Robert Ball favoured the innovation. The Select Committee's report on the Bill stated that, in view of the great diversity of opinion existing regarding the proposals of the Bill, they did not recommend that it should be proceeded with, and consequently it was dropped. The question may possibly be brought forward again on some future occasion.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.—The Corporation of London (through the Bridge House Estates Committee) proposes to widen Southwark Bridge at a cost of about £240,000, and to erect a new bridge (St. Paul's Bridge) at an estimated cost of £1,650,000.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST WATER-TURBINES.—The water-turbines required by the city of Winnipeg are each to have 5,300 h.p., and will cost £24,250, and will be the biggest in the world. The turbines are to be of the Francis type, and, as these require special experience in construction, the bulk of the hydraulic work will be done in Sweden, though the contract went to a London firm. The machinery is to be used in the Winnipeg power station.

TRANSMUTATION.—In his presidential address to the Chemical Society, Sir William Ramsay gave evidence to show why the transmutation of elements must be regarded as possible. He described experiments and claimed that it appeared probable that carbon dioxide had been "engendered" from thorium nitrate, and, in fact, that carbon was one of the degradation products of thorium. The change was effected under the influence of radium emanation, and the work is parallel with that done by Sir William Ramsay on the apparent change of copper into lithium and sodium.

TREE-UPROOTING MACHINE.—The powerful ploughing engines employed in South Africa and elsewhere are being used for the novel purpose of tearing up trees by the roots. The method is to attach a wire rope to the trunk a considerable height above the ground, and apply it to the winding drum of a big agricultural engine. In this way a pull of from 5,000 to 12,000 lb. can be obtained, and trees of a very considerable size can literally be dragged from the ground.

The roots are usually loosened by water or dynamite.

A TURBINE LOCOMOTIVE.—The first steam turbine locomotive has been constructed by the North British Locomotive Company. The engine is designed for express passenger traffic, and is carried on two eight-wheeled bogies, which can easily negotiate curves. In its preliminary trials it has been pronounced a success.

TUMBLERS OF FROZEN WATER.—In the Congress on Refrigeration at Paris an ingenious inventor demonstrated a drinking tumbler made of distilled water frozen in moulds. The ice goblet is a conical drinking vessel in the shape of a tumbler made entirely of ice, placed in a paper shell for convenience in handling. It melts slowly, and would keep a beverage cool for about half an hour in summer. The models exhibited were differently coloured, and held about nine fluid ounces.

ULTRA-MICROSCOPE.—Several improvements and modifications have been made in the ultra-microscope since it was brought to the notice of microscopists by Siedentopf in 1903. The most ingenious is that produced by Messrs. Zeiss, the paraboloid illuminator. This takes the place of the condenser, and the rays of light passing through the slide are directed away from the lens of the microscope, with the result that there is a dark field only illuminated in those places where the presence of a particle causes diffraction. It has thus been possible to observe live unstained bacteria. It has been proved that the coloration in glass treated with gold is due to minute particles of the metal, and the instrument is finding application in bacteriology, biology, chemistry (notably with reference to the colloids), and with problems relating to the ultimate constitution of matter.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.—The Victoria and Albert Museum was formally opened by the King on June 26. During the proceedings care was taken to emphasise that the object of the founders of the museum had been maintained. The systematic arrangement and classification that has been adopted are designed to encourage a high standard of excellence among the craftsmen, manufacturers, and designers of the country. An expert staff had been placed in charge of each section of the museum.

VEINS AS A MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION.—Dr. Tonassia has brought forward a new method for the identification of prisoners, designed to supplant the use of finger-prints. The veins on the back of the hand are in no two instances alike, and can easily be made to stand out sufficiently to be photographed. Finger-prints can be altered by shaving or burning the tips of the fingers, whereas only a serious operation can change the course of the veins. If adopted, the principle will probably be merely supplementary to that of the finger-prints, for these are often useful as a proof of guilt in addition to being a means of identification.

WHISKY COMMISSION.—Whisky has been scientifically defined as "a spirit obtained by distillation, from a mash of cereal grains saccharified by the diastase of malt." Scotch whisky being distilled in Scotland, and Irish in Ireland. Brandy has been labelled as "a potable spirit manufactured from fermented grape juice."

I.—POPULATION.

Growth of Population.—The population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1908 was estimated at 44,539,593. At the census of 1901 it was 41,458,721, as compared with 27,368,736 in 1851. Hence in the half-century between these dates the population increased by 14,089,985 persons, or 51½ per cent. In other words, for every 100 inhabitants of the United Kingdom in 1851, there were 151 in 1901 and 163 in 1908. The increase has not, however, been equally distributed over the several divisions of the Kingdom, since for every 100 persons living in 1851 there were estimated to be living in 1908—in England, 198; in Wales, 187; in Scotland, 167, and in Ireland, 67. Thus while the population of England and Wales has nearly doubled in the period, that of Scotland has only increased by 67 per cent., and that of Ireland has decreased by 33 per cent. The rate of decennial increase varied considerably from one period to another, being at its maximum in the decade 1871–1881, a period comprising the years 1871–75, when the annual birth-rates were highest and when the country enjoyed a marked increase of prosperity.

Natural Increase.—The most important factor in the growth of population is the natural increase, that is, the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. These figures have varied considerably, as will be seen from the following statement, showing for England and Wales the average annual rates per 1,000 of population:—

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Natural Increase.
1851–55	33·9	22·7	11·2
1856–60	34·4	21·8	12·6
1861–65	35·1	22·6	12·5
1866–70	35·3	22·4	12·9
1871–75	35·5	22·0	13·5
1876–80	35·3	20·8	14·5
1881–85	35·5	19·4	14·1
1886–90	31·4	18·9	12·5
1891–95	30·5	18·7	11·8
1896–00	29·3	17·7	11·6
1901–05	28·1	16·0	12·1
1906	27·1	15·4	11·7
1907	26·3	15·0	11·3

It thus appears that the birth-rate reached its maximum about 1871–75, but has fallen rapidly since. The death-rate fell only slightly up to 1871–75, but has decreased considerably in recent years—a fact which is found to have been associated with a decline in the rate of infant mortality. The net result is that the “natural increase” shows in the past thirty years a slight diminution. A similar decline in the birth-rate is noticeable in the case of most European countries. The following examples may be given:—

	1850.	1907.
France	26·8	19·7
Belgium	29·7	25·7 (1905)
Prussia	39·6	33·0

As regards the causes which have led to the decrease in the birth-rate, it is found that there has been a falling off in the marriage-rate, that the number of married women at the younger ages is proportionately less now than it was in

previous decades, that there has been a large decrease in illegitimacy, but at the same time there can be little doubt that much of the reduced fertility is due to deliberate restriction of child-bearing.

Rural Exodus.—The distinction between urban and rural population is of primary importance in an estimate of social conditions, and the movement of the population from rural to urban districts is one of the most remarkable tendencies of modern times. The net result of a comparison between 1851 and 1901 in regard to four groups of area is to show that for every hundred persons living in 1851 there were approximately in 1908—

In London	203
In 84 large urban areas.....	282
In 14 rural counties (exclusive of their county boroughs).....	95
In the rest of England and Wales.....	184

At the census of 1901 no less than 77 per cent. of the aggregate population were living in urban areas, while in 1851 the proportion was only about 50 per cent. The process of migration from the rural districts, which has for obvious reasons affected mainly the more youthful population of these districts, has had the effect of materially increasing the proportion of persons at the middle ages of life in the aggregate population of the rural as compared with the urban areas. This result is of importance in any comparison between urban and rural districts in respect of such matters as mortality and pauperism.

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Death-rate.—An analysis of the mortality rates furnishes some interesting results. In the first place, the average death-rate for England and Wales has fallen from 22·2 per 1,000 of the population in the period 1851–60 to 15·8 in 1901–7. A similar reduction is also noticeable in most of the foreign countries. Next, it appears that the mortality of rural districts is about 23 per cent. lower than that of urban districts, the corrected average rates for 1902–6 being in London and 10 predominantly urban counties 17·21 per 1,000 of population, and in 16 predominantly rural counties 13·26. This greater mortality in urban areas may be attributed to risk incidental to certain occupations, greater liability to infection, and insanitary conditions in overcrowded areas.

Infant Mortality.—With regard to the death-rate of infants under one year of age, it appears that there was no persistent decrease until about 1900. The rate in England and Wales in 1907 stood at 118 per 1,000 births, but high as this would appear, the rate is higher in most of the principal foreign countries. The decline in recent years is attributable to the increased attention which has been given to the subject and to the administrative measures which have been adopted. Up to the present time health visitors who visit the houses of the poorer districts and advise as to the general hygiene of infancy have been appointed in about 150 districts.

Causes of Death.—Striking evidence of the effect of efficient sanitary administration is afforded by a comparison of the rates of mor-

* The particulars given are derived from “Public Health and Social Conditions” (Cd. 4671).

tality from the principal causes of death. Deaths from enteric have fallen from 390 per million in 1869 to 67 in 1907. Typhus has almost completely disappeared. The deaths from phthisis are less by one-half. In 1850 the death-rate from small-pox was 262 per million, in 1907 the rate had fallen to zero. Scarlet fever has declined from 894 per million in 1855 to 92 per million in 1907. The only important exceptions to this general decrease within the last three decades are pneumonia, diphtheria, and cancer. The apparent increase in pneumonia, and much, if not all, the increase of cancer may, however, be due to changes in medical nomenclature or to improved medical diagnosis and certification of causes of death.

Occupational Mortality.—A comparison of the mortality of men engaged in different occupations shows that clergymen, gardeners, gamekeepers and farmers enjoy the longest lives, while general labourers, tin-miners, costermongers and publicans have the shortest.

Housing.—The following interesting figures show for every 100 persons in the population of England and Wales in 1891 and 1901 the percentage living in the different classes of tenement:—

	1891.	1901.
One room tenements.....	2.2	1.6
Two ".....	8.3	6.6
Three ".....	11.1	9.8
Four ".....	23.5	21.9
Five rooms and over.....	54.9	60.1

As regards overcrowding, some improvement occurred in the ten years, since while in 1891 11.2 per cent. of the population lived in overcrowded tenements, in 1901 the proportion had fallen to 8.2 per cent. No complete information exists as to what has been done to remedy the evils of overcrowding; but as illustrating the increased activity of local authorities it appears that in 1907 the sanitary authorities in London and six provincial towns were housing twelve times the number of people they did twelve years earlier, and were receiving about fifteen times the rents they derived in 1895.

Public Medical Service.—The development of the hospital service in England and Wales as a whole, and in London in particular, may be illustrated by the percentage proportion of the total deaths in the community which occur in institutions for the sick and diseased. This proportion, and therefore the extent to which recourse is had to these institutions, has more than doubled in England and Wales since 1871. In that year it was 9.0, while in 1906 it had risen to 18.2. In London at the present time more than one-third (42 per cent.) of all deaths take place in institutions.

III.—OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Period of Working Life.—It is found, if the occupied population is analysed into its component age-groups at successive census dates, that the proportion of young persons engaged in occupations on the one hand, and that of persons over 65 years on the other, are decreasing. In the case of young children there has been a persistent decrease in the numbers employed during the past half-century, which may be attributed largely to the operation of the Factory Acts and of the Education Acts, which have limited the age of

employment of young children, and have raised the age of compulsory school-attendance. The percentage of boys between the ages (10-15) in employment decreased from 36.6 in 1851 to 21.9 in 1901, and in the case of girls from 19.9 to 12.0.

Principal Occupations.—The remarkable changes which have taken place in the occupations of the people since 1851 can be seen from the following table showing for the United Kingdom the numbers occupied in the principal occupations:—

	1851.	1901.
Building	508,634	1,224,387
Mining and quarrying.....	372,481	906,541
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	504,968	1,438,835
Textile	1,071,681	1,301,685
Tailoring, boot and shoe	504,072	599,409
Female domestic service	1,093,870	1,641,154
Agriculture	3,347,998	2,053,993

It will be seen that the building, mining, and engineering trades show a marked increase, while agriculture exhibits an equally marked decline. But concurrently with the decline in agricultural labour there has been a rise in agricultural wages. For example, the average rate of weekly wages on 69 farms in 1907 was 14s. 6d., as compared with 9s. 3½d. in 1850.

Wages and Prices.—Turning to general wages and prices, the following interesting figures may be given, showing the course of wages since 1850, together with the average wholesale prices of a large number of the principal articles in daily use. The number 100, representing the values in 1850, is taken as the standard:—

	Wages.	Prices.
1850	100.0	100.0
1860	119.2	128.6
1870	134.1	124.7
1880	148.8	114.3
1890	161.3	93.5
1900	178.7	97.4
1905	173.3	93.5
1906	175.7	100.0
1907	181.7	103.9

The net result of the successive changes in the rate of general wages is an apparent increase of over 80 per cent. in the average rate between 1850 and 1907. But the comparison of single years cannot properly be pressed to support this inference. Comparison can only be drawn between averages calculated over a course of years, and on this basis it appears that the average rate of wages in 1900-7 was to the average rate in 1860-7 as 140 to 100; in other words, wages have risen in the 40 years by approximately 40 per cent. Similarly, a comparison of the average of prices in the two periods 1850-60 and 1897-1907 shows that the general level of prices was about 24 per cent. lower in the latter than in the earlier period. The two sets of figures afford a rough indication of the fact that while the bare rate of money wages has increased, the real increase is materially greater when the purchasing power of money, as measured by the average price, is taken into account. The prices do not fully represent the changes in the cost of living, since they do not include the item of rent. Rents have probably, on an average, risen since 1850, but there are no

reliable data for ascertaining the extent of the increase.

Unemployment.—In the absence of precise information as to the actual amount of unemployment now and fifty years ago, recourse can only be made to the statistics compiled from returns made by a number of trade unions representing a variety of industries. Since 1860 it appears there have been altogether seven periods of depression, the culminating points in which may be taken as falling in the years 1862, 1868, 1879, 1886, 1893-4, 1904, and 1908. The periods in which employment was comparatively good for several years together were 1870-6 and 1895-1902.

With regard to recent years, the unemployment statistics which have been obtained from the distress committees may be considered as complementary to the trade union figures. The average number of unemployed persons who applied to the committees in Great Britain in the three years 1906-8 was 106,924, representing 1.4 per cent. of the occupied population. In England and Wales the numbers of applicants in the three years 1905-6, 1906-7 and 1907-8 were 110,835, 87,001, and 90,057 respectively, while included in the figures for the last two years are 25,104 and 30,257 applicants who renewed their applications in successive years, representing 28.9 per cent. and 33.6 per cent. respectively. As to the work done by labour exchanges, it appears that in 1907-8 the London labour exchanges received and registered 116,034 persons, and found permanent or temporary employment with private employers for 22,096 of these.

IV.—THE POOR LAW AND PAUPERISM.

Volume of Pauperism.—It appears that 2,076,326 persons, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and casual or vagrant poor, received poor relief in the United Kingdom in the course of a year (1906-7), representing 47.1 per 1,000 of the population. But of this total no less than 918,010, or 44.2 per cent., represented what were in fact permanent paupers, i.e., persons who had been chargeable for periods amounting in the year to six months or over. In relation to the population, this figure represented a rate of 20.8 per 1,000.

Course of Pauperism.—Statistics as to the number of paupers relieved during certain periods have only been collected at rare intervals, and for the purpose of a comparison over a series of years it is necessary to take the figures of average daily pauperism. Taking the figures for England and Wales, the ratio of the average number of persons in receipt of poor relief, exclusive of the special classes above referred to, was approximately 56.5 in every 1,000 of the population in 1850, while in 1908 the ratio was only 22.1 per 1,000 of the population. The average number of poor relieved in 1850 was approximately 992,000, and in 1908, 772,000. In London the average daily number receiving poor relief in 1850 is estimated to have been approximately 105,000, or 45.9 in every 1,000 of the population; in 1908 the average was 116,000, an actually higher number, but, owing to the growth of population, equivalent to only 24.4 per 1,000.

Methods of Relief.—Considering the changes in the methods of relief, it appears that in England and Wales, as a whole, indoor relief—a term which embraces relief in all institutions except lunatic asylums—has since 1850 grown with the growth of population from 6.5 to 6.8 per 1,000,

while the number of outdoor paupers, in relation to population, has decreased by nearly 70 per cent.—from 50.0 to 15.3 per 1,000. In London, indoor paupers have increased from 10.5 to 14.7 per 1,000 of the population, while the outdoor poor have decreased from 35.4 to 9.7 per 1,000.

Components of Pauperism.—Comparison of the components of pauperism on 1st January, 1908, and sixty years previously (1849) gives the following interesting results per 1,000 of population:—

	1849.	1908.
Insane and idiot poor	0.9	3.2
Sane poor:—		
(i) Aged and infirm adults	22.7	12.7
(ii) Adults ordinarily able-bodied	13.5	3.5
(iii) Children	25.7	6.7
(iv) Casual or vagrant poor	0.5	0.5
TOTAL (all classes)	63.3	26.6

Apart from the two special classes of insane and casual poor, it is apparent that every class of pauper in proportion to population has declined; the decrease being about 74 per cent. in the case of children and able-bodied adults, and 44 per cent. in the case of the aged and infirm. At the present time rather more than 85 per cent. of the aggregate pauperism in England and Wales consists of children or of adults who receive public assistance on account of physical or mental disability.

Children under the Poor Law.—Of the 234,792 children who were being dealt with on the 1st January, 1908, 70,991 were under the direct care of the guardians, and of these the majority were being maintained in special institutions or being boarded out with foster parents. Practically no children now receive their education in workhouses, except infants under three years of age, and special classes of children who, from infirmity or other causes, cannot be dealt with otherwise.

Cost of Poor Law Relief.—A comparison of the cost of relief in England and Wales in relation to rateable value and population shows that the burden of poor relief measured by the value of property liable to local rates was actually lower in 1900-7 than in 1850-9, while measured by population the cost is now nearly one-third higher than it was at the beginning of the period. The changes since 1850 may be seen from the following figures:—

	Per £ of Valuation.	Per head of Population.
	s. d.	s. d.
1850-9	1 6½	5 11
1870-9	1 3¾	6 5½
1890-9	1 2	6 3½
1900-7	1 4	7 9

Between 1849 and 1906 the cost of relief increased 51 per cent., while rateable value and population increased only 28 and 15 per cent. respectively.

Cost per Pauper.—The average annual cost of an indoor pauper in 1906-7 was about £29 5s. and of an outdoor pauper £7 1s., while in 1856-7 the rates are estimated to have been £16 12s. and £4 13s. respectively. It would appear that the changed character of the recipients of relief goes far to explain the increased cost of indoor relief. The sick and infirm need more elaborate treatment than do the able-bodied poor, and the relative increase of this class of poor has been

accompanied by provision for their accommodation in special wards or institutions on the lines demanded by the developments of medical and surgical practice. The special accommodation for children in separate institutions has also involved additional expenditure. Outdoor relief is now very largely limited to the class of aged and infirm who are permanently or quasi-permanently disabled, and it has thus become possible to grant relief on a scale more nearly adequate than formerly.

V.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL TAXATION.

Local Rates.—The following is a brief summary since 1850 :—

	Rates raised. £	Per £ of Valuation.		Per head of Population.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1850-1	9,916,000	2	11	0	11
1867-8	16,503,000	3	3½	0	15
1874-5	19,199,000	3	3½	0	16
1889-90	27,713,000	3	8½	0	19
1905-6	58,256,000	6	1½	1	14

It will be seen that during the period of 22 years, from 1867-8 to 1889-90, the amount of rates increased by only 5d. per pound of valuation and by 4s. 3d. per head of population; whereas during the period from 1889-90 to 1905-6 (16 years only) the increase amounted to 2s. 5d. per pound and to 14s. 7d. per head. The period under review, however, was one in which many important legislative measures were enacted. In the earlier years public health administration was developed and consolidated, and elementary education became a charge upon the local rates, whilst the period since 1888 is distinguished by the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, involving the creation of county councils and other administrative and financial changes; by the creation of parish councils and parish meetings under the Local Government Act, 1894, and by a further development in the charge imposed upon local rates in respect of elementary education, and, finally, by a marked expansion of municipal trading.

Classification of Rates.—A complete classification of local rates, according to the various purposes for which they have been raised, is not possible for the whole period, but particulars may be given for the year 1905-6, and also as to the increase compared with 1874-5 :—

Rates raised for purposes of :—	1905-6 Increase millions. millions.	
	millions.	millions.
Poor law authorities :—		
Relief of the poor	10½	3½
Other purposes	2½	1½
County and municipal authorities	11½	7½
Sanitary authorities :—		
London and urban districts	20½	15½
Rural districts	3½	1½
Elementary education authorities	9½	9½
TOTAL	58½	39

Thus the greater part of the increase is due to the increased expenditure of sanitary or public health authorities in urban districts; and to elementary education in the first place, and to the increased cost of county and municipal government in the second.

Exchequer Grants.—Rates, however, form only about one-half of the revenue of local authorities. The other half is derived from Imperial Exchequer grants and the revenue from municipal undertakings and other sources of income. The relief afforded by grants has increased to a marked extent in recent years. In 1867-8 only 2¼d. per £ of rateable value was received by the ratepayer from Imperial grants; in 1887-8 the relief represented 6¾d., but in 1905-6 the amount had risen to 1s. 11½d., of which 1s. 2½d. was for education.

Local Debt.—In 1874-5 the amount of local debt was nearly 93 millions, representing 16s. 1d. per pound of rateable value, or £3 18s. 3d. per head of population, while in 1905-6 the amount had increased to 483 millions, representing £2 7s. 7d. per pound of rateable value, or £14 2s. 10d. per head of population. The distribution of the debt in 1905-6 can be seen from the following figures :—

	Debt millions.	Per £ of Valuation.	
		£	s. d.
Trading undertakings	25½	1	5
Public health	136½	0	12
Education	41½	0	4
Poor relief	13½	0	1
Lunatic asylums	11	0	1
Miscellaneous	2½	0	2
TOTAL	483	2	7

By far the larger part of the increase in local debt is attributable to education, trading undertakings, and public health. It may be pointed out as regards the trading undertakings that probably the bulk of the capital debt belongs to undertakings producing a revenue which covers the cost of working and permits of a substantial contribution towards the redemption of the capital debt without recourse to the aid of local rates. Further, the capital value of the undertakings and other properties purchased by local authorities, the total of which has not been ascertained, must represent in the aggregate a very substantial set-off to the amount of their outstanding debt, and a large proportion of these assets may fairly be described as "realisable," consisting as they do of works of a permanent or remunerative character.

VI.—EDUCATION AND CRIME.

Education.—In 1870, before the Elementary Education Act had come into force, only 19 per cent. of the population between 3 and 15 were attending school, in 1907 the percentage had risen to 64. In 1865, out of every 1,000 men married in England and Wales, 225 could not sign their names, but by 1907 the number had fallen to 14. The improvement in the education of women is equally striking, since in 1865, 312 women in every 1,000 married could not sign the registers, while in 1907 only 17 in 1,000 were unable to do so. Scotland and Ireland show a similar improvement.

Crime.—With the growth of education there has been a diminution in crime. In 1857-61 the proportion to population of persons tried in England and Wales for indictable offences—a term embracing all the more serious crimes—was 266 per 1,000, as compared with 176, the average for 1903-7.

The Export of British Capital.

ONE of the most significant developments in our national finance during the past twenty-five years has been the remarkable increase in the amount of British capital invested in undertakings outside the United Kingdom. The political aspects of this development will probably be investigated and debated very minutely during the ensuing year, and do not require to be dilated upon in this article, which concerns itself solely with the collection of the statistical data relating to the subject. It is impossible to state definitely and without question the precise amount of British capital that is invested in

various parts of the globe, but we are able, by the use of the statistics at our disposal, to afford the political student an approximate idea of its growth during the past quarter of a century. The amount of the capital invested abroad may firstly be partly determined by capitalising the national income from Indian, Colonial, and foreign Government bonds and stocks, municipal stocks, and railway securities. The following table is based upon the return of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the final column representing the total income capitalised at 5 per cent. :-

Year.	India Government stocks, loans, and guaranteed railways.	Colonial and foreign Government securities.	Colonial and foreign securities (other than Government) and possessions, "coupons," and railways out of the U.K. other than those in first column.	Total Income.	Capital Value of Income on 5 per cent. basis.
	£	£	£	£	£
1886-87	7,793,097	16,243,321	20,471,584	44,508,002	890,160,040
1887-88	7,972,606	16,757,736	22,248,029	46,978,371	939,567,420
1888-89	8,026,310	17,388,562	24,584,935	49,999,808	999,996,160
1889-90	7,811,310	17,528,582	26,970,320	52,310,212	1,046,204,240
1890-91	8,028,524	16,608,700	30,851,668	55,488,892	1,109,776,640
1891-92	7,704,370	14,949,017	31,995,383	54,728,770	1,094,575,400
1892-93	7,799,642	15,333,817	32,046,043	55,179,502	1,103,410,040
1893-94	7,856,721	15,950,233	31,311,075	55,118,029	1,102,360,580
1894-95	8,021,797	15,927,769	29,556,692	53,506,258	1,070,125,160
1895-96	8,019,720	16,479,933	30,461,426	54,961,079	1,098,021,580
1896-97	8,065,866	16,790,472	31,462,629	56,318,967	1,126,379,340
1897-98	8,168,258	17,205,934	31,265,474	56,639,666	1,134,793,320
1898-99	8,258,820	18,233,429	33,217,654	59,709,903	1,194,198,060
1899-1900	8,281,704	18,394,390	33,590,792	60,266,886	1,205,337,720
1900-01	8,567,639	18,685,410	33,078,476	60,331,525	1,206,630,500
1901-02	8,880,908	19,245,888	34,432,683	62,559,479	1,251,189,580
1902-03	9,048,777	19,935,643	34,844,295	63,828,715	1,276,574,300
1903-04	8,695,929	20,263,072	36,906,305	65,865,306	1,317,306,120
1904-05	8,760,185	20,880,837	36,421,087	66,062,109	1,321,242,180
1905-06	8,862,807	22,069,260	42,967,198	73,899,265	1,477,985,300
1906-07	8,768,237	22,270,846	48,521,033	79,560,116	1,591,202,320

The foregoing figures respecting incomes are not, however, complete, inasmuch as there exists a large amount of income from abroad which in many cases cannot (in the absence of details which the taxpayer alone could furnish) be identified as such in the assessments. The fact that this unidentified income from foreign countries and British Colonies is of some magnitude will be appreciated when it is considered that it includes the profits derived from concerns (other than railways) situate abroad, but having their seat of direction and management in this country—that is, mines, gasworks, waterworks, tramways, breweries, tea and coffee plantations, nitrate grounds, oil-fields, land and financial companies, &c.; also profits from foreign and Colonial branches of banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses in the United Kingdom; and profits of all kinds arising from business done abroad by manufacturers, merchants, and commission agents resident in the United Kingdom.

Several efforts have been made to arrive at an estimate of the capital which the Commissioners do not earmark as coming from abroad, but the results cannot be regarded as conclusive. One of the most enlightening of these investigations

was contained in a paper read by Mr. George Paish at a meeting of the Statistical Society. He took out the income of 2,172 of the miscellaneous Colonial and foreign companies the capital of which has been supplied by our investors, and arrived at a total of nearly £58,000,000, thus making an approximate grand total income from abroad of £140,000,000, to obtain which we have invested about £2,700,000,000 at 5 1/2 per cent. The estimate is the best that has yet been made, but it cannot be regarded as final. There are admittedly a great many more than 2,172 miscellaneous companies operating abroad with capital provided by British investors. There are hundreds of private joint-stock syndicates, consisting of seven or more shareholders, operating in foreign countries and deriving substantial incomes the amount of which is not disclosed to the public. There is a large income derived from the shipping industry. Sir Robert Giffen in 1902 estimated this income at £80,000,000. A large income is also derived from the operations abroad of private commission and mercantile houses. On the other hand, many of the loans issued in this country are subscribed by foreigners, and it is a notable fact that many millions of shares in

British-owned companies operating in various parts of the world have, during recent years, passed into the hands of foreigners. Much of the wealth that has been amassed during the past decade in the Argentine has been invested in the securities of the British-owned railways in that Republic, and it is impossible for the statistician to estimate accurately what proportion of the bearer securities of British-owned

foreign companies is held by the British investor and the foreigner.

The distribution of British capital among the various countries shows some interesting changes during the past decade. The following table exhibits in a condensed form the Inland Revenue Commissioners' assessments on the income from Indian, Colonial, and foreign Government securities:—

Year.	Indian.	Colonial.	European.	Asiatic.	African.	American.	Total.
1897-98	£ 8,168,258	£ 10,812,176	£ 1,563,344	£ 728,595	£ 691,360	£ 3,470,459	£ 25,274,192
1898-99	8,258,820	11,079,341	1,675,477	1,003,912	703,621	3,771,139	26,492,249
1899-1900	8,281,704	11,275,965	1,689,860	1,226,803	739,435	3,495,227	26,676,094
1900-01	8,567,639	11,520,908	1,613,042	1,333,100	655,477	3,554,183	27,253,049
1901-02	8,880,908	11,832,716	1,552,083	1,304,208	631,003	3,925,878	28,126,796
1902-03	9,048,777	12,369,514	1,486,173	1,324,585	620,558	4,134,768	28,984,420
1903-04	8,695,229	12,869,426	1,435,232	1,445,560	579,334	3,933,523	28,959,001
1904-05	8,769,185	13,553,540	1,324,476	1,651,687	574,054	3,777,080	29,641,022
1905-06	8,862,807	13,906,601	1,307,106	2,454,268	541,986	3,859,299	30,932,067
1906-07	8,768,237	13,932,722	1,467,855	2,510,593	510,749	3,842,927	31,039,083

It will be seen that whilst there has been a tendency for our investments in European securities to decline there has been a substantial increase in the Colonial section, probably the result of the great development of Canada. Investments in India and America have been almost stationary. Taking India, the Colonies, and Africa as "British possessions" and the remainder as foreign countries, and capitalising the income at 5 per cent., we arrive at the following distribution:—British possessions, £464,234,160; foreign countries, £156,547,500; total, £620,781,660. Of the total investment of British capital abroad, three-fourths is in British possessions and one-fourth in foreign countries. The large amount of British capital sent abroad is, therefore, mainly in connection with the development of Canada, Australia, and our other

possessions; and as the investment of capital in foreign countries has been almost stationary, it is fair to assume that as our Colonies become possessed of capital as a result of their own savings, the total amount of British capital invested outside the United Kingdom is likely either to diminish or to bear a lower rate of interest. The primary object of the investment abroad of British capital is either to obtain a greater rate of interest than can be secured at home, or to obtain greater equilibrium and stability of capital by its geographical distribution over the world's surface.

An examination of the issues of capital during the 72 weeks from 1st July, 1908, to 13th November, 1909, discloses an average public issue during that period of over three millions sterling per week. The figures are as follows:—

Country.	Amount of Capital issued.	Country.	Amount of Capital issued.	Country.	Amount of Capital issued.
Australasia	£ 13,744,000	Argentina	£ 28,875,000	Mexico	£ 12,909,000
British E. Africa	20,000	Brazil	16,970,000	Netherlands	125,000
British N. Borneo	1,165,000	Chili	4,139,000	Nicaragua	450,000
Canada	45,041,000	China	3,190,000	Norway	536,000
Gold Coast	1,307,000	Cuba	1,150,000	Persia	1,000,000
India	15,416,000	Denmark	1,032,000	Philippines	1,889,000
Jamaica	424,000	Dutch E. W. Indies	654,000	Russia	10,303,000
Malta	125,000	Ecuador	416,000	Sweden	831,000
South Africa	13,853,000	Egypt	769,000	Turkey	3,184,000
Southern Nigeria	113,000	Finland	2,263,000	United States	21,000,000
Straits Settlements	2,939,000	France	349,000	Unenumerated ...	2,205,000
Unenumerated ...	510,000	Japan	7,393,000	Total foreign countries	£121,822,000
£94,657,000		Grand Total		£216,479,900	

Allowance must be made in these figures for the capital which, although offered for issue, was not subscribed, but this amount would be offset by the issues of capital negotiated privately. In drawing inferences from the statistics set out in this article, it should be borne in mind that

the greater part of the capital does not, of course, pass out of this country in specie, but takes the form of manufactured goods, &c.; although it is, unfortunately, not possible to state the proportions of capital exported in specie and in goods.

HERBERT H. BASSETT, F.R.S.

ARRANGED in order that the men who are directing the newspapers of the Imperial Dominions might discuss with their colleagues of the Mother Country subjects of Imperial and newspaper interest, the Imperial Press Conference, which met in London in June of last year, attained a much greater significance from the very first gathering. While dealing with questions of importance only to newspapers, the Conference developed into a striking plea for unity and co-operation in the matter of the defence of the Empire; and the delegates, who came from every part of the King's Dominions, and represented all shades of opinion, combined with the statesmen of Great Britain in an appeal to keep the questions of the Army and the Navy free from all traces of partisanship and to place the safety of the Empire above every other consideration. The Conference presented the delegates with the opportunity of learning at first hand the views of Ministers and leading men in this country on important topics, and nearly every prominent man took part in the discussions, which were made the occasion of many noteworthy utterances.

The delegates numbered close on sixty, representing the most influential journals in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and the West Indies. The majority were editors, but among them were a few proprietors and managers. The doyen of the party was Sir Hugh Graham, the proprietor of the *Montreal Star*; and the most noteworthy of his fellow visitors, to mention only a few, were Mr. J. S. Brierley (*Montreal Herald*), Mr. J. A. Macdonald (*Toronto Globe*), the Hon. Surendranath Banerjee (*Calcutta Daily News*), Mr. Stanley Reed (*The Bengalee, Calcutta*), Mr. F. W. Ward (*Sydney Daily Telegraph*), Mr. R. Kyffin-Thomas (*Adelaide Register*), Mr. Philipson Stow (*South African News, Capetown*), Mr. Maitland Park (*Cape Times, Capetown*), and Dr. F. V. Engelenburg (*Die Volkstem, Pretoria*).

The keynote of the proceedings was struck by Lord Rosebery at the first gathering in connection with the Conference—a banquet given in honour of the Oversea Delegates by the Press of the United Kingdom. In offering the visitors a "Welcome Home," Lord Rosebery said the most vital topic which they had to discuss was that of Imperial Defence. Alluding to the condition of things in Europe as peaceful, yet menacing, he said: "All forbodes peace; and yet at the same time, combined with this total absence of all questions of friction, there never was in the history of the world so threatening and so overpowering a preparation for war." Without any tangible reason, they saw the nations preparing new armaments upon the sea, as if for some great Armageddon. "We live," he continued, "in the midst of a silent warfare in which not a drop of blood is shed in anger, but only the last drop is extricated from the living body by the lancets of the European statesmen." When he saw "this bursting out of navies everywhere," he began to feel uneasy as to the outcome, and to wonder where it would stop, or if it was nearly going to bring back Europe into a state of barbarism, or whether it would cause a catastrophe, in which the working men of the world would say, "We will have no more of this madness, this foolery; which is grinding us to powder." We could and would build *Dreadnoughts* as long as we had a shilling to spend on them or a man to put into them, but he was not sure that even

that would be enough, and he thought it might be the duty of the delegates to take back to their own Dominions across the seas this message and this impression, "that some personal duty and responsibility for national defence rests on every man and citizen." "Tell your people," his lordship went on, "the deplorable way in which Europe is lapsing into militarism, and the pressure which is put upon this little island to defend its liberties. But take this message also back with you, that the old country is right at heart; that there is no failing or weakness in her; and that she rejoices in renewing her youth in her giant Dominions beyond the seas."

The high level initiated by Lord Rosebery was continued at the discussions on "The Press and the Empire," to which the chief time of the Conference was devoted. At the first session on this subject, Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said the great strategic problem that confronted the country was to keep the highway of the sea open. They at home recognised that in the development of the naval idea in every Dominion, it was essential that the mainspring should come from the Dominion itself. The Home Government would assist in every way in its power, and in the long run every Dominion would come to the same conclusion—that the naval problem of defence was one and the same in the whole world, and that the maintenance of supremacy at sea meant the maintenance of supremacy in all seas alike. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who followed, defined the foreign policy of Great Britain as being to keep what we have got, to consolidate and develop it, to quarrel as little as possible, and to uphold in the councils of the world, by supremacy, those ideals by which we set store. He endorsed every word that Lord Rosebery had said regarding the gravity of the European situation. They were not in stormy weather in foreign politics at the present moment, he declared, but the excessive expenditure on armaments made the weather sultry. Lord Cromer urged that one of the greatest Imperial problems that had to be faced was the government of the huge Oriental communities under the British Crown. Mr. Balfour, presiding over a further session on the same topic, expressed the belief that serious menace to the position of the Imperial Dominions was quite impossible so long as Great Britain retained maritime supremacy. If the fate of the Empire depended upon fleet superiority, that superiority must, he said, be shown in home waters. The German Ocean, the Channel, possibly the Mediterranean—these, in his opinion, were the theatres on which, if there was to be an Armageddon, it would take place. He expressed his concurrence with the views of Lord Rosebery and Sir Edward Grey as to the gravity of the situation, though he deprecated panic and was confident that the national spirit would be equal to anything it might be called upon to face. Continuing the flow of unanimity, Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, expressed his entire agreement with everything Mr. Balfour had said. Dealing with the military side of the question, he said it was necessary to have an army of a kind which no other Power required—an army for overseas work. Mr. Haldane put forward the idea of an Imperial military general staff, and suggested that it might carry with it in the end the conception also of an Imperial naval general staff. At another session, Lord

Charles Beresford said the fleet gave no indication whatever of the country's preparations for war. He loathed war, he said, but if we were properly prepared we should have no war. The country's defence should be one that could be instantly turned into an attack. During the discussions, a resolution was moved by a Colonial delegate confirming the urgent necessity of placing the defence of the Empire on the surest foundation, and expressing the view that to that end it was essential that in each of the self-governing Dominions systematic and universal training of the male population should be strenuously advocated. An attempt was made to include Great Britain in the motion, but eventually the whole resolution was withdrawn, and in the end no action in this direction was taken.

A subject of equal importance to the delegates and the journals they represented was that of "Cable News and Inter-Press Communications," which was discussed at some length, and which resulted in valuable concessions being made by the organisations concerned. The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided over the first session that dealt with the matter, which he described as of supreme importance, because, although there were countless prescriptions for bringing the various parts of the Empire nearer together, easy and cheap communication lay behind them all. What the Empire needed especially, he said, was an increase of intimacy. It was extremely difficult at present for really accurate accounts of what was said and done, either in the home country or overseas, to be reported at once all over the Empire. He assured the Conference that on the question of cable development the attitude of the Imperial Government was thoroughly sympathetic. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Conference regarded it as of paramount importance that telegraphic facilities with the various parts of the Empire should be cheapened and improved so as to ensure a fuller inter-communication than existed at present. A committee was appointed to study the question of an Imperial news service and to take measures to secure a reduction in the rates of transmission, and that committee adopted a motion urging the desirability of establishing a chain of wireless telegraph stations between all British countries, which they considered necessary both for the cheapening of electric inter-communications and for the safety of the mercantile marine. The chairman, the Hon. Harry Lawson, made the welcome announcement that the Pacific Cable Board had agreed to reduce their charges for Press messages to one half, and that the New Zealand Government would do the same in regard to their terminal charge. He added that he had reason to believe that the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia would follow suit. Mr. Marconi foreshadowed a reduction in the Press rates charged by his company, and a resolution favouring State-owned electric communication was passed. The reduced rates of the Pacific Board and of the Australian Government took effect on August 1 last, as did similar concessions granted by the Eastern Companies between Great Britain and Australasia. By agreement with the British and South African Administrations, the tariff for Press telegrams exchanged between Great Britain and South Africa was also reduced from the same date. The Con-

ference appointed a deputation to interview the Prime Minister on the subject, and, in reply to this, Mr. Asquith declared that towards the reduction of cable rates, and especially of those for Press messages, the attitude of the Government was entirely sympathetic. Their influence would be used towards the reduction of rates, but it must be recognised, he said, that the cable companies had provided a world-wide system of enormous value, and that they were commercial companies. He was glad that the Conference had left the Government an absolutely free hand in regard to methods, because the development of wireless telegraphy was a matter they could not leave out of sight.

Another interesting discussion arose during the consideration of "Literature in its relation to Journalism." Lord Morley gave a scholarly address, declaring that the improvement in journalism had in his time been enormous, and expressing the view that it was continuing. He put a question to the delegates as to whether they considered that the influence of the Press, overseas and at home, was systematically and perseveringly used on behalf of peace among the nations.

The delegates had to undergo a round of brilliant functions during the time that was not occupied with the actual business. Foremost among the series was a garden party given by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, at which the visitors were presented to the King. The Government did a considerable share towards their entertainment. In addition to an official banquet, at which Lord Crewe presided, and which the Prime Minister attended, the delegates were taken down to Spithead, where they reviewed the Home and Atlantic Fleets, and were treated to an attack upon the *Dreadnought* by torpedoes and submarines, and to a mimic invasion of Whale Island; while a visit to Aldershot to witness field day operations in which fourteen thousand troops took part followed. Innumerable other banquets, such as a luncheon at the House of Commons—where the Speaker presided over a notable gathering of members of both Houses who had been connected with journalism—and a similar function at the Mansion House, gave the visitors but little time to devote to private engagements.

During the Conference, the guests were taken to a number of the principal provincial centres in England and Scotland, and were shown the main industrial features, and in many cases civic welcomes were accorded the delegates. In every conceivable way the Imperial representatives had brought home to them the varied interests and activity of the Old Country. The Conference not only illustrated to the representatives of the Dominions Beyond the Seas the might of Great Britain in a way that could not previously have been even slightly realised by the visitors, but revealed the necessity, and strengthened the possibility, of complete unity of feeling throughout the Empire. Before the delegates finally departed for their homes, the foundations were laid of an Empire Press Union, with headquarters in London and branch committees in the Overseas Dominions, to secure a permanent oversight of questions affecting cable service and charges to the Press of Great and Greater Britain. It was also decided to hold periodical Press Conferences in different parts of the Empire, and an invitation was received to hold the next gathering in Winnipeg in 1912.

THE Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress, which was appointed in December, 1905, to inquire (1) into the working of the laws relating to the relief of poor persons in the United Kingdom, and (2) into the various means which have been adopted outside of the Poor Laws for meeting distress arising from want of employment, particularly during the periods of severe industrial depression, issued their report relating to England and Wales in the early part of last year. The volume consists of a report comprising 645 folio pages, which is signed by the chairman, Lord George Hamilton, and thirteen other members of the Commission, and a minority report comprising 518 pages signed by four dissentient members.

MAJORITY REPORT.

Defects of Existing System.—In a review of the existing conditions of Poor Law administration, the Majority enumerate the main defects which their investigations had revealed. They may be briefly summarised as follows:—

- (i.) The inadequacy of existing Poor Law areas to meet the growing needs of administration.
- (ii.) The excessive size of many boards of guardians.
- (iii.) The absence of any general interest in Poor Law work and Poor Law elections.
- (iv.) The lack of intelligent uniformity in the application of principles and in general administration.
- (v.) The want of proper investigation and discrimination in dealing with applicants.
- (vi.) The tendency in many cases to give outdoor relief without plan or purpose.
- (vii.) The unsuitability of the general workhouse as a test or deterrent for the able-bodied; the aggregation in it of all classes without sufficient classification; and the absence of any system of friendly and restorative help.
- (viii.) The lack of co-operation between Poor Law and charity.
- (ix.) The tendency of candidates to make lavish promises of out-relief, and of guardians to favour their constituents in its distribution.
- (x.) General failure to attract capable social workers and leading citizens.
- (xi.) The general rise in expenditure, not always accompanied by an increase of efficiency in administration.
- (xii.) The want of sufficient control and continuity of policy on the part of the central authority.

Scheme of Reform.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The Commissioners proceed to formulate proposals for reform, and to describe a new system of help which is better expressed by the title of Public Assistance than by that of Poor Law.

NEW LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Public Assistance Authorities and Committees.—The Majority propose to abolish existing boards of guardians, and to enlarge the area of administration from the union to the county or county borough. A new authority, to be known as the Public Assistance Authority, is to be appointed for central administration and control within the enlarged area, and local committees, to be known as Public Assistance Committees, are to be constituted for dealing with applications for assistance in existing union areas. The Majority consider that the system of direct election for Poor Law purposes has not succeeded in obtaining local authorities who have an adequate or uniform appreciation of the difficulties which beset the administration of the

Poor Laws. They therefore recommend that the Public Assistance Authority should be a Statutory Committee of the county or county borough council. One half of the members of the committee may be appointed from the council, the other half to be appointed from outside, and to consist of persons experienced in local administration of public assistance or other cognate work. Women are to be eligible for appointment. The new authority would set up and supervise Public Assistance Committees, maintain institutions within their area, and generally undertake financial responsibility for public assistance administration. The local committees are to include a certain proportion of persons nominated by urban and rural district councils. As regards London certain modifications are proposed.

Voluntary Aid Councils and Committees.—Working in co-operation with the new authorities, Voluntary Aid Councils and Committees are to be appointed in the area of each Public Assistance Authority to aid persons in distress whose cases do not appear to be suitable for treatment by the Public Assistance Committee.

METHODS OF ASSISTANCE.

Institutional Relief.—The Commission recommend that general workhouses should be abolished, and that indoor relief should be given in separate institutions appropriate to the following classes of applicants: children, aged and infirm, sick, able-bodied men, able-bodied women, vagrants, and the feeble-minded and epileptics. Powers of removal to and detention in institutions should be given to the Public Assistance Authority under proper safeguards. The treatment of inmates should be as far as possible curative and restorative.

Outdoor Relief or Home Assistance.—This should be given only after thorough inquiry, except in cases of sudden and urgent necessity, and it should be adequate to meet the needs of those to whom it is given. There should be systematic co-operation between the Public Assistance Authorities and the recognised Voluntary Aid Committees.

Children.—Effective steps should be taken to secure that the maintenance of children in the workhouse should no longer be recognised as a legitimate way of dealing with them. The Commission strongly advocate the extension of boarding out, and closer supervision of the condition of children in receipt of out-relief.

The Aged.—As regards institutional relief, separate accommodation and treatment should be provided; and as to out-relief, greater care should be taken to ensure adequacy of relief.

Medical Assistance.—A general system of provident dispensaries should be established, of which existing voluntary outdoor medical organisations should be invited to form an integral part.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

A review of existing conditions led the Commissioners to the following conclusions:—

- (i.) We have an increased aggregation of unskilled labour at our great ports and in certain populous districts.
- (ii.) This aggregation of low-grade labour is so much in excess of the normal local needs as to promote and perpetuate under-employment.
- (iii.) This normal condition of under-employment, when aggravated by periodic contraction of trade or

by inevitable changes in methods of production, assumes such dimensions as to require special machinery and organisation for its relief and treatment.

The Majority make the following proposals:—

Labour Exchanges.—A national system of labour exchanges should be established and worked by the Board of Trade for the general purposes of assisting the mobility of labour and of collecting accurate information as to unemployment.

Education.—The education in elementary schools should be made less literary and more practical, and boys should be kept at school until the age of fifteen.

Regularisation of Employment.—Government Departments and local and public authorities should be enjoined to regularise their work as far as possible, and to endeavour to undertake irregular work when the general demand for labour is slack.

Unemployment Insurance.—The establishment of unemployment insurance, especially amongst unskilled and unorganised labour, is of paramount importance in averting distress arising from unemployment, and would justify contributions from public funds to trade and special provident organisations.

Voluntary Aid and Public Assistance.—In addition to preventive measures, separate but closely co-operating organisations must be established to deal with cases not otherwise reached. Voluntary Aid Committees should give advice and aid to the better class of workmen, while the Public Assistance Authority should assist necessitous workmen at the public expense. The following methods of treatment should be available: Home Assistance, Industrial and Agricultural Institutions, Labour Colonies, Detention Colonies, and Emigration.

MINORITY REPORT.

BREAK-UP OF THE POOR LAW.

Transfer of Services to Existing Committees.—The Minority agree with the Majority in recommending the abolition of boards of guardians, and that the county or county borough council should be the unit of administration. They differ in proposing the entire supersession of the destitution authority, and the appropriate distribution of its present functions among four existing committees of the councils:—

The **Education** Committee to become responsible for the entire care of children of school age.

The **Health** Committee to be entrusted with the care of the sick and permanently incapacitated, the infants under school age, and the aged needing institutional care.

The **Asylums** Committee to have charge of the mentally defective of all grades and ages; and the **Pension** Committee to deal with the aged to whom pensions are awarded.

Registrars of Public Assistance.—The Minority think that some systematic co-ordination within each local area of all forms of public assistance, and, if possible, of all assistance dispensed by voluntary agencies, is essential, and they therefore recommend the appointment by the county or county borough council of one or more officers to be designated "Registrars of Public Assistance." The duties of these officers would be to keep a public register of all cases in receipt of

assistance, to recover charges for treatment, and to sanction grants of relief or home aliment. So far as institutional treatment is concerned the several committees would be free to provide the treatment they deemed most appropriate; but where domiciliary treatment appeared desirable and it was proposed to grant home aliment, the committee would be required to submit the case for sanction to the Registrar of Public Assistance, who would be charged to satisfy himself that the circumstances of the family as a whole warranted the grant, and that the amount proposed was neither inadequate nor excessive. The Registrar would also maintain a small receiving house for the strictly temporary reception of cases found in need and not yet dealt with by the committee concerned.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Ministry of Labour.—To carry out their reforms the Minority propose a Ministry of Labour, consisting of six divisions: National Labour Exchange, Trade Insurance Division, Maintenance and Training Division, Industrial Regulation Division, Emigration and Immigration Division, and the Statistical Division.

National Labour Exchange.—A complete system of public exchanges on a national basis should be organised. It is contemplated thereby that a rapidly increasing number of under-employed men would find themselves employed with practical continuity, but there would remain a surplus of labour without employment at all.

Absorption of Surplus Labour.—To reduce this surplus the Minority recommend (i.) that no child should be employed under the age of fifteen, no young person under eighteen should be employed for more than thirty hours a week, and all young persons so employed should be required to attend for thirty hours a week at suitable trade schools; (ii.) that the hours of labour of railway, tramway, and omnibus workers should be reduced to a maximum of sixty, if not to forty-eight hours a week; and (iii.) that sufficient assistance for the support of their families should be given to wage-earning mothers, thereby removing many women from the labour market.

Regularisation of National Demand for Labour.—The Government should arrange, to the extent of £4,000,000 annually, a Ten Years' Programme of the necessary work required by each Department, and carry it out in slack times by ordinary labour at standard rates.

Trade Union Insurance.—The Minority are unable to recommend the establishment of a plan of compulsory insurance against unemployment, in view of its probable adverse effect on Trade Union membership and organisation. They consider that under their proposals provision of out-of-work benefit would become practicable over a greater range of industry than at present, and to encourage such extension they propose a Government subvention to all Trade Unions and other societies providing unemployed benefits.

Maintenance under Training.—For the ultimate residuum in distress from want of employment the Minority propose Day Training Depôts or Residential Farm Colonies, while Detention Colonies of a reformatory type are suggested for vagrants and the work-shy.

Valuation of London.

THE Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, provided for a valuation of all rateable property in London in the year 1870, to come into force for the collection of rates as from 6 April, 1871, and for a complete re-valuation every five years. In the intermediate years new properties are brought into rating, and increases and decreases in value, owing to improvements, pulling down, &c., are given effect to by means of provisional lists made from time to time. All the alterations in the year are brought together into a supplemental list at the end of the year. The quinquennial list with the addition of the supplemental lists form the valuation list in force for the purposes of totals, and this list with the addition of provisional lists forms the basis for the purpose of collection of the rates. A property may only be brought into a provisional or supplemental list by reason of some cause affecting the value of that property in particular, and not on account of a general rise or fall in value in the locality; this should wait for the quinquennial year.

New lists will be made this year, which will come into force on 6 April, 1911. The magnitude of the task will be realised when it is known that the number of assessments amounts to about 800,000. The lists are made by the Metropolitan Borough Councils and the City Corporation acting as overseers. Forms are sent out to all occupiers in February, and the information thus supplied, together with the lists in force, form the basis upon which the new lists are made. If any property is inserted in the list which was not previously assessed, or if the value of a hereditament is increased, notice is sent to the occupier. Any ratepayer is, however, entitled to inspect the list.

Provision is made in the Act for objections to be heard and the lists to be revised by the Assessment Committee, who are appointed in most cases by the Borough Council, but by the Guardians of the Poor where the Union is comprised in more than one borough area. In the event of the ratepayer not being satisfied with the final decision of the Assessment Committee, he can appeal to special sessions or quarter sessions, but this is a somewhat costly matter, as it necessarily involves the employment of solicitors and counsel.

The County Rates Act, 1852, does not apply to London, but in order to promote uniformity of practice among the various authorities it is the custom of the London County Council to convene a Conference of rating authorities prior to each quinquennial re-valuation. The Conference (the County Council members not voting) passes resolutions, which, although not binding upon the authorities, are generally adhered to. The lists when made form the basis of all rates, as well as of Income Tax (Schedule "A"), Inhabited House Duty and Water Rate. All the rates are levied by the Borough Council, precepts being sent by the other bodies for the amounts which they require.

The valuation lists give the gross value, rateable value, and assessable value of each property. Gross value is defined in the Act as "the annual rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected, taking one year with another, to pay for a hereditament, if the tenant undertook to pay all usual tenant's rates and taxes and tithe commutation rent-charge, if any, and if the landlord undertook to bear the cost of repairs and

insurance and any other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the hereditament in a state to command such rent." Rateable value is the "gross value after deducting therefrom the probable annual average cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses as aforesaid." The assessable value is the rateable value less one-half in the case of agricultural land.

All Crown and Government property is exempt from rates, but the lists include the rateable value upon which the Treasury contribute in lieu of rates. This value, however, is in each case fixed by the Treasury valuer and not by the local authorities. There are also other exemptions, the principal of which are ambassadors' houses, places of public worship, public elementary schools not provided by the County Council, public parks, certain literary and scientific societies, underground sewers, unused land, and buildings in course of erection. Railways, tramways, canals, gas, water, electricity, telephone and hydraulic power undertakings are all included at an estimate of the rent which a hypothetical tenant would pay as rent. This value is arrived at by a complicated process based upon the accounts of the undertaking, and is generally left in the hands of a skilled valuer. With the exceptions given above the lists include all land and buildings in the county. In the table below are given the total values in the county at each quinquennial year from 1871. The increases are due to (1) new buildings, structural improvements, &c., and (2) to a general increase in value apart from rebuilding. The increases due to the supplemental lists may be taken as almost entirely due to new buildings and structural improvements, whilst after allowing for a similar increase in the quinquennial year the remainder of the increase due to the quinquennial list may fairly be ascribed to a rise in value independent of new buildings. In the table below the increase in the quinquennial year due to rebuilding, &c., is taken at the mean of that of the year before and the year after.

RATEABLE VALUE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

Year.	Rateable Value.	Increase due to rebuilding and structural improvements.	Increase due to general rise in value.
	£	£	£
1871	19,963,285		
1876	23,240,070	1,697,872	1,578,913
1881	27,629,241	2,686,833	1,702,338
1886	30,716,719	2,402,593	684,885
1891	33,004,612	1,284,662	1,003,231
1896	35,793,672	1,521,899	1,267,161
1901	39,643,618	2,198,931	1,651,015
1906	43,367,496	2,522,244	1,201,634
1909	44,609,935	1,242,439 (3 years.)	700,000 (3 years est.)
		15,557,473	9,789,177

Thus we find, allowing £700,000 for the increase in 1906-9 due to rise in value not yet brought into assessment, that the value of land and buildings in London has increased in the period of thirty-eight years from £19,963,285 to £45,309,935, or by no less than 127 per cent., of which about 77 per cent. is due to new building,

rebuilding, and structural improvements, while 50 per cent. is due to the general rise in values due to the segregation of the population and to the importance of London as the greatest city of the world.

In the total value of forty-five millions are included the following:—

Government property, about	£ 800,000
Property occupied by local authorities	2,000,000
Railways, tramways, gas, water, electricity and hydraulic undertakings, telephones, canals, docks	4,000,000
Hospitals	107,000
Public houses and beer houses	1,450,000
Hotels and restaurants	570,000

Theatres and music halls £ 188,000
Agricultural land 15,144

The increase in value mentioned above is, as may be supposed, not spread equally over the whole county. It is not possible to compare the value of each Metropolitan Borough in 1871 with that at the present day, as the Boroughs were only constituted under the London Government Act, 1899. In the following table, however, are given the value of each Metropolitan Borough area in 1901, the first quinquennial year after the formation of these areas, the value in 1906, with the increase due to each of the two causes before referred to, and the value in 1909.

RATEABLE VALUE OF THE CITY AND EACH METROPOLITAN BOROUGH IN 1901, 1906, AND 1909.

	Rateable Value.		Increase 1906 over 1901.		Rateable Value 1909.
	1901.	1906.	Due to new buildings, etc.	Due to rise in values.	
	£	£	£	£	£
City of London	4,817,874	5,310,462	298,679	193,909	5,451,836
Battersea	901,872	1,056,286	45,077	14,337	1,066,230
Bermondsey	899,668	941,427	28,641	12,818	942,125
Bethnal Green	516,721	547,945	18,016	13,208	550,139
Camberwell	1,254,717	1,356,181	68,909	32,555	1,379,700
Chelsea	799,271	886,506	52,229	35,006	936,212
Deptford	591,232	635,706	26,891	17,583	645,798
Finsbury	551,092	1,022,302	38,544	38,666	1,038,598
Fulham	738,959	880,581	118,423	23,599	907,039
Greenwich	568,390	643,406	36,189	38,827	673,319
Hackney	1,157,787	1,213,368	44,263	11,318	1,234,619
Hammersmith	666,293	797,310	97,277	33,740	833,679
Hampstead	938,542	1,067,071	117,626	11,993	1,106,465
Holborn	911,551	1,035,808	72,606	51,651	1,075,012
Islington	1,993,555	1,928,842	50,694	— 25,407	1,951,773
Kensington	2,215,906	2,359,136	105,027	38,203	2,429,954
Lambeth	1,857,734	1,945,583	59,975	27,874	1,961,501
Lewisham	841,027	1,031,644	176,463	14,154	1,089,195
Paddington	1,443,710	1,528,543	47,480	37,353	1,544,348
Poplar	781,053	837,317	40,231	16,033	837,987
St. Marylebone	1,679,239	1,903,773	100,977	123,557	1,967,592
St. Pancras	1,798,009	1,790,731	9,831	— 17,109	1,801,604
Shoreditch	767,157	802,784	22,452	13,175	811,544
Southwark	1,234,108	1,289,902	48,702	7,092	1,309,492
Stepney	1,391,440	1,496,562	54,656	50,466	1,498,917
Stoke Newington	341,483	352,773	10,218	1,072	355,046
Wandsworth	1,520,386	1,934,332	358,176	55,770	2,103,112
Westminster (City)	5,392,803	5,963,254	250,289	320,162	6,271,188
Woolwich	666,301	767,527	173,926	17,300	796,235
Inner Temple	25,147	25,277	— 153	283	25,243
Middle Temple	15,291	14,757	— 70	— 464	14,792
Administrative County of London	£39,643,618	£43,367,496	£2,522,244	£1,201,634	£44,609,935

SAVINGS BANKS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Savings Banks.—It appears that in the United Kingdom the deposits per head of population are now five times as much as they were in 1850. The figures may be set out in detail:—

	Deposits £ millions.	Per head of Population. £ s. d.
1850	29	1 1 0
1870	53	1 13 11
1890	117½	3 2 7
1907	232½	5 5 6

Friendly Societies.—At the same time the accumulated funds of friendly societies and trade unions show remarkable increases in recent years. In 1877 the funds of all friendly societies amounted to over 14 millions, in 1905 they had increased to over 52 millions. The funds held by the three most important groups of societies were:—

	1877.	1905.
Ordinary Friendly Societies	5,211,052	18,056,640
Branches of Registered Orders	7,752,050	23,888,491
Collecting Friendly Societies	1,172,363	8,459,767

THE Children Act 1908 has been aptly styled "The Children's Charter," and the appropriateness of this title will be readily realised when it is stated that the Act affects and consolidates the law relating to children from practically all points except those of education and the poor law. No fewer than 21 existing Acts and large portions of 17 others are repealed, the main provisions being re-enacted, but in an improved and strengthened form. The reception of the Bill by all parties in Parliament was most gratifying in these days of strong party politics, and showed that a measure of this character was urgently needed.

The Act is divided into six parts, dealing with the subjects mentioned below. The major part of the Act came into operation on 1st April, 1909, but the part relating to "places of detention" and special courts for children is operative generally from 1st January, 1910 only:—

- Part I.—Infant life protection.
- „ II.—Prevention of cruelty to children and young persons.
- „ III.—Juvenile smoking.
- „ IV.—Reformatory and industrial schools.
- „ V.—Juvenile offenders.
- „ VI.—Miscellaneous and general.

PART I.—INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

Any person who undertakes for reward the nursing and maintenance of one or more children under the age of 7 years, apart from their parents, must, within forty-eight hours of the reception of the child, give notice thereof to the local authority. The local authority may fix the number of infants under 7 years of age which may be kept in any house in respect of which notice is required. Notice must also be given if the person moves, or if the child dies, or is removed to another address. In the event of the death of the infant the person having its custody must give notice to the coroner within twenty-four hours, and an inquest must be held unless a duly qualified medical practitioner certifies the cause of death, and that he has attended the child during its last illness, and the coroner is satisfied that no inquest is necessary.

The local authority has to appoint inspectors to make enquiries as to whether there are any persons in their district receiving children, and also infant protection visitors, whose duty it is to visit the premises where infants are kept, and to satisfy themselves as to the proper nursing and maintenance of the infants, and to give advice and directions where necessary. The authority may avail itself of the service of philanthropic societies or other agencies in connection with the duties of inspection.

Certain persons are precluded from taking the charge of such infants except with the written sanction of the local authority, viz.:—

(a) Any person from whose care any infant has been removed under this Act or the Infant Life Protection Act of 1897.

(b) In any premises from which an infant has been removed under these Acts by reason of the premises being dangerous or insanitary.

(c) By any person convicted of an offence under the second part of this Act or the Cruelty to Children Act 1904.

In the event of any infant being kept contrary to this part of the Act, or in overcrowded, dangerous or insanitary premises, or by any person unfit to have care of it by reason of negligence,

ignorance, inebriety, immorality, criminal conduct, or similar cause, the visitors or constables are empowered with an order from the justices or local authority to remove the infant to a place of safety until it can be restored to its relatives or otherwise lawfully disposed of.

The person having charge of an infant in respect of which notice is required is deemed to have no interest in the child's life for the purpose of the Life Insurance Act, 1774, and if he attempts to insure the life of such infant, or if a company or person knowingly issues or attempts to procure the issue of such a policy, they are guilty of an offence under the Act.

This part of the Act does not apply to any relatives or legal guardians of the child or to any hospital or other institution conducted in good faith. The term relatives means grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt by consanguinity or affinity, and in the case of illegitimate children such persons as would be so related if the child were legitimate.

Persons guilty of offences under this part of the Act are subject on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding £25, and also, where proper notice was not given, to forfeiture of any lump sum received, the latter to be applied for the benefit of the child under the direction of the Court.

The local authorities for this part of the Act are the City of London Corporation, the London County Council, and outside the Metropolis the Poor Law Guardians.

PART II.—PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

This part of the Act relates to offences against children under 14 years of age and young persons between 14 and 16. The local authorities for administering this part of the Act are the Poor Law Guardians, and in London the City Corporation and the County Council are given concurrent powers.

The Act provides for a penalty of £100, or six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, in the case of any person over 16 years of age who has the custody, charge or care of a child or young person and wilfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons, or exposes such person or causes such person to be so treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health. If the person convicted is interested in an insurance policy on the life of the child or young person the penalty may be increased to £200 or five years' penal servitude. Other offences provided for are using the child or young person for purposes of begging, and causing or encouraging the seduction or prostitution of girls under 16 years of age.

There are also some new provisions of a very important character. To meet the increasing evil of deaths of infants from overlying, Section 13 provides for the punishment of any person over 16 years of age in the event of the death from suffocation of an infant under the age of 3 years while in bed with such person, and such person went to bed under the influence of drink. Section 15 provides for a penalty of £10 in the event of the death or serious injury of a child under 7 years of age left in a room with an open fire grate and without reasonable precaution to prevent the child being burnt or scalded. It is also declared an offence to allow a child or young person in a brothel. Provision is made for the

care of any children in the custody of a person convicted, and for the detention in a retreat of habitual drunkards convicted of an offence under this part of the Act, and the Home Secretary is given power to cause the inspection of any charitable institute for the reception of children or young persons.

PART III.—JUVENILE SMOKING.

The provisions of this part of the Act attracted a disproportionate amount of attention when the Bill was in Parliament. The Royal Commission on Physical Training, and the Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration, reported very strongly upon the evils of smoking at an immature age, and the provisions of the Act cannot be considered as too drastic. They have undoubtedly had the effect of materially reducing the amount of juvenile smoking.

Persons selling cigarettes or cigarette papers to children apparently under 16 years of age are subject to a fine not exceeding £2 for the first offence, £5 for the second offence, and £10 for any subsequent offence. The provision also applies to the sale of tobacco in any other form, if the person selling it has any cause to believe that the child is buying it for his own use. Constables and park keepers are directed to take any cigarettes or cigarette papers from any person apparently under 16 whom they find smoking in a public place, and have power to search boys found smoking, but not girls.

PART IV.—REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Any person is empowered to bring a child apparently under 14 years of age before a magistrate and get him or her sent to an industrial school if the child is found begging, wandering, destitute, or under the care of a guardian or parent who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits, is unfit to have the care of the child, or if the child frequents the company of reputed thieves or prostitutes, or lives in a house used for the purposes of prostitution, or if a girl, legitimate or illegitimate, and the father has been convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, of an offence in respect of any of his daughters.

A parent who is unable to control his child may himself take advantage of the Act.

A child apparently under 12, and in some cases between 12 and 13, charged with an offence punishable in the case of an adult by imprisonment, may be sent to an industrial school; and if between the ages of 12 and 16 to a reformatory school. In any case, where the child is liable to be sent to an industrial school, the Court may commit him to the care of relatives or other fit persons, with or without the supervision of a probation officer.

PART V.—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

The Act provides that no person under 16 years of age shall be sentenced to death, but in lieu thereof shall be liable to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure. From January 1, 1920, no child under 14 is to be sentenced to imprisonment or penal servitude, and no young person under 16 is to be sentenced to penal servitude or to imprisonment in default of paying a fine or costs unless the Court consider that he is so unruly a character or so depraved, that it is undesirable to send him to a "place of detention" provided under the Act.

Special "places of detention" are to be pro-

vided for children awaiting trial or after remand or committal for trial, and they may be kept here instead of being lodged in gaol if committed to terms of imprisonment of less than one month.

Another important provision coming into force on the first day of 1920 is that of Juvenile Courts. Persons under 16 years of age must be tried at these Courts, unless charged jointly with adult offenders. The Court must sit "either in a different building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the Court are held, or on different days and at different times from those at which the ordinary sittings are held." Except with the special leave of the magistrate, only those directly interested in the cases, the Court officials, and press representatives, may be admitted, and every effort is to be made both before and after trial to prevent the association of children with adult criminals. Parents and guardians will be compelled to attend the hearing of charges against their children, and may be ordered to pay any penalty, charges, or costs imposed.

The London County Council are taking three remand homes from the Asylums Board, and these will be adapted for use as "places of detention" and Juvenile Courts.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL.

The most discussed provision in this part of the Act is that which enacts that a publican shall not allow, and no person shall cause a child under 14 years of age to enter the bar of a public house during the time the house is open for business. Bar means any open drinking bar or part of the premises exclusively or mainly used for the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor.

This enactment has not been an unqualified success. It is a laudable attempt to keep young children from the contamination of the public house and from that familiarity with drink which, contrary to the adage, unfortunately kills rather than breeds contempt for the evils of intoxicating liquor. There have no doubt been many cases of persons with children under careful control debarred from getting legitimate refreshment at country inns, and on the other hand, the sight is common in the cities of children left on the doorstep of public houses, while the parents are inside drinking.

Other sections of this part of the Act provide for the exclusion of the public from court while children and young persons give evidence in certain cases; children, except babies in arms and witnesses, are to be excluded from court during the trial of other persons; dealers in old metal and marine store dealers are not to purchase from persons apparently under 16, nor pawnbrokers to receive goods from persons under 14 years of age; vagrants may be fined for allowing a child of school age to wander about with them; no child under five years of age is to be given intoxicating liquor except under doctor's orders, or in case of sickness or apprehended sickness or other urgent cause; sufficient adult attendants must be provided at all children's entertainments; medical officers of education authorities are to ensure cleansing of verminous children in schools, and to cause neglectful parents to be brought before a magistrate. Heavy penalties are provided for infringements of the provisions of these enactments.

General.—As compared with some other countries, it is to be regretted that the great drawback to educational progress in this country is the lack of public interest, due in a great degree to a distrust of the sciences as compared with the qualities of action and common sense. But slowly and surely the solid foundation of a national system of education is being laid. Two tendencies are at variance, one directed towards an increase of State authority, the other towards the preservation of the autonomy and variety of type of individual schools and the liberty of individual action in school administration, teaching and inspection.

Secondary Schools.—New secondary schools for boys and for girls, as well as "co-educational" schools, are rising all over the country, but it is considered by experts that there should be as little attempt as possible to force all the secondary schools into one groove, and that much encouragement should be given to variety of curriculum and experiment.

The recent statistics relating to secondary schools showed that in the State-aided schools of England there are 68,000 boys and 56,000 girls, and in fifty "efficient" schools, but not in receipt of Government grants, there are about 3,500 boys and 5,000 girls. Roughly, in the case of boys, there are about 72,000 in addition to about 30,000 in the public schools, say, over 100,000, who are receiving a nominal secondary education. This number is not a large percentage if we reckon a possible 2,000,000 boys in England between the ages of thirteen and eighteen. The total number of secondary schools receiving grants is 736, of which 320 are boys' schools, 239 are girls' schools, and 177 "mixed" schools. There are about 48,000 boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen, as against 37,000 girls. Of boys over the ages of sixteen there are only 4,820 as compared with 7,605 girls, as the latter generally pass through the secondary schools before becoming women teachers in the elementary schools—on this point it has been observed that the secondary schools should not become entirely seminaries for intending teachers.

The figures relating to the staffs of State-aided secondary boys' schools show that only four teachers have been trained in secondary teaching. To open higher education to promising children of the industrial classes, the Board, with a tendency towards centralisation, has enacted that in grant-earning schools 25 per cent. of the places, i.e., entries, must be available without payment. It is supposed that according to the official interpretation considerably over this number will enter the school without payment, and it is a moot point whether an undue strain will be placed on the school finances, and injuriously affect its general tone. It is desirable for the "free-placers" themselves to come into contact with more intellectual and moral surroundings, and it is considered that this may be done with mutual advantage so long as they form only a fourth of the school numbers.

Inspection.—The regulations for secondary schools for 1908-9 showed a tendency on the part of the Board of Education towards centralisation, and under the Charitable Trusts Act of 1853 they claimed the power of inspecting non-local schools which were outside any system of co-ordinated education. The Board's administration has, however, within certain limits, encouraged freedom of action in schools under

their jurisdiction, but the problem of the future will be how to make the best for the country out of the present heterogeneous machinery.

With regard to the public schools, there has been in recent years a growing fear of bureaucratic control, which it is considered would materially alter the tone of individual schools, as has already been done in France and Germany. It is hoped, however, that in the future plan of co-ordination of education, some system may be devised, not too systematic, but one which would help and preserve the freedom, variety, and elasticity of public schools, and would combine their aims and ideals.

With reference to the inspection by the Board of Education of schools represented at the Headmasters' Conference, it appeared that, out of 105 schools, 50 had already been inspected and 17 had received notice of inspection, but some of the 17 are already included in the 50. Eight schools of the 50 had invited inspection.

Curriculum.—Next to nothing appears to have been done in the past year to change the unscientific arrangement of subjects which is forced upon the preparatory schools of the country so as to enable them to compete at the entrance examinations of the great schools. To attain simplification it will be desirable for the State or, preferably, by reform from within, to compile a graded curriculum which will, in a great degree, alleviate the danger of cramming so prevalent in our preparatory schools. At the annual meeting of the Headmasters' Conference held at the end of 1908 the following important resolution was carried:—"That in the opinion of the Conference the average boy cannot undertake the study of more than two languages besides English before attaining the age of 13 years without detriment to his general education"; and the headmaster of Eton proposed: "That a committee be appointed to confer with preparatory schoolmasters as to a scheme of studies for schoolboys from the age of 9 till about 16 and to draw up a report on the subject," which was put to the meeting and carried with one dissentient. It is understood that, after conferences with different preparatory schoolmasters, a scheme will very shortly be drawn up which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the authorities in both classes of schools. During the period at the preparatory school the study of English should prove an integral part of the training, and further, the examinations for entrance into the public schools should consist mainly of English subjects. It is a matter for regret that the study of our language and literature has hitherto been so much neglected, and the difficulty experienced by the average boy in writing intelligently in his mother tongue is to be accounted for by this neglect.

Science.—With regard to the teaching of science in public schools, Mr. Latter, science master at Charterhouse, reported that of the seventy-one schools to which he sent a circular of questions, he received replies from forty-six schools, which showed that just over 61 per cent. of the boys are receiving instruction in science as part of the school course, and it is pointed out that the remaining 39 per cent. have received, or will receive, a similar training. It is, of course, possible that certain boys in the lowest forms may not reach the middle forms, but these are necessarily a negligible quantity, and it is hardly possible under existing circumstances for many boys to escape some period of science

training. So it would not be far from the truth to take 50 per cent. as the proportion of those who take a longer or shorter course in science at some period of their school career.

Scholarships and their Value.—Several discussions have taken place during the year, both at the Universities and the schools, with regard to the distribution of the emolument of scholarships. A few schools have a custom of sending out to parents of scholars-elect a memorandum reminding them that there were some parents to whom the emoluments were not essential, while the parents of other scholars were poor and would have to economise in order to enable their sons to go to the school, also informing them that there was a fund for the benefit of poor scholars, and suggesting that the rich parents should surrender wholly or partially the monetary value of their son's scholarship in favour of the poor scholar. It is understood that this subject is under consideration, and that the feeling of some of the important schools is being taken in the matter with a view to a possible remedy.

Teachers' Register.—The need of a teachers' register has continued to be one of the vexed questions of the year and has been debated since the Board of Education Act of 1899. The original arrangement in two columns proved unacceptable to elementary teachers, so clauses were introduced into the Education Bills of 1906 and 1907, "making it no longer necessary that there should be any official teachers' registry at all." However, an amendment was accepted, the Board of Education undertaking to co-operate with the teachers' representatives to promote a scheme of efficient registration. This new arrangement met with little success, as the Board of Education appeared to wish to destroy all schemes for registration and insisted on the different kinds of teachers, e.g., shorthand teachers, teachers of gymnastics, dancing, deportment, &c., being represented on the Council: at this *impasse* the matter stands to-day. It is hoped, however, that during the coming autumn (1909) the Board will again meet the representatives, and that a permanent teachers' register will be established on the lines indicated by the Board.

Tenure and Position of Masters.—The first step in obtaining security of tenure for assistant masters in endowed schools was taken after the judgment in the Richmond case, when the Endowed Schools (Masters) Act of 1908 was passed. The main provisions of this Act were that in endowed schools, masters shall be deemed in the employment of the governing body of the school; and, subject to any special provisions or agreement, the dismissal of a master in such schools shall not take effect except at the end of a school term, and after at least two months' notice of dismissal has been given to him on behalf of the governors of the school.

The application of the Act is limited to masters in endowed schools, so that teachers in private and municipal schools are not affected by its privileges.

The amelioration of the general position of the assistant master is quite the most urgent of reforms, and it is the State alone which can apply the remedy. In a recent work on secondary education, "Higher Education of Boys in England" (Norwood and Hope), the position has been aptly summarised. "It is practicable to make education a reality in England

by emancipating the masters, in whose hands it lies, from the penury, insecurity and inefficiency which are still rather the rule than the exception. If the country is really interested in the training of its boys, it will realise that their masters must be experts and enthusiasts, with a proper professional status and with a career of public service guaranteed and rewarded by the only agency that can give adequate expression to public needs, and bring system into public enterprise."

School Cadet Corps and Rifle Clubs.—The school cadet corps have changed their position and have become units of the Officers' Training Corps which are an integral part of Mr. Haldane's scheme of National Defence, and on this subject it has been arranged that the War Office authorities shall communicate directly with the headmasters. The military authorities will no longer be satisfied with a specified number of drills and an eight at Bisley; the cadets are expected to obtain Certificate "A" before they enter the senior division at the University, and qualify for the holding of Certificate "B," the latter representing 200 marks to a candidate for Sandhurst or Woolwich. The examination for Certificate "A" demands a fairly high standard of efficiency in such subjects as leading a section, commanding and directing a company, an elementary knowledge of musketry and drill, attack, defence, outpost work and guard duty, also at least one attendance in camp.

Emigration of Secondary School Boys.—A league has recently been formed to assist public school boys and others to emigrate to the Overseas Dominions. The scheme consists of a strong committee in London and local advisory committees in different towns in the colonies, the latter acting as intermediaries between the public schools in this country and the colonists under whose care the boys will be placed, in order that the practical experience necessary for their future careers may be gained. With regard to agriculture, it is arranged that the boy should work for the first year on the farm, receiving pay, board and residence from the farmer. The second year is passed at one of the provincial agricultural colleges, which are State institutions, and where the fees are in all cases quite nominal, so that the expense to the student resolves itself mainly into the cost of living during the year, which cost should not exceed £1 a week. In the third year, if a young man has profited by his two years' experience, he should be in a position to make a start on his own account with a modest capital, and with reasonable prospect of success. Again, to those proposing to enter one of the professions, the Universities in the colonies, notably McGill and Toronto in Canada, offer every advantage at a cost of about one-third of the sum which is incurred at Oxford and Cambridge. The professions offering most scope are those which have a practical bearing on the opening up of the country and the development of its resources, e.g., civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, mining, metallurgy, &c. In South Africa, Rhodesia, Australia, and the West Indies, land settlement schemes have also recently been started. Only those boys will be selected whose character and school record give reason to believe that they are the kind of material out of which good colonists can be made.

W. A. EVANS.

The Opening up of the Southern Congo.

History.—The geographical position of Katanga precluded any immediate effective occupation by the Government of the Congo State which had been created by the International Conference held in Berlin in 1885. Owing, however, to an armed prospecting expedition in Uganda, which the British Government prevented from setting out, and the attempt in 1890 by an emissary of Mr. Rhodes to conclude a treaty with Msidi, the Congo Government realised that it would be wise to make its occupation of the Southern Congo effective without delay. An International Company, called the Katanga Company, was to this end formed in Brussels, and an expedition commanded by one of Stanley's lieutenants set out from Zanzibar and reached Msidi's capital the same year. Msidi had no wish to conclude treaties with European Powers, and after a long period of futile negotiations which nearly resulted in a fight, Msidi was shot by one of the officers who had visited the town, leaving his escort outside. One of Msidi's sons, Mwenda, was appointed paramount chief, and the expedition having been relieved from the North withdrew to the coast, leaving the Katanga Company in effective occupation of Katanga. The *Comité Spécial* of Katanga—the successors of the Katanga Company whose original Concession they administer—in 1900 handed to the Tanganyika Concessions (Ltd.) the prospecting and development of the southern portion of Katanga (*the Haut Luapula Zone*), which adjoins the northern territory of the British South Africa Company. The Tanganyika Concessions were then engaged on pioneer, prospecting, and transport work in Northern Rhodesia. In 1901 they sent out two expeditions to Katanga, one from the Abercorn Plateau above Lake Tanganyika in N.E. Rhodesia, where they were already established, and the other from Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia. These two expeditions met in Katanga in August the same year, and before the end of the year they had re-discovered all the principal copper deposits, organised a system of transport and supplies, and definitely established themselves and their prospectors in the country. The *Comité Spécial* of Katanga established posts in the country and organised a system of government similar to that in the Lower Congo. Discoveries and development proceeded apace. Various scientific expeditions were sent out by those interested in the country, and its mineral wealth was most favourably reported on. Towards the end of 1906 a company, styled the *Union Minière du Haut Katanga*, was formed in Brussels, the capital of which was equally subscribed by the *Comité Spécial* and the Tanganyika Concessions, to work the discoveries of the Tanganyika Concessions, who retained their prospecting rights. These prospecting rights expired in November, 1909.

Geography.—The Congo-Zambesi Divide separates North-Western Rhodesia from the Haut Luapula Zone of Katanga. The altitude of this watershed from where the railway crosses the border is from 4,200 ft., rising in a westerly direction, to 4,800 ft. The country breaks down quicker on the Belgian than on the British side, giving the copper belt a mean altitude of about 4,000 ft., except where the divides between the tributaries of the Congo river and their affluents form spurs, which rise up to 5,000 ft. North of the copper belt the country rises like a wall to the small series of plateaus over 6,000 ft. in

altitude, which break down with precipitous escarpments to the valleys of the great Congo tributaries. The country, owing to its altitude, and the fact that its fauna and flora are typically South African, must be considered entirely separate from the main Congo basin which forms that part of Africa which is now known as the Belgian Congo. The rainfall, which is nearly twice that of Southern Rhodesia, varies from 40 to 60 ins., and takes place between the beginning of November and the end of March. The country is open forest country, in which the common South African timbers, the pseudo-mahogany and the South African teak abound, and reach greater heights and have a greater bole than similar trees in the south. Near the sources and along the valleys of the Congo and its affluents are found occasional clumps of a species of magnolia (soft white timber), single trees of which sometimes attain a height of 100 ft., clean, clear bole and a girth at the base of 10 to 20 ft. The rubber vine is found in the river valleys and the ravines at the sources of their tributaries, but not in the quantities as it occurs in the Lower Congo. Reeds capable of producing fibre, which has already been manufactured into mine ropes, are found in many of the swamps. In and around the mining area the natives are not in numbers. There are four main races in the Haut Luapula Zone: the Wasenga, the Baluba, the Balunda and the Walamba. All these races, with the exception of the Walamba, speak a similar dialect to the Awembas in North-Eastern Rhodesia. The suitability of the country for European settlement is evidenced by the low death rate amongst the Belgian employees of the *Comité Spécial*, and by the fact that out of an average strength of 30 Europeans during the last eight years in the employ of the Tanganyika Company in Katanga there has only been one death. The Garengenze Mission, who have been established in the country since 1886, expect their people to reside 7 years in Katanga without going home.

MINERALS.

Copper Mines.—The Great Copper Belt, which has been discovered and prospected, commences about 100 miles north-west of the British South Africa Company's post, Ndola, about 12 miles south of the Congo border. It continues from the Star of the Congo Mine, near the Watershed, for 180 miles in a west-north-westerly direction, and is about 25 miles wide. It may be roughly divided into three districts: (1) The East Lufira District (*Headquarters*, Star of the Congo Mine), 25 mines; (2) The Central District (*Headquarters*, Kambove), 100 mines; (3) The West Lualaba District (*Headquarters*, Ruwe), 20 mines. These mines (or, better, quarries) are bodies of sandstone and derivatives of dolomite highly impregnated with carbonate of copper. They vary from 50 ft. to 500 ft. in width, and have a length of from a quarter to two miles, and those that have been opened up average about 12 per cent. copper.

Tin.—Alluvial and reef tin is found along the east bank of the Lualaba River, north of the western end of the copper belt. This tin commences at Busanga in Lat. 10° south and stretches for 100 miles to the N.N.E., through the granite belt which borders the high central sandstone plateau that divides the Lualaba tributaries from the tributaries of Lufira.

Gold has been found in small quantities all through Katanga. At Ruwe an alluvial field, which has been worked for six years, has produced over £30,000 worth of gold. The existence of other alluvial fields is problematical, as prospectors described Katanga as a "hungry" country.

Iron.—Mountains of almost pure hematite are found on both banks of the Lualaba River near its source, continuing westward for 60 miles on the Belgian side of the Zambesi watershed.

Coal.—Small seams of coal have been found north of where the tin belt commences on the Lualaba River—they do not appear to be of a very high value. Coal, however, is found in considerable quantities in the adjoining territory of N.W. Rhodesia.

Diamonds.—Diamonds have been discovered in the tin belt and north of the eastern end of the copper belt. A further discovery of diamonds has recently been reported in the south-eastern corner of Katanga, not great distance from Lake Bangweolo.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Direct communication by rail with the capital of the Belgian Congo will no doubt come in time, but at present the route, partly by rail, partly by steamers, and partly by carrier transport, occupies more than double the time from Europe than the southern route. The southern route is at the present time the only practicable one. The main South African railway system (the so-called Cape to Cairo Railway) has already crossed the Congo border, and June or earlier should see the railway at the Star of the Congo Mine, at the south-eastern extremity of the Katanga Copper Belt. This railway is to be continued on without delay to the Kambove Mine, the permanent administrative headquarters of the Mineral Company. The western route from the West Coast is undoubtedly the most natural one, not only because it is shorter by sea and land, but because for 600 miles it will be able to follow the Congo-Zambesi Divide, which is absolutely level. Work on this railway, of which 200 miles has been constructed, is beginning at once, and the finance is arranged to carry it through to Katanga.

The interior routes in the Katanga are the excellent 3 ft. 6 in. bicycle paths, on which it is possible to travel from any one local centre to another (roughly 100 miles apart) in one day. There are also traction-engine roads, but these only have value when they follow watersheds.

As the country is, with the exception of the high plateau country north of the copper belt and west of the Lualaba, all "fly" country, it is only possible to bring up cattle for farming or ranching purposes by keeping west of the Kabompo River in N.W. Rhodesia or through the West Coast.

The Belgian Colonial Office are, amongst other developments, contemplating the expenditure of a considerable sum on roads for motor transport, and no money could be spent on a better object.

IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENTS.

A temporary smelter site on the Lubumbashi River, 8 miles south of the Star of the Congo Mine, is being prepared. A township is being laid out in the vicinity of this site under the direction of the new Lieutenant-Governor. Active developments are proceeding at the Star of the Congo Mine, and machinery and smelting plant have been ordered for delivery as soon as

the railway reaches the Star. The railway is to be continued on to Kambove. Where this line crosses the Lufira River a central smelting plant is to be erected. The various waterfalls of Katanga have been surveyed, and it is proposed to use the Madiengusa Falls, thirty miles from the railway crossing down the Lufira River, for the development of electricity. As soon as the railway reaches Kambove the central township, which is to become the capital, is to be laid out.

THE NEW RÉGIME.

Owing to the outcry raised against the Congo administration by England, America, and Italy, the Belgian Government, yielding to the wishes of the small Colonial party, which had been augmented by the disgraceful accusations that had been brought against individual Belgians, followed Sir Edward Grey's advice and annexed the Congo. This is the "Belgian solution" of the Congo question. Since the annexation H.R.H. Prince Albert travelled through the entire Congo, visiting the Katanga at the commencement of his trip. M. Renkin, the Colonial Minister, has visited the Lower Congo, and one of the great Belgian Socialist leaders carried out an extensive tour through the rubber districts. The outcome of the annexation and these visits of the Crown Prince and important officials has been that a considerable sum of money was voted in October last for the Congo. Two districts are to be thrown open to free trade, and conditions under which land can be obtained and prospecting licences issued can be expected early in the year. Katanga is one of the districts to be thrown open, and as Katanga is now in direct communication with the South African ports, the openings for British and South African enterprise cannot fail to be considerable.

SUMMARY.

British and Belgian financiers have secured a new mineral field which, ignoring the vexed question of the monopoly system, they own under the original mining law of the Congo State. To develop this field they have spent millions in prospecting, transport, and communications. In Katanga, therefore, British and Belgian interests are identical. Belgium having annexed the Congo is thoroughly in earnest in desiring to develop it and administer it in accordance with the highest principles.

The agitation in England against the Congo is frequently misinterpreted by Belgians, and creates distrust between the British and Belgians already in Katanga. The Belgians have adopted the mistaken view that the outcry against their administration is a cloak under which England may acquire the Southern Congo. Whatever may have been done in the rubber collecting districts has certainly not been done in Katanga, where a spirit of healthy rivalry and friendship exists between the two races. The Belgians are a new nation in the field of colonisation. Since the annexation a year ago great reforms have been effected, and if the present distrust and the hatred which the Congo agitation is producing can be obliterated, there is no reason why Belgian money and South African manhood should not prepare the Southern Congo as a *Colonie de peuplement* for the Belgian nation, which has sacrificed nearly 3,000 Belgian lives in the creation of a civilised State out of Stanley's "Darkest Africa."

JOHN THORNHILL.

THE INCREASE OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

ESTIMATES of the rate of increase of national wealth differ widely. It has lately been stated that the savings of the American people are about £800,000,000 to £1,000,000,000 a year—much more than the whole amount of our National Debt—and that although the greater part of this sum is needed for house construction and similar invisible investments, a vast sum is invested in securities, now mainly common stocks, and owing to the smallness of demand for bonds there is increasing disposition to issue common stock. This estimate of the savings of a population of about eighty millions seems very high unless, by chance, in course of transmission dollars were rendered as pounds sterling, but a much higher estimate of the annual increase of capital in the United Kingdom was made during the Boer war by an authority on economic subjects, who was reported to have said that large as a war expenditure of a hundred millions might seem to be, it was only the sum which the nation added to its capital every twenty days. This would mean that the savings of the people of the United Kingdom were at the rate of 1,800 millions a year, or considerably more than the whole of their income and earnings. Another estimate, published about the same time and based on the calculation that the average annual income and earnings of the whole of the population were about £39 per head, put the annual addition to the nation's capital at about 1,600 millions. Both of these high estimates seem, however, to have assumed that all income and earnings are saved and added to capital, whereas, of course, a very large proportion of the population (including women and children) do not save anything at all, and a great part of the income of the remainder is necessarily expended in what may be termed maintenance and renewals, of which food, fuel, clothing and shelter, education and recreation are chief items. Other estimates of the amount added yearly to capital in this country have been 400, 250 and 120 millions, and one of the latest estimates is that of a distinguished member of the Civil Service, who puts the total value of the nation's capital at 20,000 millions or under, and the annual addition thereto at 30 millions.

THE SLOW GROWTH OF WEALTH.

A careful study of the statistics available seems hardly to justify an estimate of much more than 15,000 millions as the value of the capital of the nation, and from 1,500 to 1,800 millions as the annual income from which perhaps about 80 or 100 millions are yearly added to capital. The accounts of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue give the value of the capital assessed to the Death Duties during the past ten years as follows:—

Year.	Capital Value.	No. of Estates.	Duties Paid.
1899-1900	£292,814,000	65,341	£18,409,000
1900-1901	264,514,000	62,523	16,721,000
1901-1902	288,860,000	61,393	18,513,000
1902-1903	270,473,000	62,310	17,913,000
1903-1904	264,118,000	62,108	17,326,000
1904-1905	265,103,000	63,918	17,258,000
1905-1906	272,172,000	62,845	17,344,000
1906-1907	298,460,000	66,082	18,958,000
1907-1908	282,294,000	67,533	19,108,000
1908-1909	270,903,000	67,524	18,310,000
	£2,769,711,000	641,577	£179,860,000

These figures do not indicate any considerable increase in capital values during the period to which they refer. The average of nearly £277,000,000 was exceeded in four years, but was not attained in six years, and the last year of the period was below the average of the ten years, and much less than the first year of the series which was also, with one exception, the largest. The average value of each estate for the whole period was £4,317, but for the year 1899-1900 the average was £4,466, for 1901-2, £4,705, and for 1906-7, £4,518. For 1908-9, the last of the series, the average of value of each estate was only just £4,000. The average of receipt of Death Duties on each estate was for the ten years, £280, for the year 1899-1900, £281, for 1900-1, £260, and for 1906-7, before the higher scale of duties imposed by the Finance Act of 1907 came into operation, the average of receipt of Death Duties on each estate was £287, the highest of the series. In the next year, 1907-8, when the increased scale of duties was for the most part effective, the average receipt from each estate was £285, but in 1908-9, the last of the series when the higher scale of 1907 was fully in operation, the average was only £270. The year 1908-9 thus apparently shows an important decline in net capital value, and in the amount of duties received, notwithstanding that the number of estates brought into account was larger than in any other year of the series, excepting 1907-8, when there were eleven more estates, but nearly £800,000 more in yield of duties. It is essential to bear in mind, however, that the returns in the Inland Revenue accounts of capital valued and duties received in any year include sums brought over from previous years, but, unfortunately, these are not distinguished in the accounts, which may thus be misleading as to the results of any particular year. It may be noted also that, until 1899-1900, the net capital value of estates brought into account had not exceeded in any year £250,000,000, and the largest sum received in Death Duties until that year, since the passing of the Finance Act of 1894 had been £15,732,000 in 1898-9.

METHODS OF CALCULATION.

Although the statistics of the Death Duties for the past ten years do not suggest any considerable addition to capital during that period, the Inland Revenue accounts show that the Income on which Income Tax was received had steadily increased from £548,230,000 in 1898-9 to £652,887,000 in 1907-8 at the rate of rather more than £10,000,000 a year. During the same period the gross amount of Income brought under the review of the Department for Income Tax purposes increased from £762,667,000 in 1898-9 to £946,579,000 in 1907, and it is interesting to notice that if the estimate of 800 to 1,000 millions as the annual savings of the American people be taken to mean pounds sterling the American people are saving from their income each year and adding to capital just about as much as the gross amount of the whole of the income brought under review annually in the United Kingdom. As the annual addition to capital in any country can hardly be taken at more than 10 per cent. of the income, and in most countries is probably less, the income of the American people, if the quoted estimate of their savings be correct, must be nearly 10,000 millions a year, about six times as much as the

annual income of the British people. In some estimates of the national wealth of this country, it has been assumed that the income which does not pay Income Tax may be equal in amount to that on which Income Tax is received, and that if the amount of the taxed income be doubled and the total capitalised, the result will give approximately the sum of the nation's capital. These calculations seem, however, to be based on the assumption that all income has a capitalised value, whereas a very large proportion of the income earned is not derived from any capital possessed by the earner other than his brain and muscle. It is to be noted also that what is called addition to capital is often liable to depreciation, and needs recurring outlay for maintenance or renewal. Such, for instance, are sums expended on house construction, which it is stated form the greater part of the savings of the American people.

PROPORTIONS OF PERSONALTY AND REALTY.

The gross capital value of *all* property subject to Estate Duty (including settled property) of which the Inland Revenue Department had notice during the past ten years was as follows, but this includes all property liable to contribute to the duty, whether in lump sums or in yearly or half-yearly instalments:—

	No. of Estates.	Personalty.	Realty.
1899-1900 ...	65,341	£236,012,638	£90,184,835
1900-1901 ...	62,523	209,512,398	85,325,414
1901-1902 ...	61,393	214,302,811	105,096,426
1902-1903 ...	62,310	213,594,553	84,866,513
1903-1904 ...	62,108	218,473,239	80,707,614
1904-1905 ...	63,018	211,041,806	82,283,543
1905-1906 ...	62,845	219,748,899	83,966,576
1906-1907 ...	66,082	243,734,088	84,597,411
1907-1908 ...	67,533	228,704,720	85,493,864
1908-1909 ...	67,524	224,510,252	77,378,883
	641,577	£2,213,645,404	£860,501,079

The value of the real estate charged with the Death Duties in 1901-2 was exceptionally large, because in that year the great landed estate of which the late Duke of Westminster, who died in 1899, had been tenant for life came into account. The falling off in 1908-9 in the value of real estate of which the Department had notice to a sum of 10 per cent. below the average of ten years, and nearly 5 per cent. less than the previous lowest total, is remarkable. The decline was about equally divided between settled and unsettled property. Among the changes, as compared with the previous year, were the following:—

	1908-9.	1907-8.
Agricultural Land	£20,448,000	£22,234,000
Building Land	1,062,000	1,508,000
House Property and Business Premises ...	34,544,000	36,600,000
Mines, Minerals and Quarries	470,000	1,358,000
Chief rents, ground rents and rent charges	3,781,000	5,842,000
	£60,305,000	£67,542,000

These items account for £7,237,000 out of the total of £7,815,000, by which the value of the realty which came under notice of the Department in 1908-9, was less than that of 1907-8. In 1907-8 there were seventy-five estates over £250,000 each, with a capital value of £52,500,000, but the higher rates of duty imposed by the Finance Act of 1907 were not then fully operative, and the

Estate Duty on these seventy-five estates was only £4,520,000, whereas £300,000 more in duty were obtained from capital of £8,000,000 less in value in 1908-9. The estates between £100,000 and £250,000 each, also affected by the Finance Act of 1907, were only 199 in number in 1907-8, but their capital value was £35,250,000, whereas the 214 estates between £100,000 and £250,000 each in 1908-9 had a capital value of only £34,185,000 and yielded just about the same amount of duty as the smaller number of estates of the former year.

LARGE AND SMALL ESTATES COMPARED.

The Estate Duty was levied in 1908-9 on estates of various amounts in the following proportions:—

	No. of Estates.	Capital Value.	Estate Duty.
Over £250,000 each	74	£44,385,000	£4,813,810
Between £100,000 and £250,000 each	214	34,185,000	2,213,825
Between £25,000 and £100,000 each	288	£78,570,000	£7,027,635
Between £1,000 and £25,000 each	1,370	67,855,000	2,325,070
Under £1,000 each	19,594	104,879,000	3,523,040
	21,252	£251,304,000	£13,875,745
	46,272	19,599,000	298,150
	67,524	£270,903,000	£14,173,895

The amount of duty received in 1908-9 at the higher rates imposed by the Finance Act of 1907 on estates exceeding £150,000 each of persons who died after 18 April, 1907, was £5,230,910, but the sum of £778,075 was also received in 1908-9 as duty at the lower rates imposed by the Finance Act, 1894, which remained operative in respect of the estates exceeding £150,000 each of persons who had died before 19 April, 1907. The Finance Act of 1894 did not become fully effective until about five years had passed, and it is probable that for two or three years to come, duty will be received each year on a number of estates of persons who died before the Finance Act of 1907 came into force.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Legacy Duty yielded in 1908-9, £3,335,578 on a total capital of £79,343,380 as compared with a yield in 1907-8, of £3,908,600 on a capital of £81,308,368, and the receipt from Succession Duty in 1908-9 was £695,328 on a capital of £17,419,561 as compared with a receipt from this source in 1907-8 of £732,437 on capital valued at £18,329,621. By far the largest receipt from Succession Duty during the last ten years was in 1901-2, when the yield of this duty was £1,308,936 on capital valued at £26,521,039.

PERSONALTY SITUATED ABROAD.

The gross capital value of personalty situated abroad subject to Estate Duty in the United Kingdom was £4,196,398 in 1898-9, and £4,256,837 in 1908-9. There was an exceptional increase in the value of this class of property in 1899-1900, when it was entered in the Inland Revenue accounts as £15,715,953, and again in 1901-2, when the valuation was £8,693,608, but for other eight years the annual average has

been about £5,000,000. It is difficult in some cases for the Exchequer to obtain information respecting property situated abroad and its value, and an arrangement which has been made between this country and France for the interchange of information may therefore prove useful, and perhaps may eventually be extended to other countries.

ESTATES NOT LIABLE TO DUTY.

The number of estates of which the Department had notice not liable to Estate Duty varied from 14,722 (of which 1,559 were insolvent estates, and 13,203 estates not exceeding £100 each) in 1898-9 to 17,677 (of which 2,802 were insolvent estates, and 15,875 estates not exceeding £100 each) in 1908-9, but the value of such estates has not shown much variation from year to year. In 1898-9 the value of estates not exceeding £100 each was £1,962,538 gross and £974,689 net, and in 1908-9 the gross value was £1,952,264, and the net value was £896,076. On the aggregate of the ten years the estates not exceeding £100 each consisted of about 65 per cent. in personality and 35 per cent. in realty. The insolvent estates in 1898-9 had gross capital valued at £2,748,753, and debts amounting to £3,763,629, leaving a deficiency of £1,014,876, and in 1908-9 the gross capital of insolvent estates was £3,393,412, with debts amounting to £4,817,593, and a net deficiency of £1,424,491. During the ten years from 1898-9 to 1908-9, the gross capital of insolvent estates of which the Department had notice was 34½ millions, and the debts about 49½ millions, with a deficiency of 15¼ millions, the capital being thus equal to about 70 per cent. of the debts, and the deficiency to 30 per cent. The number of estates not liable to Estate Duty, as not exceeding £100 each in capital value, or as insolvent, is about one-fifth of the whole number of estates which annually come under the notice of the Department, but there are probably also many small intestate estates which do not come under the notice of the Department, because it is not thought worth while to apply for Letters of Administration respecting them.

IMAGINARY WEALTH.

It has been interesting to notice that since the collapse in January, 1908, of what was known as the Druce-Portland case, which had been kept before the public for nearly ten years, and involved the assumption that Mr. Druce, an upholsterer in Baker Street, who died in 1864 at the age of 70 years, was also during the greater part of his life the same person as the fifth Duke of Portland who died in 1879 aged 79 years, there has been a remarkable diminution in the number of announcements of windfalls, unexpected inheritance of millions, and claims to fortunes and titles, which were formerly so numerous and in some respects so curiously alike in circumstances in which the claims were supposed to have arisen. At one time these "windfall" stories seemed to be chiefly of American origin, and useful warnings respecting them were issued by the United States Embassy in this country, from which the following paragraph is taken:—"There are no large unclaimed estates in Great Britain. The vast sums constantly spoken of as 'dormant in Chancery' or 'awaiting claimants in the Bank of England' are purely imaginary, and are only too often the invention of swindlers who obtain money for the

prosecution of fictitious claims to these fictitious fortunes." But from Australia, South Africa, Russia, and elsewhere came also, now and then, reports of the discovery in out of the way places, and usually in humble positions of life, of the heirs to millions "in Chancery" or in the Bank of England, or to titles and landed estates which, according to the story, were only awaiting "proof of the identity" of the claimant, and this would be readily supplied. But investigation, so far as was possible, of a large proportion of the "windfall" paragraphs published during many years had the result that in no instance was it ascertained that any claimant had obtained any considerable fortune which was supposed to be awaiting him, but that in most instances the fortunes were either imaginary, like the Russian Oviski Levi "sixty million pounds at interest in the Bank of England" or the Sir Francis Drake "twenty-five millions" (not located), or else had passed many years ago to the persons entitled to them, like the Page millions, the Jennens millions, the Tysou millions, and the James Wood millions. Nevertheless, for these and other "millions," which had long since been dispersed or had never existed, new claimants were found year by year, and every new claimant found sympathisers; for it has been truly said that "about claims to fortunes and titles, people will believe almost anything," and are ready to think that there must be something in any claim, however extravagant it may appear to be. Their sympathy is with the claimant, and oftentimes they will advance money, on profit-sharing terms, in support of the claim, but one seeks in vain for any instance of benefit either to claimant or sympathiser.

DETAILS OF THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

In the records of classification in detail of the gross capital value of personality in the United Kingdom in the past two years, the totals being, in 1907-8 £203,374,000, and in 1908-9 £200,481,000, the comparative figures of the following items are of interest:—

Funds of the United Kingdom	1908-9.	1907-8.
Foreign and Colonial Stocks	£7,940,500	£9,130,000
Company Shares and Debentures	11,369,000	11,160,000
Cash in the House ...	88,570,000	96,671,000
Cash at the Bank.....	603,720	609,850
Money out on Mortgage	17,288,000	18,706,000
Policies of Insurance	14,730,000	13,457,000
Household Goods and Pictures	9,075,000	8,300,000
Share of Partnership Estate	6,084,000	6,864,000
Personal Estate not classified.....	9,067,000	13,173,000
	9,667,000	—2,092,000

The excess in this last item in 1908-9 is about equal to the lower value of shares and debentures and partnership estate as compared with 1907-8. Cash in the house at less than £10 for each estate has become almost a nominal sum, and probably in no other country in the world has the cheque book so completely taken the place of cash. The amount of Consols and other funds of the United Kingdom under the estates of 1908-9 is the smallest for ten years. The largest, £12,236,000, was in 1899-1900. The amount of money out on mortgage is the largest

for ten years. The lowest was in 1899-1900, £11,522,000. In comparing the price of Consols now and formerly, it appears to be sometimes forgotten that the present rate of interest on Consols is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and that $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consols at 83½ are equivalent in price to 3 per cent. Consols at par. A rate of interest so low as 3 per cent. appears to offer little attraction to investors now that so many other approved securities which are available to trustees, and give higher interest, can be obtained.

The valuation of household effects and pictures at only a very little more than £6,000,000, is nearly the smallest in the accounts since the value of this class of property has been separately entered. It represents on an average about £50 for the contents of each house, and on estates under £500 each is rather more than 5 per cent. of the value of the whole of the property. Of large estates, the valuation of household effects and pictures, for probate purposes, sometimes is in remarkably small proportion to the whole. Thus, more than 150 estates between £75,000 and £100,000 each, with an aggregate capital value of £15,250,000, account for only £208,000 as the value of the contents of the houses, including collections of pictures, and thirteen estates between £500,000 and £750,000 each, with an aggregate value of £8,500,000, included £28,843 for household effects and pictures, whilst three estates between £1,500,000 and £2,500,000 each, of the aggregate value of £4,880,000, returned £22,200 as the value of the contents of the late owners' houses and their collections of pictures. Very moderate valuations of household goods, and especially pictures and works of art, have, however, customarily been accepted as sufficient when probate is granted, subject of course to the expectation that if and when they are sold at higher prices, as frequently happens, corrective affidavits will be made and additional duty paid in due course.

WORKS OF ART.

Pictures, prints, books, manuscripts and works of art, or scientific collections of natural, scientific or historic interest bequeathed for national purposes or to any University, County Council, or Municipal Corporation, may, under the Finance Act of 1894, be exempted from the Death Duties if approved by the Treasury. Bequests for such purposes in 1908-9 were of the total estimated value of £12,558, and in 1907-8 only £7,557. Last year's bequests included pictures to the National Gallery, china, pottery and lace to the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Saint Hubert Psalter and Monastic Registers to the British Museum, and the Chatham and Pitt Papers to the Public Record Office, with bequests also of books, pictures, china, and plate to the corporations of Brighton, Hove, Sunderland, Stockport, and York, scientific instruments to Trinity College, Dublin, and manuscripts and geological specimens to Victoria University, Manchester.

During the five years from 1894 to 1899 there were thirty-three bequests to public institutions exempted from Estate Duty under the Finance Act of 1894 and valued at £351,000, but this sum included £326,000 as the valuation of the fine collection of plate, enamels, and carvings left to the British Museum by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. In the following eight years there were bequests exempted from Estate Duty

to 156 public institutions and valued at £382,268. By the Finance Act of 1896 the exemption from Estate Duty of approved works of art or collections of national or historic interest was extended to those not bequeathed to public institutions but passing under settlement, and by the Finance Bill of 1909 the exemption is to be further extended to all such objects, including those of artistic interest, approved by the Treasury, and passing under any will, and they are only to become chargeable to duty when sold. The loss to the Exchequer will not be large if the custom be continued of accepting on grant of probate very low valuations of works of art, but it does not appear that any especial provision is to be made that the Treasury shall be informed of any sale, and it has been suggested that a register might be kept of all such objects of national, historic, or artistic interest as have been exempted from Estate Duty, and that when a sale is intended the Treasury might reasonably have the right of pre-emption on behalf of the nation.

Although the National Gallery had no bequest of importance in 1909 the trustees acquired by gift a painting of high artistic merit and of especial historic interest in this country, in the portrait of Christina, Duchess of Milan, by Holbein, from a sketch made by him in three hours in Brussels in 1538, when he was sent by King Henry VIII to take a likeness of the Duchess, to whom the King was proposing marriage. Towards the purchase of this picture, which had been in the National Gallery for many years on loan from the Duke of Norfolk, the Government gave £10,000, other subscribers £30,000, and an anonymous donor £40,000. At auction sales in 1909, among the last biddings were 12,500 guineas for "The Burning of the Houses of Parliament," by Turner, and 6,500 guineas for his "East Cowes Castle," 8,400 guineas for Constable's "Arundel Mill," 6,200 guineas for a portrait by Raeburn, 5,200 guineas each for portraits by Romney and Hoppner, 5,000 guineas for Millet's "Goose Maiden," $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 3,300 guineas for "Four Mills" (1871), $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by Matthew Maris, and 3,000 guineas for "Feeding Chickens" (1872), $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches, also by Matthew Maris, the last three being from the late Mr. Justice Day's collection of pictures, mostly of the Barbizon and modern Dutch schools, which were sold, it was said, at a profit of rather more than £50,000 to his estate, one picture for which he paid 28 guineas having realised 3,000 guineas.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer's picture of "The Last Muster" (1875) from the Quilter Collection sold for 3,100 guineas. The chief sales of the season 1909 were those of the collections of—

Mr. Justice Day	£98,000
Sir W. Cuthbert Quilter	87,780
Mr. E. H. Cuthbertson	78,456
Sir John D. Milburn	56,770
Mr. Holbrook Gaskell	55,636

Perhaps, however, the collector in recent years whose investments in pictures yielded the largest profit was the late Sir James Knowles, who had been for years a frequenter of Christie's sale-rooms, and had remarkably good judgment.

It is understood that the late Mr. Chauchard, of The Magazins du Louvre, in Paris, who gave £32,000 for Millet's picture, "The Angelus," has left that famous picture, painted just fifty years ago, to the Government for the collection in the Louvre.

INCOME TAX.

The Budget estimate of the amount of income tax which would be receivable by the Exchequer in 1908-9 was £33,000,000, and the amount paid into the Exchequer was £33,930,000. The leading or general rate was *rs.* applied to the unearned income of all classes and to the earned income of persons with total incomes exceeding £2,000 a year, but the abatement to *qd.* on earned income of certain classes under the Finance Act of 1907 gave relief in approximately three-quarters of a million cases. The amount paid into the Exchequer in 1907-8 was £32,380,000 as compared with a Budget estimate of £30,500,000, but owing to the changes in the time within which assessments may be made, some statistics for 1907-8 are yet incomplete. The produce for each penny of the tax in 1906-7 was £2,666,867. The average virtual rate of the tax was then 10·05*d.* in the £. In 1907-8 it was 9·7*d.* in the £.

The following are particulars of the assessments for 1907-8, so far as ascertainable at present, of the profits from businesses and professions:—

Amount Exceeding	And not Exceeding	No. of Persons assessed.	Gross amount of Income assessed.	No. of Firms assessed.	Gross amount of Income assessed.
£	£		£		£
50,000	—	14	1,501,174	99	9,344,701
10,000	50,000	219	3,933,619	936	17,414,141
5,000	10,000	481	3,359,011	1,657	11,701,413
4,000	5,000	286	1,302,353	884	3,976,505
3,000	4,000	571	2,011,292	1,428	4,993,972
2,000	3,000	1,495	3,684,190	2,867	7,465,300
1,000	2,000	6,156	8,995,338	7,536	11,194,016
		9,222	24,786,977	15,407	65,690,048
Gross Incomes under £1,000 each		362,375	75,896,420	39,957	16,215,195
Total		371,597	100,683,397	55,364	81,905,243

The number of persons with incomes exceeding £50,000 each was in 1906-7 twenty as compared with fourteen in 1907-8, but the number of firms with incomes over £50,000 was ninety-nine in 1907-8, as compared with ninety-two in 1906-7, but for the year 1907-8 the statistics are not yet complete. The total number of assessments on employees in the United Kingdom in 1907-8 was 513,690 with a total gross income of £123,413,776, including 409,158 Government, Corporation and public company officials with a gross income of £97,734,438, reduced by abatements and other deductions to £54,351,539 net.

The total gross income of £946,578,997 brought under the review of the Department for the year 1907-8 was made up as follows of profits from—

	£
Ownership of lands	51,857,803
Occupation of lands (mainly farmers' profits)	17,380,178
Ownership of houses	211,358,747
Other property	1,271,220
British, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government securities	48,215,294
Business concerns, professions and employments	518,761,317
Salaries of Government, Corporation and Company officials	97,734,438
	£946,578,997

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Bequests for religious, charitable and educational purposes to the amount of more than eighteen millions of pounds have been noticed in Whitaker's Almanack in the past four years. In 1906 and 1907 such bequests exceeded five millions in each year, and 1908 and 1909 accounted for about four millions each. The charitable bequests, of which particulars have been scheduled in the Almanack, have been as follows:—

—	Approximate amount of Bequests.	Value of Estates.
In 1906 under 60 Wills	£4,486,440	£15,246,778
In 1907 under 80 Wills	4,868,250	11,565,779
In 1908 under 80 Wills	3,548,705	12,534,850
In 1909 under 75 Wills	3,411,170	19,182,665
295	£16,314,565	£58,530,072

The bequests not scheduled probably exceeded £500,000 in each of the four years. Those scheduled are in the proportion of about 30 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the estates from which they were derived. In 1906 there was the bequest of about £1,800,000 under the will of Mr. Alfred Beit, and in 1907 bequests of £1,000,000 each from Mr. George Herring and Mr. William Whiteley were included. In 1908 the largest bequests were those of Mrs. Rylands, £600,000, and Sir W. G. Pearce, £406,000. The schedule of seventy-five charitable bequests in 1909 will be found on p. 433.

ANIMAL CHARITIES.

Miss Charlotte Bethell left £8,000 for homes for horses and dogs, and Mrs. Sarah Jackson, of Bowden, on whose death a sum of more than £30,000 became available for public uses under her husband's will, left £8,300 for hospitals and animal charities. Bequests for the care and maintenance of favourite animals have been reported under several wills, of which the majority were those of ladies. Dr. Charles Bell Taylor, of Nottingham, bequeathed from his residuary estate of over £70,000, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the National Anti-Vivisection League, the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, and the British Committee of the International Federation £5,000 each, and the ultimate residue to the three last-named institutions, and the London Anti-Vivisection Society.

CHARITABLE LADIES.

Lady Goldsmid, who had attained the age of 89 years, and whose estate was valued at £204,000, bequeathed about £100,000 to public uses, including £65,000 for hospitals and educational purposes. The funds of her marriage settlements are left to University College and University College Hospital. Under the will of Mrs. Greenhill, whose estate was valued at £102,000, the bequests to public uses are about £90,000, including £5,000 to St. Paul's Schools at Hammersmith, and under the will of Mrs. Caroline Ann Evans, aged 81, who left estate valued at £292,000, of which about £64,000 are for charitable institutions, there are legacies of £10,000 each for the Indigent Blind School, and the Soldiers' Institution at Portsmouth, £5,000 to the Homeopathic Hospital, and £15,000 to the Home of Recovery. Mrs. Grice, of Forest Row, from her estate of £174,000, left £5,000 to the Newport (Monmouth) Hospital, and about £65,000 to be applied for her scheme for the benefit of distressed ladies. Among the many other charitable bequests of ladies reported during the year have been those of Miss Annie Graham Sewell, £50,000, under which the Church Army, the Mission to Seamen, and the London City Mission benefit; Miss Emma Sarah Wolfe, £40,000, of which King Edward's Hospital has a share; Dame Emma Osborne, of Tipperary, £37,000, from which the Tipperary Protestant Orphanage benefits; Mrs. Annie Jane Holborn, £23,750, for hospitals and missions; Mrs. Annie Scott, £20,000, for hospitals and the Bishop of London's Fund, and Lady Campbell Clarke, £10,000, as to £2,500 for Jewish charities, £2,500 for hospitals, and £5,000 for charities other than Jewish.

LOCAL BENEVOLENCE.

Requests for local rather than general objects have been numerous in the past year. Dr. Thomas McKie, of Edinburgh, advocate, aged 78, whose estate was £83,350, left the reversion of £80,000 chiefly to Scottish charities, and Dr. John Hall (estate £88,000) left the reversion, also of about £80,000, for Scottish orphanages and the endowment of fellowships in Glasgow University, subject to some bequests for London missions. Under the will of Mr. Alexander Fleming (84), of Glasgow, ironmaster (estate £1,300,000), a sum of £61,000 is left to charities in and around Glasgow. Mr. Francis Elgar, naval architect, bequeathed £32,000 to the University of Glasgow and the Institution of

Naval Architects; Mr. John Monro, £13,000 for public baths in Elgin and Forres, and Mr. Francis Glen MacAndrew, £12,000 for Glasgow charitable institutions. From the estate of Mr. Leslie Gordon Young, charitable institutions in and around Cheltenham will receive about £25,000; from Mrs. Isabella Bateman's estate about £30,000 will pass to charities in the Liverpool district, and Miss Isabella Gregson left £30,000 for the Liverpool Children's Infirmary, and a fund for "Gregson Memorial Annuities." Under the will of Mrs. Catherine Mary Castle, a sum of £16,500 is left in trust for gentlewomen in Bristol; Mr. James Lawes Perrin, a tobacco manufacturer, left about £24,000 to Bristol and South Wales, and tobacco trade institutions; and Mr. W. G. Lovell, of Bedford, brewer, whose estate was valued at £42,000, left £35,000 for almshouses, chiefly for agricultural labourers in North Bedfordshire. Miss Anne Marples (91), of Sheffield, bequeathed from her estate of £59,000 nearly £17,000 to Sheffield hospitals; and Mr. H. J. Randell (82), of Bridgend, whose estate was £97,500, left nearly £15,000 for the maintenance of Bridgend Cottage Hospital and other purposes in South Wales.

OTHER WILLS.

Missions and other religious institutions were, as in former years, the object of many bequests in 1909, frequently in conjunction with hospitals, but among those reported there was not any one very great legacy for religious purposes. The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilkinson, of St. Cuthbert's College, Durham, left his estate of £40,000 for Roman Catholic charities, and Mrs. Waterton about £8,250 for Roman Catholic purposes in the diocese of Liverpool. Mr. Charles Morrison (91), whose estate was valued provisionally at £2,666,666, in respect of which a sum of one million pounds was paid on account of the Estate Duty, left £10,000 each to the East London Church Fund, the Bishop of London's Fund, the Bishop of St. Albans' Fund, the Rochester Diocesan Society, and the London Hospital. Mr. Charles Lowe left about £30,000 to the Gibraltar Mission and the Gibraltar Chaplain Sustentation Fund; Sir G. T. Livesey left the reversion of £70,000 for hospitals, temperance purposes, and pensions; and Mr. William Ford Stanley (81) about £40,000, chiefly for the Stanley Technical Trade Schools, founded and partly endowed by him.

J. H. SMEE.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Building.	Recognised Accommodation.		Average Attendance.	
	(1901-1902)	(1906-1907)	(1901-1902)	(1906-1907)
PROVIDED SCHOOLS—				
Council Schools	3,003,247	3,650,503	2,369,980	2,873,801
NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS—				
Church of England	2,813,978	2,681,442	1,927,663	1,899,955
Roman Catholic	403,064	406,137	266,191	286,188
Other Schools	506,560	306,125	348,583	231,330

ATHLETICS.

THE athletic season opened on February 6, at Wembley Park, when the sixteenth annual race promoted by the North of the Thames Cross Country Association was won by A. E. Wood, of the Essex Beagles, in 40 mins. 59½ secs. Thirty clubs were represented, 299 runners out of a record entry of 343 finishing. Essex Beagles came first in the club placings with a score of 55 points, Polytechnic Harriers with 183 points were second, and Highgate Harriers with 273 points were third. On the same afternoon P. J. Lintott established a record in the ten mile race promoted by the Ranelagh Harriers for the Clutton Cup; his time was 58 mins. 17½ secs., which beat the previous record, made by J. H. Bessell in 1902, by 2 mins. 52½ secs. At Coventry, W. Hart, of the Sparkhill Harriers, won the Midland Junior Championship, the Small Heath Harriers being first in the club placings.

On February 13 the South of the Thames Championship took place at Southend, near Catford, and was won by F. C. Neaves, of the Surrey Athletic Club, in 43 mins. 48½ secs. Herne Hill Harriers came first in the club placings with 98 points, Reading Athletic Club second with 116 points, and Surrey Athletic Club third with 118 points. The Midland Counties Senior Championship was contested over the new racecourse at Uttoxeter on February 20. W. Coales, of the Thrapston Harriers, was first man home; Birchfield Harriers being first in the club placings with 65 points, Small Heath Harriers (54 points) were second, and Derby County (50 points) third. The Northern Counties Championships took place the same afternoon over the Doncaster racecourse. The Junior event was won by the Warrington Athletic Club, J. Warburton, of Bury, being the first man home. J. Murphy won the Senior Championship; the Hallam Harriers, of which club he was a member being first with 33 points.

The Southern Counties Championship, over Epsom Downs, on February 27, was won by A. E. Wood, of the Essex Beagles. Highgate Harriers were first in the club placings with 63 points, Herne Hill Harriers with 104 were second, and Polytechnic with 168 points third. On Saturday, March 6, the National Championships took place in a blizzard of snow over the Haydock Park racecourse. James Murphy, of the Hallamshire Harriers, was the first man home; and Birchfield Harriers came first in the club placings with 61 points, Hallamshire were second with 113 points, and Sutton third with 175. On the following Saturday the Scottish National Championship was won by A. McPhee, of the Clydesdale Harriers, the West of Scotland team coming first in the club placings. The Great Eastern Railway Employees won the London Business Houses' Championship; A. G. Hill, of Diprose, Bateman & Co., being first man home.

Some interesting sport was witnessed at the annual encounter between Oxford and Cambridge, which took place at the Queen's Club on Friday, March 19. A new inter-Varsity hammer-throwing record (148 ft. 10 in.), established by R. H. Lindsay-Watson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, was the only outstanding feature of the afternoon. The previous best was made in 1907, when A. M. Stevens (Oxford) threw 146 ft. 9 in. L. F. Hull (Brasenose, Oxford) accomplished a dual success, winning the 100 yards and quarter-mile events. The Park Blues won by six events to four.

100 Yards.—L. C. Hull (Michigan and Brasenose), Oxford (1); W. T. Wetenhall (City of London and Caius), Cambridge (2); H. R. Ragg (Hereford and St. John's), Cambridge (3); J. W. Woodrow (Drake University, U.S.S., Queen's), Oxford (4).

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—G. R. L. Anderson (Eton and Trinity), Oxford (1); N. Field (Marlborough and Brasenose), Oxford (2); A. G. Boycott (St. John's, Leatherhead, and Selwyn), Cambridge (3); M. G. D. Murray (Australia and Trinity), Cambridge (4).

Quarter-Mile.—L. C. Hull (Michigan and Brasenose), Oxford (1); C. Armstrong (St. Laurence's and Jesus), Cambridge (2); C. Howard-Smith (Winchester and Brasenose), Oxford; W. T. Wetenhall (City of London and Caius), Cambridge.

Half-Mile.—P. Stormonth Darling (Winchester and New), Oxford (1); T. H. Just (St. Paul's and Trinity), Cambridge (2); G. F. Rogers (Liverpool and Brasenose), Oxford; W. H. Pelham (Eton and Trinity), Cambridge.

England, with 33 points, secured the honours in the International Cross Country Championship, which was decided on March 20 at Derby. The other countries represented finished as follows:—Ireland, 77 points, second; Scotland, 107 points, third; France, 111 points, fourth, and Wales, 187 points, fifth. The course was about ten miles. A. E. Wood, England, was first in the individual placings; J. Bouin, France, second; and E. V. Loney, England, third.

The Long-Distance Walking and Running Championships took place at Stamford Bridge on Saturday, April 17. The first three in each event were:—Seven Mile Walking: E. J. Webb (holder), Herne Hill Harriers, 52 mins. 37 secs. (1); F. T. Carter, Queen's Park Harriers, 54 mins. 44½ secs. (2); A. H. Pateman, United Harriers, 55 mins. 14 secs. (3). Ten Miles Running, A. E. Wood, Essex Beagles, 52 mins. 40 secs. (1); W. Scott, Broughton Harriers, 53 mins. 49 secs. (2); B. C. Long, Polytechnic Harriers, 53 mins. 58½ secs. (3).

The Public Schools Challenge Cups were competed for at the London Athletic Club's spring meeting at Stamford Bridge on May 1. The winners were:—100 Yards, G. H. H. Shepherd (Abingdon); 120 Yards Hurdles, P. Phillips (Highgate); 440 Yards, E. St. H. Davies (Eastbourne College); 880 Yards, L. F. Taylor (Oundle); Three-Quarter Mile Steeplechase, L. W. Holland (Abingdon); One Mile, L. F. Taylor (Oundle); High Jump, A. F. Sheldon (King's College); Long Jump, M. J. Susskind (University College).

The winners at the Irish Amateur Championship Meeting, which took place at Ballsbridge, Dublin, on May 31, were:—100 Yards, P. J. Roche (holder), Cork A.C.; 120 Yards Hurdles, T. J. Ahearne (holder), Athes; 220 Yards, W. Murray, Dublin; 440 Yards, G. N. Murphy (holder), Dublin Univ.; Half-Mile and One Mile, J. F. Fairbairn-Crawford, West of Scotland; Three Miles Walk, W. Hamilton, Belfast; Four Miles Run, Lance-Corpl. O'Neill, Connaught Rangers; Putting the Weight, D. Horgan, Banteer; Throwing the Hammer, John Murray (holder), Inchicore; Throwing the Discus, J. Murray, Dublin; High Jump, T. J. Ahearne, Athlea, w.o.

There was a record attendance at the Amateur Championship Meeting, which took place at Stamford Bridge on July 3. The results were:—100 Yards Flat.—R. E. Walker, South African A.A. (1); N. J. Cartmell, U.S.A. (2); R. Kerr

(holder), Canada (3); M. Chapman, Finchley H. (4); E. W. Haley, Herne Hill H. (5). Time, 10 secs.
 120 Yards Hurdles.—A. H. Healey, Blackheath H. (1); K. Powell, L.A.C. (2); V. Duncker, South Africa (3); C. E. Kenahan, Irish Fusiliers (4). Time, 15½ secs.

220 Yards Flat.—N. J. Cartmell (U.S.A.), Birchfield H. (1); R. Kerr (holder), Tigers A.C., Hamilton, Canada (2); E. W. Haley, Herne Hill H. (3); W. Murphy, Queen's Park H. (4). Time, 22 secs.—best championship performance.

Quarter-Mile Flat.—A. Patterson, Salford H. (1); L. J. de B. Reed, L.A.C. (2); E. H. Montague, S.L.H. (3); G. Nicol, Polytechnic H. (4). Patterson and Reed ran a dead heat in 50½ secs. On running off Patterson led all the way, and won by five yards. Time, 51½ secs.

Half-Mile Flat.—H. Braun, Munchener Sports Club (1); A. Astley, Salford H. (2); I. F. Fairbairn-Crawford, M.C.C. and West of Scotland H. (3). Time, 1 min. 57½ secs.

One Mile Flat.—E. Owen, Broughton H. and A.C. (1); A. J. Robertson, Birchfield H. (2); R. F. C. Yorke, Surrey A.C. (3); F. A. Knott, S.L.H. (4); A. E. Wood, Essex Beagles (5). Time, 4 mins. 23 secs.

Two Miles Steeplechase.—Only four finished, i.e., R. Noakes (holder), Sparkhill H. (1); H. L. Hart, Sparkhill H. (2); G. M. Parkinson, Essex Beagles (3); J. E. Deakin, Herne Hill H. (4). Time, 11 mins. 2½ secs.

Two Miles Walking Race.—E. J. Webb, Herne Hill H. (1); A. E. M. Rowland, South Canterbury H. (New Zealand) (2); T. J. Eaton, Polytechnic H. (3); G. R. J. Withers, Railway Clearing House A.C. (4). Time, 13 mins. 56½ secs.

Four Miles Flat Race.—E. R. Voigt (holder), Manchester A.C. (1); A. J. Robertson, Birchfield H. (2); A. E. Wood, Essex Beagles (3). Time, 19 mins. 57½ secs.

High Jump.—J. H. Banks, Sparkhill H., 5 ft. 9 in. (1); T. J. Ahearne, Athea, Ireland, 5 ft. 8½ in. (2); C. R. Dugmore, S.L.H., 5 ft. 7 in. (3).

Long Jump.—T. J. Ahearne, Athea, Ireland, 22 ft. 4½ in. (1); S. S. Abrahams, L.A.C. and C.U.A.C., 21 ft. 5½ in. (2); W. H. Bleaden (holder), O.U.A.C., 20 ft. 5 in. (3).

Pole Jump.—A. E. Flaxman, jun., L.A.C. and S.L.H., w.o.

Throwing the Hammer.—T. R. Nicholson, West of Scotland H., 164 ft. 8 in. (1); D. Horgan, Irish A.A.A., 137 ft. 1½ in. (2); A. H. Fyffe, L.A.C. and O.U.A.C., 130 ft. 3½ in. (3); E. E. B. May, O.U.A.C., 126 ft. 4½ in. (4); H. A. Leeke, C.U.A.C. and L.A.C., 118 ft. 2 in. (5). Nicholson's throw is a record for the championship meetings.

Putting the Weight.—D. Horgan (holder), Irish A.A.A., 44 ft. 1 in. (1); T. R. Nicholson, West of Scotland H., 40 ft. ½ in. (2); H. A. Leeke, C.U.A.C. and L.A.C., 37 ft. 8 in. (3).

BILLIARDS.

Not a single match of any importance was played during the season of 1908-9. This was mainly due to the retirement of C. Dawson, and with his departure from the arena, Stevenson was left without a rival worthy of his cue.

The amateurs, however, made up the financial losses of the Billiard Association through the shortcomings of the professionals, the Amateur Championship being a gigantic success. In the Southern Qualifying Competition an unknown quantity in Major H. L. Fleming took part. It was quickly seen that in the gallant officer we

had a player above the ordinary, his defeat of the ex-champion, Mr. A. W. T. Good, being accomplished in brilliant style. The competition proper was played at Bradford, the home of the then holder, Mr. H. C. Virr, and attracted huge crowds. Again Major Fleming showed splendid form, and in the final heat defeated Mr. Virr by 499 in 2,000 up, thus gaining the title at the first attempt.

The invitation to take part in the 1909-10 Professional Tournament has been extended to five players only—Stevenson, Diggle, Inman, Harverson, and Reece, with the Scottish Champion, T. Aitken (5,500 start) as reserve man. In Australia a remarkably fine player has come forward in George Gray, a youth of seventeen, who has stepped at once into the front rank. In a match with F. Lindrum at Melbourne he made a break of 836, of which 831 was made off the red ball alone. Both of these are world's records under Association rules, and after due investigation were passed as such by the Amateur Billiard Association of Victoria and the Billiard Association of Great Britain. The table on which the break was made was a standard one and duly tested by competent authorities.

BOXING, FENCING, AND GYMNASTICS.

In 1909 amateur boxing was more popular than ever, especially at the Universities and Public Schools, but there were few demonstrations of gymnastics outside those promoted by such bodies that call for notice here. The first inter-University gymnastic contest, held at Oxford, was decided in the University Gymnasium on March 4, eight men a side competing on rings, parallel bars, horizontal bars, and vaulting horse. The result was a win for Cambridge, with a total of 518 points against 488 points, form shown all round being very good indeed. Great improvement in the general form was noticeable in the Oxford v. Cambridge boxing and fencing contest, decided at the Corn Exchange, Cambridge, on March 10. The Dark Blues gained a highly meritorious victory by six events to two. The Scottish Amateur Boxing Championships were decided on March 13, at Glasgow.

The gymnasium at Queen's Avenue, Aldershot, was the scene, on April 2 and 3, of the Public Schools Championship. The Champion Shield and Gold Medal were won by Berkhamstead School, whose representatives were R. Stratfield, James and W. N. Leak; whilst the winner of the gold medal for the highest individual marks was R. M. Gent, King's School, Canterbury.

Four thousand people witnessed the Championships of the Amateur Boxing Association at the Alexandra Palace on April 7. The winners were:—Bantam, J. Condon, Lynn B.C.; Feather, A. H. Lambert, Belgrave Harriers; Light, F. Grace, Eton Mission B.C.; Middle, W. Child, Cambridge A.B.C. (who had won in 1908); Heavy, C. Brown, Victoria A.C.

The Royal Navy and Army Boxing Championships, decided at Aldershot during the last week in October, were wonderfully successful. The various winners were:—Officers: Feather Weights, Capt. R. C. Williams (R.F.A.); Light Weights, Capt. R. V. Cowley (R.A.M.C.); Middle Weights, Capt. Lindsay (Rifle Brigade); Heavy Weights, Lieut. A. M. Read (7th Hariana Lancers); all were new to championship honours. Warrant, Petty, and Non-Com. Officers and Men: Feather Weights, Corpl. R. Darley, 1st Royal West Kent

(holder); Light Weights, Lance-Corpl. A. Baker, 1st Royal West Kent (holder); Middle Weights, Pte. Harris, 2nd Coldstreams; Heavy Weights, Gunner Hewitt, Royal Marine Artillery (holder).

The final of the Amateur Fencing Championship (Epee) was decided at Lincoln's Inn on July 5, there being eight competitors, including C. Leaf Daniell, winner in 1908. Eventually he had to contend with R. Montgomerie for the honour, of which the latter deprived him after the pair had tied.

Not a great amount of headway was made with amateur wrestling. The National Amateur Association Championships were split up amongst various affiliated clubs.

The final for the Adams Shield, the chief prize in the gymnastic world, was decided at Birmingham on April 17, when S. Hodgetts, Birmingham, won by 27 marks.

The Secretary of the Amateur Boxing Association is E. T. Calver (Room 104), 49, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; and the Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Gymnastic Association, E. L. Levy, Liverpool Chambers, Cherry Street, Birmingham.

CRICKET.

OWING to the visit of the Australian cricketers, the season of 1909 was somewhat more crowded with games than usual, and the Test matches naturally detracted somewhat from the interest of the County Championship. Moreover, the weather was on the whole not favourable for the summer game, the unsettled conditions affecting both the play and the finances of the clubs.

The following table shows at a glance the result of every match in the Championship series. The top line gives the outcome of the home fixtures, the bottom line the result of those played away:—

County	Derbyshire.	Essex.	Gloucestershire.	Hampshire.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicestershire.	Middlesex.	N'th'mp't'n.	Notts.	Somerset.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwick.	Worcestershire.	Yorkshire.
Derbyshire ..	H	L	D	L	D	L	D	L	L	A	L	D	D	L	D	L
Essex	H	W	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	D	D	L	L	D	D	L
Gloucestersh.	A	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Hampshire ..	A	D	D	D	L	L	W	D	L	L	D	L	W	W	W	D
Kent	A	W	D	D	L	L	W	D	L	L	D	L	W	W	W	D
Lancashire ..	A	W	D	W	W	D	D	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Leicestershire	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Middlesex ..	A	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
N'th'mp't'shire	A	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Notts	H	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Somerset	A	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Surrey	H	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Sussex	A	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Warwickshire	H	L	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Worcestershire	A	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Yorkshire ..	H	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

w Won. l Lost. d Drawn. A Abandoned.

Kent won, and deserved to win, the County Championship, for the second time in its history, their previous success being in 1906. Of their 26 fixtures they won 16, lost only 2, and drew 8. Lancashire ran a good second, and Yorkshire was third.

The following table shows the final record:—

Pos't'n.	County.	Played	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Points.	Per. centage
1	Kent	26	16	8	2	14	77.77
2	Lancashire ..	24	14	6	4	10	55.55
3	Yorkshire ...	26	12	10	4	8	50.00
4	Sussex	26	7	16	3	4	40.00
5	Surrey	30	16	7	7	9	39.13
6	Middlesex ...	21	6	10	5	1	9.09
7	N'th'mp't'sh.	18	9	1	8	1	5.88
8	Hampshire ...	22	7	8	7	0	—
9	Worcestersh.	20	3	4	8	0	—
10	Notts	19	6	5	8	—	14.28
11	Somerset	16	4	5	7	—	27.27
12	Warwicksh.	20	3	9	8	—	45.45
13	Leicestersh.	21	3	8	10	—	53.84
14	Essex	28	2	9	7	—	55.55
15	Derbyshire ..	21	2	4	15	—	76.47
16	Glo'stershire	22	1	8	13	—	85.71

Exclusive of matches, Essex v. Leicestershire, at Leyton, June 24, 25, and 26, Essex v. Middlesex, at Leyton, June 28, 29, 30, and Derbyshire v. Notts, at Glossop, July 29, 30, 31, abandoned without a ball having been bowled.

According to the rule laid down by the M.C.C., "One point shall be reckoned for each win; one deducted for each loss; unfinished games shall not be reckoned. The county which during the season shall have, in finished matches, obtained the greatest proportionate number of points shall be reckoned champion county."

Kent owed their success to the fine batting of Messrs. J. R. Mason, A. P. Day, and K. L. Hutchings, and the excellent bowling of Blythe and Mr. D. W. Carr—the latter a bowler of what are now familiarly called "googlies." Mr. Mason never batted so well.

The number of centuries scored in county matches was 119, as against 153 in 1908. These were distributed: in May 30, in June 24, in July 30, and in August 35. The highest individual score was 276 by Hayes, R. Relf coming next with 272 not out. The batsmen who scored a century in each innings of a match were, viz., Hobbs, Mr. G. L. Jessop, and Llewellyn for Surrey, Gloucestershire, and Hampshire respectively. Hobbs had six centuries to his credit in the season; Denton, Llewellyn, and Sharp four each; and Mr. A. P. Day, Hayes, Mr. K. L. Hutchings, Mr. G. L. Jessop, Mr. J. R. Mason (three in succession), R. Relf, Rhodes, Tyldesley, and B. B. Wilson had three centuries each. The highest total was 742, made by Surrey v. Hampshire at the Oval; the lowest was 26, made by Yorkshire on the same ground. The closure was applied 37 times, the county applying it winning in 17 instances, while in the other 20 there was no definite result.

The Australian team was successful in retaining "the ashes." Five tests were played. England won the first at Birmingham by 10 wickets; Australia won the second at Lord's by 9 wickets; Australia won the third at Leeds by 126 runs; and the remaining two, at Manchester and the Oval, were drawn. During their tour the Australians played 39 matches, of which they won 13, drew 22, and lost 4; their victors being Surrey (by 5 runs), M.C.C., England, and Lord's/London-borough's XI. Their most successful batsmen were W. Bardsley, average 46.38; W. W. Arm-

strong, 43.52; and V. S. Ransford, 43.48. Armstrong, F. Laver, C. G. Macartney, J. A. O'Connor, W. J. Whitty, and A. J. Hopkins were all successful bowlers, but Cotter proved expensive. The team as a whole was one of the best that has ever come over, and the number of drawn games was not due to slow cricket, but in most instances to the weather.

The Oxford v. Cambridge match at Lord's, which ended on July 7, was ruined by rain, and ended in a draw. Oxford scored 267, to which the Cantabs replied with 183. Oxford declared their second innings closed at 121 for 8 wickets, and thus set Cambridge 276 to win. The latter went in at 4.15, and two hours later—when they had made 89 for 4 wickets—bad light caused the game to be abandoned. The Eton v. Harrow game was also a fiasco, there being no play on the Saturday (July 10), owing to a deluge overnight. This probably robbed Harrow of a victory, as Eton, with 3 wickets to fall, required 53 to win. The scores were: Harrow, 135 and 76; Eton, 92 and 67 for 7 wickets. In the Gentlemen v. Players match at Kennington Oval, on July 8, 9, 10, the Players won by 64 runs, scoring 203 and 189 to 110 and 213; whilst at Lord's the following week the Players triumphed by 200 runs, scoring 214 and 204 to 76 and 142. Barnes, the fast bowler, was in great form in the latter match.

A few individual records must conclude this article. Mr. J. R. Mason headed the batting averages with 65.25 for 14 innings, but the real premier honours belong to Mr. A. P. Day, with an average of 44 for 24 innings. Amongst the professionals, Hayward, Rhodes, and Hobbs all have figures of over 40, and Rhodes also took over 100 wickets, so that he must be reckoned as the best all-round cricketer of the year. Blythe was the only bowler to take over 200 wickets; those taking over 100 being Haigh, Thompson, Rhodes, Rushby, Mr. W. Brearley, Dean, A. E. Relf, Dennett, Tarrant, S. G. Smith, Wass, Hirst, Leach, Buckenham, Jayes, Fielder, and Lees. The averages point to its being a bowler's season, as might be expected from the wet pitches.

CROQUET.

YEAR by year croquet increases in popular favour, and the quality of the play is also still on the up grade. This was amply illustrated at the Championship meeting, in which the players were greatly handicapped by adverse weather conditions. In spite of this it was generally conceded that more skilful croquet had never been seen at a Championship gathering. In the semi-final round of the Open Championship there was a stern contest between C. L. O'Callaghan and E. Whitaker, the former being right at the top of his form, and winning by 3 and 13 points after losing the second game by 4. In the other semi-final match G. Ashmore defeated Mrs. Beaton, the famous lady exponent of the game being below her usual high standard. The final produced a contest in which the steadily calculated methods of Mr. Ashmore proved superior to the bright but rather erratic tactics of the Irishman, who was beaten by 28 and 26 points after winning the second game by 19. This was the third occasion on which Mr. O'Callaghan had figured as runner-up, his conquerors being R. C. J. Beaton in 1907, and C. Corbally in 1906. He had some solatium, inasmuch as he and Miss H. Johnson Houghton won the Mixed Doubles Championship. The opposing pair were G. Ashmore and Mrs.

Newton (who also reached the final stage in the previous year), the latter being defeated by 27 and 19 points, after winning the second game by 16. In the Ladies' Championship Miss N. Beausire, a member of the powerful Hooton Park Club, was successful; for though she lost the opening game with Miss B. Willis in the final round by 18 points, she won the other two by 22 and 24 points respectively. Miss H. Johnson Houghton was strongly fancied for this event, but she succumbed to Mrs. W. P. Blood in the fourth round. No fewer than 445 entered for the Handicap Singles at the most important meeting of the season, E. J. Clarke (½) beating Miss A. Wood (½) in the final stage by 15 points. Mr. O'Callaghan won the Champion Cup at Roehampton in August, his croquet being so fine that he was assured of victory before the last two rounds were played. His final score was 14, and next to him came H. Maxwell Browne (11), R. C. J. Beaton (11), K. H. Izard (10), and H. F. W. Prince (10). Mrs. Beaton and G. Ashmore scored 6 each.

CYCLING.

AFTER the excitement engendered by the Olympic Games the previous season, cycling in 1909 was comparatively uneventful. The first big meeting of the year was at Portsmouth on June 26, when the Amateur Championships were decided. There were 12,000 people present, and splendid racing resulted. The outstanding feature was the magnificent riding of W. J. Bailey, of the Polytechnic C.C., who won the Five Miles, doing the final in 13 mins. 37½ secs., and the One Mile, final in 2 mins. 44½ secs. But for pulling his foot out of the pedal strap he would possibly have won the Quarter Mile as well, but that went to C. B. Kingsbury, of the Portsmouth N.E.C.C., whose time in the final was 32 secs. On July 2 and 3 the fine track at the Stadium, Shepherd's Bush, London, was the scene of a 24 hours race under the auspices of the National Cyclists' Union. It was estimated that about 20,000 people saw some portion of the contest, which was participated in by path and road racers of the best repute to the number of 12. Nine actually finished, three of whom broke record. The distances covered by the first six men were—

	Miles.	Yds.
J. H. Bishop (Beaumont C.C.)	513	1,430
E. H. Grubb (Vegetarian C.C.)	492	1,720
P. Hernan Combes (Club Velocipedique Le Vallois)	486	1,100
H. D. Hanks (Pegasus C.C.)	471	1,740
E. R. E. Jones (Northampton Poly. Inst. C.C.)	469	340
C. C. Cole (Poly. C.C.)	459	1,100

Combes equalled record at 154 miles, and at 172 miles was eleven minutes ahead of the previous best. Bishop went ahead at 210 miles, and in 12 hours had ridden 284 miles, kept in front to the close, and for a little over 22 hours disposed of all previous records.

On July 3 and 5 the British Empire Championships were decided at Glasgow in wretched weather. All the best riders of the three countries participated except C. B. Kingsbury and Dan Flynn, the Irish flier. England won two of the three championships, and also secured the team race. W. J. Bailey was first in the Mile and Ten Miles, whilst Ben Jones took the Quarter Mile—riding over in the final,

which was ordered to be re-run, owing to a protest. In the Ten Miles Team Race, A. J. Bailey, Ben Jones, and A. J. Denny, all of England, were first, second, and third.

The World's Amateur Championships were decided at Copenhagen in the middle of August, when the victories secured by British riders in 1908 were repeated, thus proving that in one branch of the sport at least England is not decadent. In the 100 kilometres race Leon Meredith, Paddington C.C., won for the fifth time—a really remarkable achievement. His time was 1 hr. 39 mins. 8½ secs. W. J. Bailey won the 1,000 metres, beating Schiller (France) and Neumer (Germany) in the final; time, 1 hr. 32½ secs. Prior to this, on June 26, John Harvey, of Birmingham, had won the 25 Miles Amateur Championship, Meredith, the holder, being unplaced; whilst at Herne Hill on Aug. 14, Vic. Johnson and F. G. Hamlin, Putney A.C., won the Mile Amateur Tandem Championship, and C. H. Bartlett the 50 Miles.

FOOTBALL.

THE ASSOCIATION GAME.

ASSOCIATION football continues to be divided against itself, the chief amateur clubs and their organisation, the Amateur Football Association, having flourished exceedingly since 1907.

England had a great year, winning the triple crown without the loss of a goal, an unprecedented feat. The following table summarises the results in 1909:—

		Goals.	Goals.
Feb. 13	Bradford ... England	4	bt Ireland 0
Mar. 1	Wrexham ... Wales...	3	bt Scotland 2
" 15	Nottingham ... England	2	bt Wales 0
" 15	Glasgow ... Scotland	5	bt Ireland 0
" 20	Belfast ... Wales...	3	bt Ireland 2
April 3	Crystal Palace England	2	bt Scotland 0

The amateur International team won all their matches, including the three matches in Olympic Games. They beat Sweden twice, Holland twice, Denmark, Ireland, Wales, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. Winning 11 matches, they scored 78 goals to 7. The League Internationals resulted as follows:—

	Goals.
Oct. 10—England beat Ireland at Belfast ...	5-0
Feb. 10—Scotland beat Ireland at Belfast...	2-1
Feb. 27—Scotland beat England at Glasgow	3-1

The Football Association Challenge Cup—or, as it is more generally called, the English Cup—was as attractive as ever, huge crowds being present at the matches. A series of qualifying matches led up to the first round, which was played on Jan. 16. It was notable for the defeat of the holders, Wolverhampton Wanderers, and of Aston Villa, Middlesbrough, Sheffield United, and Notts County. Finally, Bristol City, Derby County, Manchester United, and Newcastle United were left in to contest the semi-final ties on March 27, when Manchester United and Bristol City qualified to meet in the final at the Crystal Palace on April 24. At this there were 71,000 spectators, and Manchester won by 1-0, the winning goal being scored by A. Turnbull. Bristol were somewhat unlucky to have two of their regular men on the injured list, but they lost easy chances of scoring. Lord Charles Beresford presented the Cup and medals to the winning team. The amount taken at the gate was £6,434. The Football Association Amateur Cup was won for the second time in its history

by Clapton, who beat Aston United at Ilford by 6-0.

The First League Championship was won by Newcastle United, with a total of 53 points out of a possible 76. Everton came next with 46, Sunderland third with 44, and Blackburn Rovers fourth with 41. It is estimated that six million spectators witnessed the 380 matches, an average of 16,000 a match. The attendance at Second League matches averaged 7,500 per match. In the Southern League, which had been reconstituted to 21 clubs owing to the withdrawal of Fulham and Tottenham Hotspur, Northampton took the lead from the start, and kept it to the finish, Swindon Town being second and Southampton third.

The Inter-Varsity match ended in a drawn game at Queen's Club on Feb. 20, the score being one goal each. The record now stands—Oxford 17 wins, Cambridge 17, drawn 2. The Amateur Football Association Cup was won by the New Crusaders, who beat the Casuals by 5-1. In the Arthur Dunn Cup, Old Malvernians beat Old Salopians, 3-0. New Crusaders won the championship of the Southern Amateur League. The Secretary of the Football Association is Mr. F. J. Wall, 104, High Holborn, W.C. The address of the Honorary Secretary of the Amateur Football Association is 79½, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.

RUGBY UNION.

Unfortunately the season of 1908-9 was marred by a squabble between the Rugby Unions of England and Scotland that added to the dignity of neither. The Scottish authorities, however, ultimately acknowledged that they had acted in an unconstitutional manner by submitting the whole matter to the Rugby International Board. In the season's programme Wales, for the second season in succession and for the fifth time in ten years, secured the International Championship. England was beaten at Cardiff, on Jan. 16, by a goal and a try to nil; Scotland, at Edinburgh, on Feb. 6, by a placed goal (5 points) to a penalty goal (3 points); and Ireland, at Swansea, on March 13, by 3 goals and a try to a goal. In addition, Wales also defeated the Australians and France. The relative positions and the scores in the International competition are shown in the following table:—

	W.	D.	L.	Pts.	For.	Agst.
					G.T.Pts.	G.T.Pts.
1 Wales	3	0	0	6	5 2=31	* 2 0=8
2 Scotland ...	2	0	1	4	* 4=30	* 3 1=16
3 England	1	0	2	2	2 3=19	5 2=31
4 Ireland	0	0	3	0	* 3 0=13	4 6=38

The tour of the Australians ("Wallabies") was not nearly so successful either financially or from a sporting point of view as previous ones made by the New Zealand and South African combinations.

A professional Australian organisation toured the British Isles from the beginning of October, 1908, to the middle of March. The feature of their displays was the magnificent play of H. H. Messenger, the three-quarter back. The Northern Union contest, England v. Wales, on Dec. 28, at Broughton, was won by the former by 5 goals and 7 tries (31 points) to 2 goals and a try (7 points).

The success of Wales over France has already been referred to. In addition to that game, the

* One penalty goal.

Frenchmen went under to England, at Leicester, on Jan. 30, 1909 (2 goals, 4 tries—22 points—to nil), and to Ireland, at Dublin, on March 20 (2 goals, a penalty goal, and 2 tries—19 points—to a goal and a try—8 points). Before dismissing the International phase of the sport, it may be mentioned that the Calcutta Cup game between England and Scotland had to be played at Richmond (March 20), owing to the Rugby Union's own ground at Twickenham not being ready. England led at the interval, but the defence of their three-quarters broke down subsequently, and the final score was 3 goals and a try (18 points) to a goal and a try (8 points) in favour of the Scots.

Enormous interest attached to the meeting of the Universities at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Dec. 12, 1908, and 13,500 people witnessed the match. Prior to the all-eventful day Oxford had won twelve and lost one game, and Cambridge had registered eight victories and four defeats. A finer struggle was never seen at Queen's, and the result was a draw—each side scoring a placed goal in the first half of the play. Oxford's try was obtained by H. Martin (Balliol), G. Cunningham (Magdalen) kicking the goal, whilst for Cambridge K. G. McLeod (Pembroke) converted the try scored by F. C. Pymon (Caius). Durham, for the fifth time in ten seasons, exclusive of the period when they were joint holders with Devon, won the Rugby County Championship. They won six of their seven inter-county engagements. Lancashire won the Northern Union Championship.

The Rugby Union offices are on the Union's new ground at Twickenham (Hon. Sec., C. J. B. Marriott).

GOLF.

THE most notable event of the early part of 1909 was a foursome tournament for £200, in which Jas. Braid and J. H. Taylor defeated G. Duncan and C. H. Mayo by 2 and 7.

THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

From 1860 to 1870 (both inclusive) the Championship emblem was a belt, which Tom Morris, jun., made his own by successive wins in 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870. The Championship remained in abeyance two years, when the present cup was offered for competition. Up till 1891 it was competed for at 36 holes, but after 1891 the course was extended to 72 holes.

1872. Tom Morris, jun.
1873. Tom Kidd.
1874. Mungo Park.
1875. Willie Park.
1876. Bob Martin.
1877. Jamie Anderson.
1878. " "
1879. " "
1880. Bob Ferguson.
1881. " "
1882. " "
1883. W. Fernie (after a tie with Ferguson).
1884. Bob Martin.
1886. D. Brown.
1887. W. Park.
1888. Jack Burns.
1889. W. Park, jun.
1890. John Ball.
1891. H. Kirkaldy.

1892. H. H. Hilton.
1893. Auchterlonie.
1894. J. H. Taylor.
1895. " "
1896. H. Vardon (after a tie with J. H. Taylor).
1897. H. H. Hilton.
1898. H. Vardon.
1899. " "
1900. J. H. Taylor.
1901. J. H. Braid.
1902. Alex. Herd.
1903. H. Vardon.
1904. Jack White.
1905. Jas. Braid.
1906. " "
1907. A. Massy.
1908. Jas. Braid.
1909. J. H. Taylor.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

1886. H. G. Hutchin- son.	1897. A. J. T. Allan.
1887. " "	1908. F. G. Tait.
1888. John Ball.	1899. John Ball.
1889. J. E. Laidlay.	1900. H. H. Hilton.
1890. John Ball.	1901. " "
1891. J. E. Laidlay.	1902. C. Hutchings.
1892. John Ball.	1903. R. Maxwell.
1893. Peter Anderson.	1904. W. J. Travis.
1894. John Ball.	1905. A. G. Barry.
1895. L. M. B. Mel- ville.	1906. Jas. Robb.
1896. F. G. Tait.	1907. John Ball.
	1908. E. A. Larsen.
	1909. Robt. Maxwell.

The serious competitions of the year wound up most successfully with the final stages of the *News of the World* £240 Professional Tournament, at Walton Heath, in October. There had previously been qualifying competitions for this event, which produced some very fine golf; and eventually Tom Ball, West Lancashire, received the gold medal and £100, Alex. Herd, Huddersfield, the silver medal and £30, and Harry Vardon and J. Hepburn, bronze medals and £15 each.

HOCKEY.

IN the more serious of the International contests England came out on top easily, for they were undefeated and scored 19 goals to 2, Wales being beaten by 6-0 at Swansea, Ireland by 8-0 at Dublin, and Scotland by 5-2 at Manchester. Shoveller played grandly against the two former countries, but was absent from the team that opposed Scotland. The last-named finished second on the list by virtue of victories over Wales (3-2) and Ireland (3-2) at Wrexham and Glasgow respectively; and Ireland third, their win of 8-1 over Wales at Cork being quite their best performance. Wales lost all their games, and only scored 3 goals as against 17 of their opponents. The Midlands and South fought hard for supremacy in the inter-divisional competition. When they met at Bournville the result was a draw of one goal each, and eventually they came out with three wins and a draw apiece, but the Midlands had the better goal average. The East finished third, North fourth, and West—who failed to win a game—last.

England's International games for 1909-10 are as follows:—England v. Ireland, in England; Scotland v. England, in Scotland; France v. England, in France. The Hon. Sec. of the Hockey Association is Mr. Philip Collins, 6, Bedford Row, W.C.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE grass court season may be written down as uneventful. Our home players of the first class are now few in number, there was no American invasion, while none of our Colonial visitors showed form approaching that of Norman Brookes or A. K. Wilding. Premier honours again fell to A. W. Gore, who, in his forty-second year, secured the Championship for the third time. M. J. G. Ritchie was the challenger, and lost the match after being two sets up. Gore and H. Roper Barrett won the Doubles, the runners-up being H. A. Parker and S. N. Doust—an Australasian combination; and Miss Dora Boothby won the Ladies' Championship after an excellent match with Miss A. M. Morton. These ladies met on several other occasions during the season, Miss Morton winning at Leicester and

Redhill, and Miss Boothby at Croydon and in the Kent Championship.

H. L. Doherty won the Open Singles at Nottingham and Scarborough, the only tournaments at which he played. T. M. Mavrogordato accomplished some good performances, the best being his victory over Barrett at the Gipsy Meeting. C. P. Dixon won at Chiswick, Lowestoft, and Folkestone; Kenneth Powell at Leicester; R. B. Powell at Brighton and the Northern Tournament; Doust at Edgbaston; and J. M. Boucher at Newport. Germany was to the fore at Eastbourne, O. Frotzheim beating F. W. Rahe, a greatly improved player, in the final of the Singles. Mrs. Lambert Chambers was out of the game all the summer, and Mrs. Sterry's match-play was limited to two or three of the later tournaments. Warwickshire won the Gentlemen's Inter-County Championship, Surrey the Ladies' Inter-County Championship, and Oxford beat Cambridge both in the Singles and the Doubles. The British Isles challenged for the "Davis" Cup, but our representatives—Dixon, J. C. Parke, and W. C. Crawley—failed to win a match against the American team. In view of the dearth of young English talent, the future career of Kenneth Powell will be watched with interest. Miss Garfit repeated her wonderful achievement of 1903 by again winning the Ladies' Welsh, Scottish, and Irish Championships.

ROWING.

AT Oxford University the "Torpids" were commenced on Thursday, Feb. 28, and concluded on Feb. 24. The racing started lamely, but improved after the first two days. Christ Church easily maintained their position as head boat, the next three crews being Balliol, New College, and Magdalen. Exeter College headed the second division and Lincoln College the third. The Cambridge University Lent eight-oared races opened on Thursday, Feb. 24, and terminated on the 27th, being chiefly remarkable for the high standard of oarsmanship maintained by Jesus College, who easily retained the headship of the river, with Third Trinity heading the second division and Selwyn the third. On March 23 Pembroke College won the Clinker Fours at Cambridge; whilst the Oxford Summer Eights, which finished on May 26, were headed by Christ Church.

The University Boat Race took place on Saturday, April 3, over the usual 4 miles 2 furlongs between Putney and Mortlake, and, for the first time for many years, the result utterly confounded the critics, as Cambridge, who were strong favourites throughout the practice, were defeated, after a splendid race over the first three miles of the course, by three lengths and a half, the full time being 19 mins. 50 secs. D. C. R. Stuart, the Cambridge stroke, brought his University career to a close with a defeat; he had previously won three races against Oxford. The Oxford eight of 1909 was the heaviest that ever rowed in the University race. The aggregate was 200 st. 10 lb., and the average 22 st. 8½ lb. No No. 7 so heavy as Kirby had ever rowed in the winning boat before, so that altogether it was a most remarkable race, and the success of Oxford reflected the greatest credit upon Mr. Harcourt-Gold (Eton and Magdalen), their coach, who four times stroked the Oxford boat himself, winning in 1896-7-8.

Cambridge University Summer Eights terminated on June 12, when Jesus College, after

making the one bump necessary to go to "the head of the river" on the first night, easily retained that place and emerged triumphant after a lapse of 24 years. King's College finished head of the second division boats. On June 11 C. A. Gladstone and H. R. Barker (Christ Church) defeated Sir R. Parker and E. V. Culme-Seymour (New College) by 2 lengths in the final heat for the Oxford University Pairs.

Once more record was beaten in the matter of entries received for Henley Regatta, which took place on July 5, 6, 7, and 8, there being four full days' racing for the first time in the history of the meeting. The entries numbered 77—the previous highest number being 74 in 1907. Unfortunately the weather was wet and cold, which caused the attendance to fall considerably below the average until the last day. The only foreign entries were in the Grand Challenge Cup for Eights (Royal Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium) and in the Diamond Sculls (Rudolph Lucas, Mayence R.C., Germany). For the third time in four years (the regatta was closed to foreigners in 1908 in view of the Olympic fixture) the Belgians won the Grand, defeating Jesus College, Cambridge, in the final after a splendid race. Most critics were of opinion that the Belgians were not so well together as the crew that won in 1907, and the visitors were generally accounted lucky to have disposed of Magdalen College, Oxford, in a previous heat, for in that race the Oxford eight was sadly handicapped by the station and bad rowing conditions. Indeed, the Magdalen cox. had his rudder hard on for the first quarter of a mile. A. A. Stuart, of Kingston R.C., a younger brother of D. C. R., won the Diamond Sculls, beating the German, Lucas, in the final through the latter's inability to stay, in 8 mins. 30 secs. The winning Grand Eight was named as follows:—Royal Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium—Urbaine Molmans (bow), 10 st. 12 lb.; Guillaume Visser, 11 st. 10 lb.; St. Kowalski, 11 st. 10 lb.; Remi Urban, 12 st. 10 lb.; Francois Vergucht, 12 st.; Polydore Vierman, 12 st. 8 lb.; Oscar de Sonville, 12 st. 7 lb.; M. M. Rudolphe Poma (stroke), 11 st. 8 lb.; Alfred Vanlandeghem (cox.) 8 st. 12 lb. The other trophies were won by:—Ladies' Challenge Plate (eights)—St. John's College, Oxford. Time, 7 mins. 9 secs. Stewards' Challenge Cup (fours)—Thames R.C. Time, 7 min. 38 secs. Wyfold Challenge Cup (fours)—Balliol College, Oxford. Time, 7 mins. 44 secs. Thames Challenge Cup (eights)—Wadham College, Oxford. Time, 7 mins. 21 secs. Silver Goblets (pairs)—Leander R.C. (B. C. Johnstone and E. G. Williams). Time, 8 mins. 30 secs. Visitors' Challenge Cup—Christ Church, Oxford. Time, 7 mins. 53 secs.

The success of Thames in the Stewards' Cup was the first they had gained at Henley since 1894. In the final they met Magdalen, Oxford, who defeated them the previous year, and it is worth noting that both clubs were represented by identically the same men on each occasion. Balliol's win in the Wyfold's was their first at the Regatta since 1901, and in beating Christ Church in the final they were only a second outside the record put up by Burton-on-Trent in 1902. The class in the Diamonds was not superlative.

A. A. Stuart followed up his Henley victory by winning the London Cup at the Metropolitan Regatta on July 20, and three days later he set the seal on his fame by securing the Wingfield Sculls, emblematic of the Amateur Championship of the Thames, from W. Kinneir, Kensington

R.C., G. L. Thompson, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and E. de J. Edey, Auroi R.C., of whom the last mentioned strained his arm and did not finish. The time, 26 mins. 26 secs., was the slowest since 1890, but Stuart won with great ease, and, moreover, the conditions were far from good.

J. H. Secker, who after holding the title of Amateur Punting Champion from 1904 to 1907 lost it to A. Gordon-Dickson in 1908, regained the honour on July 21, 1909, the holder being unable to compete owing to an accident sustained whilst hunting. On the same afternoon F. C. Covell and H. A. Graves secured the Amateurs Double Punting Championship. On the 25th of the same month F. Nicholls, of Egham, won the Professional Punting Championship, defeating W. Haines, of Old Windsor, who had held the title from 1904.

Anxious to further the professional side of the sport, Mr. H. C. Lane and Mr. Dan Fitte, gentlemen well known in amateur rowing circles, offered sums of £100 and £500 for handicaps on the Thames during the year. The first event was confined to scullers resident in the United Kingdom, and took place on April 19 and 20. Best boats were used, the course was between Putney Bridge and Chiswick Church, and 40 men accepted their starts, which ranged from scratch (Ernest Barry, Champion of England) to 120 seconds (Beville de R. Wimberley). The event was managed by a mixed committee of well-known amateurs and professionals with Mr. Victor M. Mansell as hon. sec., and proved entirely successful from both sporting and financial aspects. Barry won his heat in the first round, as did Chas. (Wag) Harding (30 secs. start) who was Champion of England in 1895-6. Barry was defeated in the second round by William Coles, of Erith, whilst the final heat resulted in favour of George Yeoman Pocock, of Eton, 70 secs. start, a 27-years-old son of the bargemaster of The Fishmongers' Company. He only defeated Albert Bowton, of the river Lea, 73 secs. start, by half a length, whilst William Coles, 65 secs. start, was third, and Harding fourth.

The £500 Professional Handicap was decided between Putney and Mortlake on July 15, 16, and 19. There were very few men in England who had previously rowed the Thames Championship Course at any kind of pace, hence it was quite surprising to find that thirty competitors actually took part in the twelve heats decided on the first day. On the second day Ernest Barry, who of course figured at scratch, was beaten by F. A. Bowtong (who had taken second prize in the £100 handicap earlier in the year), in receipt of 60 secs. start, very easily, but a fast tide and following wind were all against scratch men making up long starts. J. R. ("Bossy") Phelps, of Putney, 15 secs. start, accounted the second best man in the country, was defeated the same afternoon by George Robert Luck, of Erith, 65 secs. start, and eventually the final result as follows:—George Robert Luck, Erith, 65 secs. start (£250); George Daniel Cordery, Putney, 61 secs. (£100); William Coles, Erith, 58 secs. (£50); Frederick Albert Bowton, Stamford Hill, 60 secs. (£25). The racing conclusively proved that there was plenty of promising sculling material existent, and that it only required monetary encouragement to develop.

George Luck followed up his success in the £500 handicap by winning the race for Doggett's

Coat and Badge, which was decided on July 30 between London Bridge and Chelsea.

R. Arnst, who had won a race for the Sculling Championship of the World the previous December, met W. Webb on the Wanganui River, New Zealand, on June 22, and again proved successful. The stakes were £500, and Arnst won by 4 lengths in the record time of 18 mins. 14½ secs. Great efforts were made to match Arnst and Barry, but they proved unavailing.

A third Professional Sculling Handicap, this time between Putney and Hammersmith Bridges, was decided on October 29 and 30. There were 58 entrants, of whom 47 accepted, and 45 actually competed. Some of the rowing was very fine, and in the final heat Cecil Gipson, Herne Bay, 29 secs. start, won by half a length from William Albany, Lea Bridge, 24 secs., with Ernest Barry, Champion of England, scratch, 3 lengths further in the rear. It was notable that of the three big professional events not one went to a Putney man. Gipson is an ex-amateur who had previously met with a fair amount of success at coast regattas.

The Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Rowing Association is Mr. R. G. M. Gridley, Leander Club, Putney, or Henley-on-Thames.

SWIMMING.

THOUGH swimming in 1909 did not possess so great an attraction as it did in the previous year, which was made celebrated in sporting history by virtue of the Olympic Games being held in England, it nevertheless made considerable progress from an educational point of view. Not the least important feature of the year was the decision of the Royal Life-Saving Society to send Mr. William Henry, its general hon. secretary, on a missionary trip to Canada. The lectures and exhibitions given by Mr. Henry extended over a considerable period, with the result that several new branches of the parent society were formed, and are likely to have far-reaching results.

The remarkable form shown by Mr. Battersby at the Olympic Games was improved upon in 1909, and he was able to lower Mr. Taylor's colours in the mile and also beat world's record, his time being 24 mins. 1½ secs. The same swimmer also lowered the 300 yards record to 3 mins. 31½ secs. The quarter mile record also stands to his credit, but this was made at the end of 1908, and is 5 mins. 26½ secs.

The International Water Polo record to date is as follows:—

	Plyd.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Goals.
					For. Agst.
England	34	30	1	3	211 30
Scotland	29	13	1	15	69 98
Wales	29	11	3	15	85 122
Ireland	30	4	1	25	19 165

The Hon. Secretary of the Amateur Swimming Association is Mr. Hurd, 24 Cantley Avenue, Clapham, S.W.; and the Secretary of the Royal Life-Saving Society, Mr. William Henry, 8 Bayley Street, Bedford Square, W.C.

TENNIS AND RACKETS.

THE holder of the Amateur Tennis Championship, Jay Gould, did not defend his title, and the competition proved a very easy task for Eustace Miles, the old Cantab going through without the loss of a set. At Lord's, in the contest for the M.C.C. Gold Prize, Miles was

also easily successful. In the inter-Varsity matches Cambridge won the Doubles, but lost the Singles. There was no match for the Professional Championship, C. ("Punch") Fairs being left in unchallenged possession.

At rackets E. M. Baerlein again showed himself to be the best amateur, defeating H. Brougham in the challenge round of the Singles Championship by 3 games to 1. Baerlein and Percy Ashworth secured the Doubles Championship, the holders of which, F. Dames-Longworth and Vane Pennell, retired. The Public Schools Challenge Cup went to Charterhouse, who beat Eton in the final. In the Army Championships the 50th Brigade R.F.A. (Col. C. D. King and Capt. H. H. Bond) defeated the 1st Life Guards (Lieut. J. J. Astor and Lieut. Lord Somers), the holders, in the challenge round of the Doubles; while in the Singles Capt. A. Berger, A.S.C., caused some surprise by beating the holder, Lieut. J. J. Astor. Oxford easily beat Cambridge in both Doubles and Singles.

The Professional Racket Championship of England was played for by W. Hawes (Wellington) and C. Williams (Prince's Club), the latter being successful. A £100 Professional Handicap was held at Queen's Club, and this resulted in a win for T. Jennings, of Marlborough Lines, Aldershot.

THE TURF.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most pleasing feature of the Turf season of 1909 was the success attained by horses running in the colours of the King. At one time His Majesty appeared likely to figure at the head of the list of winning owners, and although that distinction eventually fell to Mr. Fairie, King Edward's winnings in stakes exceeded his own previous best, and, to the delight of his subjects, His Majesty had the pleasure of leading in the Derby winner. The three-year-olds of the season were quite up to the average, and a batch of two-year-olds of excellent promise are awaiting the campaign of 1910. Frank Wootton, who only just missed premier place amongst the jockeys in 1908, achieved that distinction despite a rest in the middle of the season enforced by a family bereavement. Wootton is not yet seventeen years old (he was born on Dec. 13, 1893), and therefore his success is all the more remarkable.

The flat race season opened at Lincoln on March 22, and the Lincolnshire Handicap, the value of which was £1,400, was carried off by the Duke of Sparta, but, as reference to this, as well as to the other chief handicaps of the year, will be found in the tabulated list of records, no further comment is necessary. Bayardo wound up his two-year-old season with such high credentials that he was expected to commence his three-year-old career with distinction. The unexpected happened, for on his first appearance, in the Two Thousand Guineas (value £5,000), at Newmarket, on April 28, he was badly beaten. Starting favourite at 13 to 8 on, in a field of 11, he could finish no nearer than fourth. Minoru, a brown colt by Cyllene—Mother Siegel, bred in Ireland, and leased for his racing career by the King, won by two lengths, with Phaleron second and Louviers third. The winner was ridden by Herbert Jones and trained by Richard Marsh. Previously Minoru had been allowed to run for the unimportant Greenham Stakes (£870) at the Newbury meeting, where he won by a length and a half

from Valens. Despite the Two Thousand Guineas success of the King's colt, he was not allowed to start favourite for the Derby—decided on May 26. That honour was reserved for Sir Martin, an American-bred colt by Ogden—Lady Sterling. Minoru, however, again ridden by Herbert Jones, won by half a length from Louviers, with William the Fourth third, Valens fourth, and Bayardo fifth in a field of 15. Sir Martin fell, and seriously interfered with William the Fourth and others; therefore it is quite possible that Minoru was lucky to win. The colt was the King's third Derby winner, his predecessors being Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee, but the victories of the last two named were achieved prior to His Majesty's accession, and Minoru enjoys the distinction of being the first colt to win the Blue Riband in the colours of a reigning monarch. Following his Epsom victory, Minoru was successful in the St. James's Palace Stakes (£1,950) at Ascot on June 17, and the Sussex Stakes (£627) at Goodwood on July 28, but he beat nothing of any note on either occasion.

In the St. Leger the King's colt met his Waterloo. Bayardo, subsequent to his Two Thousand Guineas and Derby disappointments, earned winning brackets four times off the reel. The son of Bay Ronald—Galcia picked up the thread of success in the Prince of Wales Stakes (£2,150) at Ascot on June 15; the Sandringham Foal Stakes (£1,724), over a mile and a quarter, at Sandown Park on June 25; the Eclipse Stakes of a mile and a quarter (£3,870) at Sandown; and the Duchess of York Plate (£975) at Hurst Park on July 24. It had by now been made clear that Bayardo had regained something, if not all, of his two-year-old brilliancy, and the St. Leger, in which he could again try conclusions with Minoru, was awaited with more than usual interest. The great Doncaster event (£6,450) was decided on Sept. 8, and resulted in Bayardo unmistakably demonstrating his superiority, as he beat Valens easily by a length and a half, whilst Minoru could only finish fourth.

The three-year-old fillies of 1909 were probably of moderate class only. The best were Electra, by Eager—Sirenia, Perola, by Persimmon—Edmee, and Princesse de Galles, by Gallinule—Ecila. The first-named won the One Thousand Guineas (£4,100) on April 30, Princesse de Galles being second and Perola third, but, as so frequently happens amongst fillies, the form was subsequently altered. Electra could only finish second to Louviers in the Newmarket Stakes (£2,140), and was unplaced in the Oaks (£4,950), in which the winner, Perola, defeated the King's filly, Princesse de Galles, by two lengths. In the Coronation Stakes at Ascot on June 16 Princesse de Galles beat Electra by a neck, but the latter was conceding 7 lb. Electra next ran in the Nassau Stakes of a mile and a half (£700) at Goodwood on July 30. She started an odds on favourite, but was beaten two lengths by Maid of the Mist, by Cyllene—Sceptre, who in four previous attempts had won only one small race. Afterwards Electra made amends by winning the Park Hill Stakes (£1,040) at Doncaster, her nearest attendant being Princesse de Galles. That the fillies were vastly inferior to the colts was proved in the Duchess of York Plate at Hurst Park in July, when Perola, at weight for sex, was a bad third to Bayardo, who beat Valens easily by two lengths.

A very promising lot of two-year-olds were

seen out during the year, those meeting with the greatest success being Lord Rosebery's Neil Gow, a colt by Marco—Chelandry; Lemberg, a colt by Cyllene—Galicia; Greenback, a colt by St. Frusquin—Evergreen; Admiral Hawke, a colt by Gallinule—Admiral; Charles O'Malley, a colt by Desmond—Goody Two Shoes; and Yellow Slave, a filly by St. Serf—Croceum. It may well be that Neil Gow will prove the best three-year-old in 1910.

●Of the great French races the Poule d'Essai for fillies (One Thousand) was won by Ronde de Nuit, the corresponding race for colts by Verdun (who afterwards secured the Grand Prix de Paris), the French Oaks by Union, and the French Derby by Negofol.

Other events of the English turf that call for notice are the Ascot Derby (£1,475), won by William the Fourth; the Ascot Gold Cup (£3,430), won by Bomba; the Hardwicke Stakes (£2,463), in which Primer defeated Valens and eight others; and the Ascot Gold Vase (£1,040), won by Anadis. The Princess of Wales Stakes (£4,844) was won by Dark Ronald, and the Jockey Club Stakes by Phalaron.

In a field of eight for the Middle Park Plate (£3,025), on Oct. 15, Lemberg was a pronounced favourite, and won comfortably by a neck from Whisk Broom, Admiral Hawke being third; and on the 28th of the same month Whisk Broom was the only animal found to oppose Lemberg for the Dewhurst Plate (£1,527), which the latter won by five lengths.

At the end of October the turf statistics showed Bayardo as the principal winning horse of the year, with ten races, value £24,167, to his credit. Minoru, six races, £15,425; Neil Gow, four races, £10,306; Phalaron, five races, £9,684; Lemberg, six races, £9,684; Dark Ronald, three races, £7,104; Electra, two races, £5,140; and Admiral Hawke, five races, £4,993, were his nearest attendants. The defunct Bay Ronald headed the list of winning sires, nine of his descendants having won 24½ races (½ signifying a dead heat) of the total value of £33,631. Bayardo and Dark Ronald were, of course, the principal contributors to the total. Cyllene, with 21 winners of 37 races, value £33,330, was next on the list, Lemberg and Minoru being his "star" performers; Gallinule, 22 winners, 40 races, value £27,666 10s., whose best representatives were Admiral Hawke, Phalaron, Princess de Galles, and White Eagle, was third; Marco, 20 winners, 35 races, value £19,688 10s., came fourth; Persimmon (dead), 16 winners, 24 races, value £15,955 10s.; and Eager, 20 winners, 35½ races, value £13,952 10s., sixth. The chief winning owners were Mr. Fairie, 4 horses, 18 races, £35,759; H.M. the King, 7 horses, 13 races, £20,144; Duke of Portland, 9 horses, 16 races, £15,064 5s.; Mr. J. B. Joel, 16 horses, 25 races, £13,093; Lord Rosebery, 7 horses, 14 races, £12,573.

Of the jockeys, reference has already been made to F. Wootton. At the end of October he had ridden 668 rides in public, and had won 141 races. By many good judges he was pronounced the most resolute "finisher" since the days of Fred Archer; and D. Maher, second on the list with 98 winners out of 368 mounts, more than once paid tribute to the youngster's skill. Frank

Wootton has a younger brother, Stanley, who promises to develop into a fine jockey, having, up to the time mentioned, won 27 races. Statements were made at the end of the season that Maher, Halsey, and Dillon were retiring from riding, and that F. Wootton would during 1910 be first jockey for the popular Stanley House stable at Newmarket.

YACHTING.

So far as pure racing was concerned, the season of 1909 was far more interesting than any of its predecessors since the close of last century. The season's fixture list had been arranged at a conference of owners and club representatives, convened by the Yacht Racing Association in the preceding November, and by this means a clashing of dates was avoided, while at the same time it was found possible to include some new, and revive some old, regattas. Thus, the Essex Y.C. opened the big-class racing season, while regattas at Swansea, Queenstown, and Falmouth once again appeared in the season's programme, and the Plymouth Division of the Minima Y.C. catered for the 15-metre class for the first time.

The 23-metre class consisted of only two yachts—Mr. M. B. Kennedy's *White Heather* and Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock*. They sailed 40 matches against each other, and their score was exactly even at the end of the season. *Shamrock*, however, by an appeal to the Y.R.A., was awarded one of the races standing to her opponent's credit, so that the respective scores stood—*Shamrock*, 21; *White Heather*, 19. The latter, in addition, won the King's Cup at Cowes, for which *Shamrock* was not eligible to compete, thus raising her full score to 20.

The 15-metre class consisted of four regular competitors—*Mariska*, Mr. A. K. Stothert; *Ma'ona*, Mr. Almeric Paget; *Ostara*, Mr. W. P. Burton; and *Vanity*, Messrs. Watson, Payne, and Benn. The two last named were new vessels: *Ostara* designed by A. Mylne, and *Vanity* by W. Fife. *Ostara* commenced the season wonderfully well, and although the others improved as the season progressed, she easily maintained her position at the head of the class. Interest in this class was greatly enhanced by the King of Spain building *Hispania*. She was built in Spain from W. Fife's designs. *Tuiga* was also built by Fife for the Duc de Medinaceli, and *Slec* (ex *Shinnia*) was purchased by Señor Lopez. *Encarnita* was built for Marques de Cubas from French designs, and *Anemone* was built, also from French designs, for Mons. Vilmorin.

Hispania, *Tuiga*, and *Slec* visited the Solent for the Cowes and Ryde regattas, when *Hispania* proved herself a very able vessel. *Anemone* met some of the English boats at Havre, but was quite outclassed.

Considerable interest was manifested in the performances of the German Emperor's new schooner *Meteor IV*. This vessel is German throughout—design, construction, and fittings, and has German skipper and crew. She took part in the Solent regattas, having as her principal competitors the schooner *Germania*, Herr Krupp von Bohlen; *Susanne*, Herr O. Huldshinsky; *Cetonia*, Lord Iveagh; and *Cicely*, Mr. G. C. Whitaker.

ADELPHI.—(1908) Nov. 23. *The Corsican Brothers* revived (Mr. Martin Harvey), preceded by *The Conspiracy*, by Robert Barr and Sidney Lewis-Ransom. Dec. 24. The pantomime *Cinderella* (Mr. Dan Rolyat, Mesdames Carrie Moore and Phyllis Dare). (1909) April 17. *The Devil*, a play adapted from the Hungarian of Francis Mohiar by Henry Hamilton (Mr. Lyn Harding and Miss Alexandra Carlisle). June 15. *The World and His Wife*, adapted by W. F. Nieldinger; series of matinees (Messrs. Henry Ainley and Martin Harvey, and Miss N. de Silva). 21. M. Guilty opened his season of French plays with *L'Assommoir*. Sept. 15. *The Great Divide*, a new play by W. Vaughan Moody (Miss Edith Wynne-Mathison and Mr. Henry Miller). Oct. 25. *The Servant in the House*, a new play by Charles Rann Kennedy (Messrs. Sydney Valentine, J. H. Barnes, Guy Standing, Henry Miller, Miss Edith Wynne-Mathison).

ALDWYCH.—(1908) Dec. 26. *Charley's Aunt* revived. (1909) Feb. 27. *Philopæna*, a musical play by Smith and Levi (Miss Marie Dressler). May 1. *One of the Best*, by Seymour Hicks and George Edwardes, revived (Messrs. Henry Ainley and Harry Nicholls, Mesdames Beatrice Terry and Nancy Price). June 22. *Nerigue* appeared in *The Spirit of Poetry* and *On Jhelum River*, with music by Amy Woodforde Findon.

APOLLO.—(1908) Dec. 1. "The Follies" opened a season of burlesque.

COMEDY.—(1909) Jan. 9. A new comedy by W. Somerset Maugham, entitled *Penelope*, produced (Mesdames Kate Bishop and Marie Tempest, Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Eric Lewis and Graham Browne). Aug. 23. *The Pin and the Pudding*, a comedy by Barton White, produced (Miss Iris Hoey, Mr. Harding Cox). Sept. 30. *Smith*, a new comedy by W. Somerset Maugham (Miss Marie Lohr, Mesdames Edyth Latimer and Kate Cutler, Messrs. A. E. Matthews, Fred Volpé and Robert Loraine).

COURT.—(1908) Nov. 9. *Le Grand Soir* transferred from Terry's. 12. *A Bridge Tangle*, a comedy by Mr. Frank Wright and Mr. Caleb Porter, for a series of matinees (Mesdames Phyllis Embury and Gertrude Kingston, and Mr. Frank Cooper). 30. A comedy by Gerald Lawrence, entitled *Into the Light*, produced for a series of matinees (Mr. Gerald Lawrence). Dec. 6. *Isaac's Wife*, a new play by F. D. Bone and Teignmouth Shore. 28. *Little Lord Fauntleroy* revived (Miss Eva Moore and Mr. Will Dennis). (1909) April 12. Mr. Gerald Lawrence and Miss Fay Davis opened a season of Shakespeare repertoire with *As You Like It*. July 24. *Thalia's Teacup*, a comedy by Norreys Connell. 9. *Press Cuttings*, by Bernard Shaw, produced.

CRITERION.—(1909) Jan. 6. *Mrs. Goringe's Necklace* revived (Mr. Yorke Stephens and Miss Mary Moore). Feb. 1. *The Adventures of Lady Ursula* transferred from the Garrick. 25. *The Real Woman*, a new comedy by Robert Hichens (Miss Evelyn Millard, Messrs. Henry Ainley, Herbert Waring and Allan Aynesworth). April 13. *Mr. Freddy and the Countess*, a new farce by R. C. Cartou (Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Miss Compton).

DALY'S.—(1909) Sept. 25. *The Dollar Princess*, a new musical play adapted by Basil Hood and Adrian Ross, composed by Leo Fall (Mesdames Emmy Wehlen, Gabrielle Ray and Lily Elsie, Messrs. Robert Michaelis, W. H. Berry, Evelyn Beerbohm, Basil Foster and Joseph Coyne).

DRURY LANE.—(1908) Dec. 26. The pantomime *Dick Whittington* (Messrs. George Ali, Aubrey Fitzgerald and Wilkie Bard, Mesdames Queenie

Leighton, Marie Wilson and Marie George). (1909) Sept. 9. *The Whip*, a drama by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton (Mesdames Jessie Bateman, Nancy Price and Fanny Brough, Messrs. Basil Gill, Cyril Keightley, Vincent Clive, Charles Rock and George Barrett).

DUKE OF YORK'S.—(1908) Dec. 23. *Peter Pan* revived. (1909) Feb. 15. *What Every Woman Knows* transferred from the Hicks. March 9. *Strife*, a new play by John Galsworthy; series of matinees (Mr. Norman McKinnel, Mesdames Ellen O'Malley and Lillah McCarthy). Aug. 30. *Arsène Lupin*, a new play adapted from the French of Francis de Croisset and Maurice Leblanc (Miss Alexandra Carlisle, Messrs. Eric Lewis, Dennis Eadie and Gerald du Maurier).

GALEATY.—(1909) Jan. 23. *Our Miss Gibbs*, a new musical play by "Cryptos," constructed by James T. Tanner, with lyrics by Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank, and music by Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton (Miss Gertie Millar, Messrs. George Grossmith, Jun., and Edmund Payne).

GARRICK.—(1909) Jan. 5. *The Adventures of Lady Ursula* revived (Miss Evelyn Millard, Messrs. Herbert Waring and Charles Fulton). Feb. 3. *Samson*, a new play adapted from the French of Bernstein by W. Gillette (Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Mr. Arthur Bourchier). May 14. *Macbeth* revived for a series of matinees (Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh). June 2. *The Woman in the Case*, a play by Clyde Fitch (Mesdames Grace Lane and Violet Vanbrugh, Messrs. C. V. France and Herbert Sleath). Sept. 11. *Making a Gentleman*, a new comedy by Alfred Sutro (Mesdames Muriel Beaumont, Athene Seyler and Ethel Irving, Messrs. Kenneth Douglas, Edmund Maurice and Arthur Bourchier). **GLOBE, see HICKS.**

HAYMARKET.—(1908) Nov. 3. *Dolly Reforming Herself*, a new comedy by Henry Arthur Jones (Mesdames Margaret Halstan and Ethel Irving, Messrs. Lyall Swete, C. M. Lowne and Robert Loraine). (1909) Feb. 20. *She Stoops to Conquer* revived (Miss Ethel Irving, Messrs. George Giddens and Robert Loraine). March 24. *Strife* transferred from the Duke of York's. April 1. *Bevis*, a new comedy by Hubert Henry Davies (Messrs. C. M. Lowne and A. E. Matthews, Mesdames Henrietta Watson, Madge Titheradge and Lottie Venne). May 11. *Love Watches*, by Robert de Mers and J. Caillavet (Miss Billie Burke and Mr. Julian L'Estrange). June 8. *Peter's Mother* revived (Miss Marion Terry, Messrs. Fred Kerr and A. E. Matthews). Sept. 9. Mr. Herbert French opened his season with a revival of *King Lear* (Miss Ellen O'Malley, Messrs. C. V. France, Dawson Milward, J. Fisher White, James Hearn, Charles Quartermaine, H. R. Hignett and Norman McKinnel). Oct. 12. *Don*, a comedy by Rudolf Besier (Mesdames Frances Ivor, Charlotte Granville, Christine Silver and Ellen O'Malley, Messrs. Charles Quartermaine, James Hearn, Dawson Milward and Norman McKinnel); preceded by *Gentlemen of the Road*, by Chas. McEvoy.

HICKS.—(1908) Dec. 21. *What Every Woman Knows* transferred from the Duke of York's. (1909) Feb. 17. *The Dashing Little Duke*, a new musical play by Seymour Hicks, lyrics by Adrian Ross, and music by Frank E. Toms (Miss Ellaline Terriss, Messrs. Hayden Coffin and Courtice Pounds). June 1. *Unice*, a play by Lee Arthur and Forrest Halsey (Miss Fanny Ward).

The name of this theatre was changed to
THE GLOBE.—(1909) July 6. *His Borrowed*

Phumes, by Mrs. George Cornwallis-West (Messrs. Dawson Milward and Henry Ainley, Miss Gertrude Kingston and Mrs. Patrick Campbell). *Sept. 1. Madame X.*, a new play adapted from the French of Alexandre Bisson (Miss Lena Ashwell, Messrs. Arthur Wontner, C. M. Hallard and Sydney Valentine).

HIS MAJESTY'S.—(1908) *Dec. 19. Pinkie and the Fairies*, by W. Graham Robertson, with music by Frederic Norton (Mesdames Marie Löhr, Viola Tree, Stella Patrick-Campbell, Iris Hawkins and Ellen Terry, Mr. Frederick Volpé and Master Phillip Tonge). (1909) *Feb. 16. The Dancing Girl*, by Henry Arthur Jones, revived (Mesdames Alice Crawford and Marie Löhr, Mr. Tree); preceded by *Tilda's New Hat*, by George Paston. *April 7. The School for Scandal* revived (Messrs. Henry Neville, H. V. Esmond, Robert Lorraine, Basil Gill, Edward Terry, Lionel Brough and Mr. Tree, Mesdames Ellis Jeffreys, Suzanne Sheldon, Dagmar Wiehe and Marie Löhr). *June 21.* Mr. Tree opened his Shakespearean festival with *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, and appeared during the festival in *Twelfth Night*, *Julius Caesar*, *Hamlet*; Mr. Arthur Boucherier and Miss Violet Vanburgh appeared in *Macbeth*, and Mr. F. R. Benson in *Richard III.* *July 5.* The run of *The School for Scandal* resumed. *Sept. 14. False Gods*, translated by J. B. Fagan from Brieux's "La Foi" (Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Messrs. William Haviland and Henry Ainley, Mesdames Evelyn D'Aloy and Patrick-Campbell).

KINGSWAY.—(1908) *Nov. 24.* A new play by H. Herman Chilton, entitled *Grit* (Miss Lena Ashwell, Mr. Norman McKinnel). (1909) *Jan. 11. Diana of Dobson's* revived (Miss Lena Ashwell). *Feb. 11. The Truants*, by Wilfred T. Coleby (Mesdames Athene Seyler and Lena Ashwell, Messrs. Dennis Eadie, C. M. Hallard and Norman McKinnel). *April 14. The Earth*, by James Bernard Fagan (Miss Lena Ashwell, Messrs. Norman McKinnel, Dennis Eadie and Allan Aynesworth).

LYCEUM.—(1908) *Dec. 23.* The pantomime *Little Red Riding Hood*. (1909) *March 7. Hamlet* revived (Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton). *May 13. The Prisoner of the Bastille*, by Norman Forbes, produced (Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Dorothy Thomas). *July 24. The Two Little Yagabonds* revived. *Sept. 19. The Proud Prince*, by Justin Huntly McCarthy (Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Dorothy Thomas).

LYRIC.—(1908) *Nov. 25. Henry V.* (Mr. Lewis Waller). (1909) *Feb. 2. The Chief of the Staff*, by Ronald McDonald (Mesdames Evelyn D'Aloy and Auriol Lee). *15. Monsieur Beaucaire* revived (Mr. Lewis Waller). *March 3. The Three Musketeers* revived (Mr. Lewis Waller, Mesdames Evelyn D'Aloy and Auriol Lee). *April 24. The Conquest*, by George Fleming (Mr. Lewis Waller, Miss Maxine Elliott). *May 1. The Three Musketeers* revived. *11. Henry IV. (Part I.)*; series of matinées (Messrs. Robert Lorraine, Louis Calvert and Lewis Waller). *19. The Explorer* revived. *June 15. The Fires of Fate*, by Arthur Conan Doyle (Messrs. A. E. George, Fisher White, Evelyn Beerbohm, Michael Sherbrooke, Shiel Barry and Lewis Waller, Mesdames Auriol Lee, Agnes Thomas and Evelyn D'Aloy). *Oct. 13. Sir Walter Raleigh*, a romantic play by William Devereux (Mr. Lewis Waller and Miss Winifred Emery).

NEW.—(1908) *Dec. 21. Dorothy* revived (Mesdames Constance Drever and Louie Pounds,

Messrs. Arthur Williams and Hayden Coffin). (1909) *Jan. 7. Henry of Navarre*, a romantic play by William Devereux (Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson). *Sept. 6. The Woman in the Case* transferred from the Garrick.

THE PLAYHOUSE.—(1909) *June 3. A Merry Devil*, a Florentine farce by James Bernard Fagan (Messrs. Aubrey Smith and Cyril Maude, Mesdames Jessie Bateman and Winifred Emery). *Aug. 31. A Sense of Humour*, by Beryl and Cosmo Hamilton (Mesdames Auriol Lee and Beryl Faber, Messrs. Guy Standing and Leslie Faber).

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—(1909) *Sept. 1. Dear Little Denmark*, a musical play by Paul Reubens (Mesdames Isabel Jay and Gracie Leigh, Messrs. Bertram Wallis, James Bakley and Huntley Wright).

THE QUEEN'S.—(1909) *April 27. A Persian Princess*, a new musical play by Leedham Bantock and P. J. Barrow, with lyrics by Percy Greenbank, and music by Sidney Jones and Marie Horne (Mesdames Carrie Moore and Ruth Vincent, Messrs. Horace Mills, Aubrey Fitzgerald, W. R. Morand and George Graves). *Sept. 22.* Mr. H. B. Irving opened his season with a revival of *The Bells* (Mesdames Phyllis Embury and Suzanne Sheldon, Messrs. Harcourt Williams and H. B. Irving).

ROYALTY.—(1909) *March 20.* Mr. Charles Hawtrey opened his season with *The Noble Spaniard*, an adaptation from the French by W. Somerset Maugham (Messrs. Lyall Swete and Charles Hawtrey, Mesdames Kate Cutler and Fanny Brough). *May 27. What the Public Wants*, by Arnold Bennett (Messrs. Louis Calvert, Ben Webster and Charles Hawtrey, Miss Margaret Halstan).

ST. JAMES'S.—(1908) *Nov. 11. The Builder of Bridges*, by Alfred Sutro (Mr. George Alexander and Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Messrs. William Farren, Harcourt Williams and Dawson Milward). (1909) *Feb. 18. The Prisoner of Zenda* revived (Mesdames Frances Dillon and Stella Patrick-Campbell, Mr. George Alexander). *April 23. Colonel Smith*, by A. E. W. Mason (Mr. George Alexander and Miss Irene Vanbrugh). *May 10. The Thief* revived (Mr. George Alexander and Miss Irene Vanbrugh). *24. Old Heidelberg* revived (Messrs. J. D. Beveridge and George Alexander, Miss Eva Moore). *Sept. 2. Mid-Channel*, by A. W. Pinero (Mesdames Rosalie Toller, Nina Sevensen, Kate Sergeantson and Irene Vanbrugh, Messrs. C. M. Lowne, Eric Maturin and Lyn Harding).

SAVOY.—(1908) *Dec. 1. The Pirates of Penzance* revived (Messrs. Rutland Barrington, C. H. Workman and H. A. Lytton, Mesdames Dorothy Court, Jessie Rose and Louis René). (1909) *March 1. The Yeomen of the Guard* revived. *Sept. 29. The Mountaineers*, a new comic opera by Guy Eden, composed by Reginald Somerville (Mesdames Jessie Rose and Elsie Spain, Mr. C. H. Workman).

SHAPTESBURY.—(1909) *Feb. 8. Hamlet* revived (Miss Dorothea Baird, Mr. H. B. Irving). *15. Charles I.* revived (Miss Dorothea Baird, Mr. H. B. Irving). *22. Louis XI.* revived (Miss Dorothea Baird, Mr. H. B. Irving). *April 25. The Arcadians*, a new musical play by Mark Ambient and A. M. Thompson, with lyrics by Arthur Wimperis, and music by Lionel Monckton and Howard Talbot (Messrs. Alfred Lester, Harry Welchman and Dan Rolyat, Mesdames Florence Smithson and Phyllis Dare).

STRAND, see WALDORF.

TERRY'S.—(1908) *Nov. 2. Le Grand Soir*, by M.

Leopold Kampf—French version by M. Robert Humières produced (Mlle. Sergine). 9. *The Passing of the Third Floor Back* transferred from the St. James's. (1909) April 10. *Artful Miss Deering*, a new comedy by Arthur Law (Miss Annie Hughes).

VAUDEVILLE.—(1909) Jan. 18. *Oliver Latimer's Husband*, by Rudolph Besier (Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mr. Lyn Harding). Mar. 4. *The Head of the Firm*, adapted from the Danish of H. Bergström by Leslie Faber (Messrs. Harcourt Williams, Evelyn Beerbohm, Leslie Faber, Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother and Henrietta Watson). April 19. *The Chorus Lady*, by James Forbes (Miss Rose Stahl). Sept. 26. *The Brass Bottle*, by F. Anstey (Mesdames Mary Brough and Viva Birkett, Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Holman Clark, Rudge Harding and Lawrence Grossmith).

WALDORF.—(1908) Nov. 28. *The Antelope*, a musical comedy by Adrian Ross, music by Hugo Felix (Mesdames Kitty Gordon and Florence Loydd, Messrs. Farren Soutar and Fred Wright). (1909) Jan. 4. *Dorothy* transferred from the New.

This theatre was renamed

THE STRAND.—(1909) Oct. 23. *The Merry Peasant*, by Victor Leon, composed by Leo Fall (Mesdames Florence St. John, Mary Glynn and Sybil Arundale, Messrs. Arthur Williams, George Giddens, Julius Walther and Courtice Pounds).

WYNDHAM'S.—(1908) Nov. 28. *Sir Anthony*, by Haddon Chambers (Messrs. Edmund Maurice, Evelyn Beerbohm and Weedon Grossmith, Mesdames Christine Silver, Suzanne Sheldon and Nina Boucicault). (1909) Jan. 27. *An Englishman's Home*, by "A Patriot" (Miss Elaine Inescourt, Messrs. Lawrence Grossmith and Charles Rock). June 22. *Brewster's Millions* revived (Mr. Percy Hutchinson). Aug. 5. *The Best People*, by Frederick Lonsdale (Mesdames Lettice Fairfax and Eva Moore, Messrs. Fred Kerr and Kenneth Douglas). Oct. 21. *The Little Damozel*,

by Monckton Hoffs (Miss May Blayney, Messrs. A. Vane-Tempest, Arthur Playfair and Charles Hawtrey).

THE AFTERNOON THEATRE (His Majesty's).—(1908) Dec. 8. William Archer's translation of Hauptmann's *Hannele* (Miss Marie Löhr, in the title rôle, and Mr. Henry Ainley); preceded by *Emily*, by Margaret M. Mack (Miss Sydney Fairbrother). (1909) Jan. 26. *The Admirable Bashville*, by G. Bernard Shaw (Miss Marie Löhr, Messrs. Ben Webster and Henry Ainley); followed by *Tilda's New Hat*. Feb. 9. *Hannele* and *Emily* reproduced. 18. *The High Bid*, by Henry James (Miss Gertrude Elliott and Mr. Forbes Robertson); preceded by *A Soul's Flight*, by Louis Tiercelin, translated by Louis N. Parker. Mar. 16. *The House of Bondage*, by Seymour Obermer (Mesdames Sarah Brooke and Eva Moore, Messrs. Herbert Waring and Aubrey Smith). April 30. *An Enemy of the People* revived (Mr. Tree). May 14. *Light o' Love*, by Arthur Schnitzler (Mr. Henry Ainley, Miss Margaret Halstan). June 4. *Admiral Guinea*, by W. E. Henley and R. L. Stevenson; followed by *The Dryad*, by Dora Bright (Mlle. Genée). 22. Ethel Smyth's opera, *The Wreckers*, produced for the first time in England.

THE STAGE SOCIETY.—(1908) Dec. 6. *The Last of the De Mullins*, by St. John Hankin, at the Haymarket. (1909) Feb. 20. *The Rights of the Soul*, translated by Miss F. M. Rankin from the Italian of Giuseppe Giacomini; followed by Turgenev's play, *The Bread of Others*, translated by J. Nightingale Duddington, at the Kingsway. Mar. 28. *The Fountain*, a new comedy by George Calderon; preceded by a new one-act play by Margaret Mack, entitled *Unemployed*, at the Aldwych. May 2. *What the Public Wants*, a new comedy by Arnold Bennett, at the Aldwych. June 6. *A Modern Aspidochelone*, by H. Hamilton Pyke, at the Aldwych.

THE FIRST ATLANTIC CABLE.

AUGUST 5th of 1908 was the fiftieth anniversary of the Atlantic Cable, that being the day of the month in 1858 on which—contrary to authoritative opinion—the engineer of one of the greatest achievements of the nineteenth century completed the laying of the submarine line between Ireland and Newfoundland, the length being over two thousand miles, and the depth nearly three miles for the greater part of the distance. The projectors were Mr. John Watkins Brett, Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Bright, and Mr. Cyrus West Field. Mr. Bright was also the engineer-in-chief of the undertaking, and he received the honour of knighthood in recognition of his services to the country in connection therewith, at the unprecedented age of 26.

Electrical theories were, however, mistaken at that time, and the electricians applied far too much power for the transmission of signals; the result being that the insulation suffered by degrees, until after three months' useful work the cable gradually succumbed.

After a number of cables had been laid by Sir Charles Bright, Mr. H. C. Forde, Sir William Siemens and others to India, Gibraltar, Alexandria, &c., another Atlantic Cable expedition started in 1865. This was the first line that was laid by the manufacturers of the cable, these

contractors being the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, with Mr. (afterwards Sir Samuel) Canning for their chief engineer, whilst Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark acted as consulting engineers to the proprietors.* Notwithstanding the extra knowledge and experience gained in regard to the subject generally, this expedition met with as many mishaps as the first expedition of 1857; but in 1866—as in 1858—the same arrangements ultimately achieved success, since which the construction, laying, and working of submarine telegraphs has passed from the pioneer stage to that of ordinary routine.

The engineering methods were similar to those adopted eight years previously; but the line proved a lasting success, owing to the advances made in electrical science and in the practical working of cables. On the electrical side, in addition to the late Lord Kelvin, the names of Varley and Willoughby Smith must always be honourably associated with the subject, and the late Sir John Pender did more than any man for the commercial development of submarine telegraphy.

* "Submarine Telegraphs: Their History, Construction and Working," by Charles Bright, F.R.S.E., M.I.E.E. (London: Crosby Lockwood & Son.)

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

THE following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland, during which it is illegal to pursue the game mentioned, all dates inclusive :—

GAME.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug. and to 31st Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug.
Bustard	and Mar. to 31st Aug.	None.	11th Jan. to 31st Aug.
Deer, Male.	None.	None.	1st Jan. to 6th June.
" Female.	None.	None.	Michaels. to 6th June.
Grouse or Red Game.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.
Hare	None.	None.	1st Apr. to 11th Aug.
Heath or Moor Game.	None.	As "Muir-fowl."	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.
Landrail ...	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. to 19th Sept.
Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan.	None.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug.
Partridge ...	2nd Feb. to 31st Aug.	2nd Feb. to 31st Aug.	2nd Feb. to 31st Aug.
Pheasant ...	2nd Feb. to 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. to 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. to 30th Sept.
Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. to 19th Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill pheasants, partridges, grouse, moor game, or hares on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1903, from 2nd March to 31st July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between the 16th March and the 31st of July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and $\text{£}5$. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, $\text{£}1$ for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—see next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked * to be omitted therefrom.

American quail.	Kittiwake.	Scout.
Auk.	Lapwing.	Sealark.
Avocet.	Lark.	Seamew.
Bee-eater.	Loon.	Sea parrot.
Bittern.	Mallard.	Sea swallow.
Bonxie.	Marrot.	Shearwater.
Colin.	Merganser.	Sheldrake.
Cornish chough.	Murre.	Shoveller.
Coulteneb.	Night-hawk.	Skua.
Cuckoo.	Night-jar.	Smew.
Curlew.	Nightingale.	Snipe.
Diver.	Oriole.	Solan goose.
Dotterel.	Owl.	Spoonbill.
Dunbird.	Ox-bird.	Stint.
Dunlin.	Oyster-catcher.	Stone curlew.
Eider-duck.	Peewit.	Stonehatch.
Fern-owl.	Petrel.	Summer snipe.
* Fulmar.	Phalarope.	Tarrock.
* Gannet.	Plover.	Teal.
Goatsucker.	Ploverspage.	Tern.
Godwit.	Pochard.	Thicknee.
Goldfinch.	* Puffin.	Tystey.
Grebe.	Purre.	Whaup.
Greensbank.	* Razorbill.	Widgeon.
* Guillemot.	Redshank.	Wild duck.
Gull (except black-backed).	Reeve or Ruff.	Willock.
Hoopoe.	Roller.	Wimbrel.
Kingfisher.	Sanderling.	Woodcock.
	Sandpiper.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s., but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorizing anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

By the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1904, penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. By an Act of 1908 the use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. November 1st is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about Aug. 12 to October 12 for stags, and from Nov. 10 to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to foreign hares. The statutory close season for

hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from April 1st to August 12th.

CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon) are protected, and a close-time is fixed for England and Wales, including the Esk in Dumfries, during which fishing for any of such fish is prohibited. The close-time for nets begins on 1st September, and for rods on 2nd November; for both nets and rods it ends on 1st February. By an Act of 1907 the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by a bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it does not begin for nets later than 1st November, with a minimum of 154 days, or for rods not later than 1st December, with a minimum of 92 days. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1st September to 1st May, which cannot be altered by bye-law. The following are the cases in which the other dates have been varied:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Hampshire††	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn††	16 Aug. to	"
Wye	" to "	16 Oct. to "
Taff and Ely ..	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	"	1 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to
Ayrton	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Ere	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Seiont	" "	1 Nov. to "
Tamar & Plym.	" "	" "
Usk, Ribble,	" "	" "
Wear†	" "	2 Nov. to
Teign	" to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	" to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	" to 31 Mar.	2 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex).	" to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Runney	" to 1 Apr.	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	" to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Stour (Kent) ..	" to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	" to 1 Mar.	2 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Eden†	10 Sept. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	14 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & Trridge	"	1031 Mar.
Kent & Leven.	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	"
Dwyfach	" to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Drwnt (Cum.)	" to 10 Mar.	1030 Mar.
Cleddy	" to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	" to 25 Mar.	1031 Jan.
W. Cumberland	" to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 30 Mar.
Ogmore	" to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	" to 15 May	" to 15 May
Axe	20 Sept. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon) ..	130 Sept. to 1 May	30 Nov. to 1 May
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Fowey	11 Nov. to	" "

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3rd September and 1st Feb., except such as come

Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sept. to 15 Apr.
 † Above S. Biddick. †† These dates for net close season above Bullo Pool only. † Below Old Sandsfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Eamont. † Below Lost-withiel only. †† Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April. †† 15 Aug. to 15 April for putts and putchers.
 † Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April.
 † West of Needles Lighthouse.
 * Above Lancaster Aqueduct, 12 Aug. to 15 July.

from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, in legal netting season and in legal manner. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1st February and 3rd November, may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1st Feb. and 3rd Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3rd September and 30th April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, i.e., salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

A weekly close season, during which net-fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England from noon on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday. This close-time may be varied by the local conservancy boards, provided it is not less than 42 hours, nor more than 48 hours, and that it is fixed between Friday at midnight and noon on Monday.

II. SCOTLAND.

In Scotland the annual close time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, from 27th August to 10th February, and, for rods, from 1st November to 10th February, except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.
Forth	—	ditto.
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira.	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Beaul, Dunbeath, Lossie, Ness, Spey, Halladale, Strath, Naver, Borgia, Helmsdale.	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Earn	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Laggan, Luce, Sorn, Ugie, Ythan, and rivers of Orkney, Harris, & Uist.	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Nith	ditto	5 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Stinchard ..	ditto.	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland.	ditto.	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Urr	ditto.	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Bute ..	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Thurso	—	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Hope, Polla	—	11 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday; and, for rods, on Sundays. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Acts.

In Scotland the law as to the sale of salmon differs somewhat from that in force in England.

III. IRELAND.

In Ireland the close-time for salmon applies also to trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days. Many variations of the close season have been made, of which it is impossible to specify all the details here; the following list, however, shows the general close-time in force in the different districts, in parts of some of which, however, it is different (all dates inclusive). The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the various districts, which include all rivers, &c., within their respective coast-limits.

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	C	T. Rod.
Dublin.....	Skerries	16 Aug. to	1	Nov. to
	to	1 Feb.	31	Jan.
Wexford ...	Wicklow	16 Sept. to	1	Oct. to
	to	10 Apr.	14	Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay.....	16 Aug. to	1	Oct. to
	to	31 Jan.	31	Jan.
Lismore ...	Helvick Head ..	31 July to	30	Sept. to
	to	1 Feb.	1	Feb.
Cork	Ballycotton H. ..	16 Aug. to	13	Oct. to
	to	14 Feb.	14	Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head ...	30 Sept. to	1	Nov. to
	to	30 Apr.	1	Feb.
Bantry.....	Mizen Head ...	1 Oct. to	1	Nov. to
	to	30 Apr.	16	Mar.
Kenmare...	Crow Head.....	16 Sept. to	1	Nov. to
	to	31 Mar.	31	Mar.
Killarney .	Lamb Head ...	1 Sept. to		
	to	30 Apr.		
Limerick .	Dunmore Head ..	1 Aug. to	1	Oct. to
	to	11 Feb.	31	Jan.
Galway ..	Hags Head.....	1 Sept. to	16	Oct. to
	to	15 Feb.	31	Jan.
Connemara	Cashla Coast- Guard Stn. ...	6 Aug. to		Do.
	to	31 Jan.		
Ballinakill	Slyne Head ...	1 Sept. to	1	Nov. to
	to	15 Feb.	31	Jan.
Bangor ...	Pigeon Point...	Do.	1	Oct. to
	to		30	Apr.
Ballina ...	Benwee Head ..	13 Aug. to	16	Sept. to
	to	15 Mar.	31	Jan.
Sligo.....	Coonamore.....	16 July to	1	Oct. to
	to	31 Dec.	31	Jan.
Bally- shannon	Mullaglmure ..	19 Aug. to	10	Oct. to
	to	28 Feb.	28	Feb.
Letter- kenney	Rossan Point...	20 Aug. to	2	Nov. to
	to	3 Feb.	31	Jan.
London- derry	Malin Head ...	1 Sept. to	11	Oct. to
	to	14 Apr.	2	Apr.
Coleraine .	Downhill.....	20 Aug. to	1	Oct. to
	to	3 Feb.	28	Feb.
Ballycastle	Portrush.....	20 Sept. to	1	Nov. to
	to	16 Mar.	31	Jan.
Dundalk ...	Donaghadee ...	16 Sept. to	1	Oct. to
	to	31 Mar.	2	Feb.
Drogheda .	Clogher Head ..	5 Aug. to	16	Sept. to
	to Skerries	11 Feb.	11	Feb.

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, from 6 a.m. Saturday till 6 a.m. Monday.

Salmon and trout must not be sold in Ireland in the close season.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2nd October and 1st February, except (1) in parts of Norfolk and Suffolk where, under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, the close-time for trout, for nets only, is from 10 Sep. to 25 Jan.; (2) in the Thames, where the close season is from 11 Sep. to 31 March; and (3) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act passed in 1876, the trout and char close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked* the close-time, as altered, applies only to trout. The sale of trout and char is absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2nd Oct. to 1st Feb. :-

*Eden	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
*Usk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb.†
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
Wye	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taft & Ely.....	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cledly	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Seint†	15 Sept. to 1 Mar. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.)
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar.
	Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
W. Cumberland	2 Sept. to 10 Mar.
Teify, *Avon (De- von), Conway	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Adur, Cuckm're, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Hampshire†.....	
Clwyd and Elwy,	2 Oct. to 28 Feb.
*Dart	
*Camel, Powey & Do.	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Esk, *Tees,	
*Ayron	
*Severn, Towy, †	
*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rummey, Tamar & Plym ..	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Kent‡.....	2 Oct. to 3 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Yorks	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Dee	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only: above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Char close-time throughout district 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. § 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 15 Feb. for R. Bela.

§§ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow ¶ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwill to G.W.R. Bridge. ¶ 2 Oct. to 14 Mar. in certain reservoirs.

June, both inclusive, for all parts of England and Wales except parts of Norfolk and Suffolk. The penalty for taking or selling freshwater fish in that period is £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling or to fish taken in private waters by leave of the owner, in public waters by leave of a Board of Conservators, or taken (with the leave of the owner if in private waters) for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Axe, Avon and Stour, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy fishery districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Leven and Severn districts, as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and certain parts of the Severn as regards other fish than grayling. In the navigable rivers of Norfolk and Suffolk and the broads connected therewith, close-times have been fixed for various fish under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, from March 1 to June 30. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as fixed engines in salmon rivers are concerned) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or the fry of eels, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 26 April and 24 June.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4½ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of

the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a general close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed from the 15th June to 4th August; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14th May to 4th August. This Act applies to England and Scotland, but not to Ireland. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from the 16th June to 31st August inclusive, in that part of the English Channel comprised between a line drawn from the North Foreland Light to Dunkirk, and a line drawn from the Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France alone being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; and, until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1st May to 31st August, is to remain in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. It is customary, however, for both Powers to agree to suspend the operation of this close season till June 16 in each year. In Ireland, the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, prescribes that no oysters may be taken between 1st May and 1st September, though this close season has been varied in the following cases:—

Tralee Bay	11th Mar. to 31st Oct.
Galway Bay	1st Jan. to 30th Nov.
Strangford Lough	1st Mar. to 31st Aug.
Achill Sound, Clew Bay	2nd April to 30th Sept.
Sligo, Ballisodare and	
Drumcliffe Bays ...	30th April to 1st June.
Taking oysters from	licensed beds is made
larceny.	

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 372.

SALMON, TROUT AND CHAR LICENCES.—In all

salmon fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Eden, Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye,	
*Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune,	
*Ribbles, *Dee, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey,	
*Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour	
(Kent), Yorkshire, Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach,	
Towy, 21/-; *Selont, Avon, Brue & Parret,	
*Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely,	
Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven,	
Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar &	
Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex),	
Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and trout is placed by the Salmon and Fresh-water Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed for waters containing

These Boards of Conservators consist of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the County Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, or those qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by the persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line, used for salmon fishing in public waters.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
†Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton.....	J. B. Slater, Carlisle.
†Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head.....	E. Hughes Dodgson, Cockermouth.
†West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point.....	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
†Kent, &c.	Haverigg Point to Warton.....	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
†Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
†Ribbles	Blackpool to Fomby Point	H. Backhouse, Blackburn.
†Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church.....	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
†Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay.....	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
†Conwy	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
†Seiont	[Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Pare Point, in Anglesey.]	J. H. S. Roberts, Carnarvon.
†Dwyfach	Llanaelhaiarn Point to Criccieth.....	David Jones, Portmadoc.
†Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	R. D. Richards, Barmouth.
†Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head.....	E. L. Jones, Aberystwyth.
†Teifi	New Quay Head to Dinas Head.....	H. W. Howell, Lampeter.
†Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Gwen's Head.....	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
†Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Gwen's Head to Worm's Head.....	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
†Ogmore and Ewenny	Portcawl to Cold Knaf.....	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
†Taff and Ely	Cold Knaf to Bute Dock.....	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
†Rhymer	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
†Usk and Ebbw	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	Major Beresford Peirse, D.S.O., Hereford.
†Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	J. Stallard, Worcester.
†Seven	Cone Pill to Avon Battery.....	T. F. Barham, Bridgewater.
†Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary.....	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple.
†Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon.....	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
†Canal	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point.....	W. Pease, junior, Lostwithiel.
†Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. W. Matthews, Tavistock.
†Tanar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point.....	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
†Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point.....	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
†Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness.....	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
†Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	J. Ford, Exeter.
†Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth.....	—
†Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
†Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
†Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	C. J. Hayden, Bournemouth.
†Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	E. W. Ockrow, Brighton.
†Adur	West Tarring to Portobello.....	F. Holman, Lewes.
†Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
†Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	T. J. Smith, Ryde.
†Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	—
†Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland.....	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
†Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covenhithe Coastgd. Sn.	H. Brittain, Norwich.
†Norfolk and Suffolk	W. Boudry of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	Joseph Miller, Bedford.
†Ouse and Nene	Lapwater Hall to Western Point.....	S. B. Sharpe, Market Deeping.
†Welland	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
†Witham	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	C. K. Eddowes, Derby.
†Trent	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	J. E. Jones, Market Street, York.
†Yorkshire	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck.....	W. Brown, Whitby.
†Esk (Yorkshire)	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall.....	T. M. Barron, Darlington.
†Tees	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point.....	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
†Wear	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point.....	J. Gibson, Hexham.
†Tyne	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn.....	C. Percy, Alnwick.
†Coquet	—	—

salmon or freshwater fish. Such Boards have been appointed for 53 Districts. [The districts generally include all rivers running into the sea between the points named, and in the cases marked † also include the sea for a distance of three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.]

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, e.g., the Thames Conservancy Board, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

These Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain

cases for the regulation of other kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such Fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, &c.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 23 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to appoint local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. They have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including

shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the coast and territorial seas adjoining between the points respectively mentioned:—
1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, from Donna Nook to Great Yarmouth. 4. Kent and Essex, from Dovercourt to Dungeness, and including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, from the western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon. 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. Glamorgan, from Nash Point to Worms Head. 10. Milford Haven, from Worms Head to Cemmaes Head. 11. Lancashire and Western, from Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 12. Cumberland, from Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then

in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *a* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	p	-	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bass	p	-	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p	p	p
Bream	p	p	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p	p
(see)	p	p	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p	p
Brill	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carp	p	p	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p	p
Catfish	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-
Char	c	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	-
Chub	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	x	x
Coal fish or Saithe	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cockle	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p
Cod	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p
Conger	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x
Crab	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-
Crayfish (d)	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-
Dab	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x
Dace	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	x	x	p	p
Dory	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Eel	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Flounder	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p
Grayling	x	x	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gudgeon	x	x	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gurnard (red)	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p
(grey)	x	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p
Haddock	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p
Hake	p	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Halibut	p	p	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	p	p
Herring	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Lamprey	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ling	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x
Mackerel	p	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x
Mullet (red)	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x
(grey)	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x
Mussel	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oyster (b)	p	p	p	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p	p
Perch	p	-	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Periwinkle	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Pike	p	p	c	c	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Pilchard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plaice	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollack	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prawn	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-
Salmon & Sea												
Trout (c)	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	-	-	-	-
Shad	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp (d)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Skate	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smelt or Sparling	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sole	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Sprat	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sturgeon	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tench	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thornback	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torsk or Tusk	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trout	c	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c
Turbot	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whelk	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Whitebait	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-
Whiting	p	p	p	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrasse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) This is for sea crayfish. River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(c) In the close season salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(d) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English which are plentiful from July to December.

Automobilism, 1908-9.

NOTWITHSTANDING the dire prophecies as to the future of the industry and the trade which obtained very generally in the fall of 1908, the support accorded by the manufacturers and agents and the public to the Seventh Annual Exhibition of Motor Cars and their accessories, held by the Society of Motor Car Manufacturers and Traders, did not appear to endorse such direful presage. There were no vacant stands beneath the great sweeping roof at Olympia, and the daily attendance of the public was, on the average, greater than that of any previous show. Certainly there were 35 cars less than in 1907, but that slight shrinkage was due to the shaking out of several unstable firms during the year, and the fact that exhibitors had realised that the best effects were not obtained by crowding cars on the stands. A total of 525 cars and chassis was shown, as opposed to 560 in 1907. The attendance for the eight days rose to a grand total of 151,850 people, 8,047 passing the turnstiles on the first day, the record attendance for the week being 25,695 on the Wednesday. Although 160,532 individuals visited the 1907 exhibition, this excess is accounted for by the fact that last year no trial runs were given, so that the turnstiles registered no re-entries after such experiences.

The concrete opinion of those most capable of judging was to the effect that the 1908 show was undoubtedly the best held up to date. In quality, design, and workmanship, together with consideration of the requirements of users and the purposes for which the cars were required, the average of 1908 was far above that of 1907. This was particularly remarkable in the matter of body construction, many coach builders having at last realised that they must construct bodies for mounting on motor car chassis and not endeavour to adapt carriage bodies to motor cars.

In the matter of engines there was a distinct tendency to concentrate on small motors of four cylinders and also upon cars fitted with engines of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to 4 ins. bore, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to 5 ins. stroke. Small six-cylinder engines, many of them of uniquely compact design, were favoured. Many of the small four-cylinder engines were found to be cast *en bloc*, a method which has been further adopted by many firms since the show. This design of large four-cylinder engine only obtained in a few instances. Several motors were *desazé*; that is, had their crank shafts set slightly to the left of the vertical plane in which their pistons travelled. This is done to reduce the angularity of the connecting rods on the downward power stroke as much as possible, so reducing the side thrust of the pistons on the walls of the cylinders. Five bearings to the crank shaft were fairly common, and crank shafts in such case could be lightened considerably. In the matter of ignition, the high tension magneto advanced considerably. Indeed, some makes of magneto have become so reliable that no alternative ignition systems were fitted. With but one or two exceptions, foreign cars only adhered to low tension magneto ignition. Valves were generally larger, and much closer attention had been given to cam profiling to obtain silence. Efforts in this direction were found in devices attached to the valve lifters or tappets, which served to keep them in continuous contact with their respective

cams. It was curious to note that while there was a tendency to lengthen the stroke of the lower powered engines, the reverse appeared to be the case with motors of over 20 h.p. Thermosyphon cooling was decidedly on the increase, its simplicity and efficiency when properly installed greatly recommending it, particularly for low powered small cars.

Dash lubrication alone was seldom found. In the majority of cases an oil pump was fitted, though here and there it served only to lift the oil to sight feeds on the dashboard, whence the lubricant found its way by gravity to the crank shaft bearings. There were many instances in which the oil was drawn by the pump from a sump formed in the base of the crank chamber, and delivered to the crank shaft and big end bearings of the connecting rods by pipes and ducts drilled in the crank shaft. In very few, if any, instances, however, was the oil forced to the gudgeon pin. The little end bearing of the connecting rod and the walls of the cylinders were fain to rely upon dash for their lubrication. In many cases steps were taken to prevent the oil rising above a certain level in the crank chamber and so causing the emission of smoke from the silencer.

Although nothing of a very startling nature developed in carburetters there were, nevertheless, many instances of attempts to refine this highly important and somewhat stubborn unit. Two and even three jets were used, and in some cases a small jet and an independent mixing chamber and mixture tube for running on low speeds. In very few of these devices was any attempt made to control the flow of petrol by mechanical means actuated automatically or manually, the volume of the spirit delivered being left chiefly to the suction of the cylinders and the operation of the automatic air valve. With the exception that vacuum pots to check the bursting of these valves were occasionally fitted, no control other than spiral springs or gravity was provided to these valves. Few, if any, carburetters were fitted with means for the hand control of petrol or air. On the whole the improvements effected in the carburetter up to date tend to the quiet working of the engine when running light, ample efficiency at low speeds, rapid acceleration, and good pulling at high speeds. Nevertheless here there is still a field open to genius, for the actual results obtained from a given quantity of petrol compared to its theoretical efficiency are still wide as the poles asunder.

Change speed gears, except for small details, were very much as before. Occasionally a four-speed box would have direct drive on its third speed and a geared fourth, but this was not very generally followed. Every car in the show over, say, 20 h.p. which was fitted with a three-speed gear box would have been better for all-round general use with another speed.

Chain transmission was found in a good many instances, and greater favour shown to that *sine qua non* in chain transmission, an oil tight oil bath chain case. Drive by propeller shaft was almost universal, particularly for low and medium powered cars, and the tendency to make these shafts with but one universal joint preponderated. Torque members, those very necessary adjuncts, were more common than formerly, though at times they were left to perform also the duties of radius rods. With two or three of the leading makes radius rods

were entirely omitted, and the drive delivered from the axle to the frame through the medium of the back springs. This, of course, precludes the use of swinging shackles on the forward end of these springs, a point somewhat opposed to easy suspension.

There was also an excellent tendency to cast gear boxes in one piece in box form, and provide large inspection lids. The above construction certainly makes for oil tightness. In the majority of cases the selecting rods and gear-striking and gear-locking mechanism were enclosed in the gear box.

Leather-faced cones and multiple disc clutches were quite the order of the day, although metal to metal cones and single discs were occasionally found. There was a distinct tendency to use smooth plates in the multi-disc clutches, and to decrease rather than increase the number of the discs.

So perfect and so reliable have ball bearings become that they are found everywhere in every good car, save for the crank shaft, for the carriage of which gun metal or white metal bearings mostly obtain. Ball bearings are, however, occasionally used in this connection, and in one case roller bearings.

Brakes were not remarkable for much improvement save that methods of adjustment for wear were made more accessible. The same may be said of steering gears, except that several safety fittings were evident. Nothing was shown to replace the laminated steel spring for the comfortable suspension of the body, although three-quarter elliptical springs seemed to be preferred to the rear inverted cross spring, which gives a tendency to roll.

Detachable wheels were not numerous, while detachable rims, though occurring frequently, still left much to be desired in the matter of detached tyre mounting. Body makers, as already suggested, showed more concern for the comfort of passengers, but in many cases seats were too high, too narrow, and made without sufficient backward slope. Since the Show, however, there has been much improvement in these points. The Paris Show, which was confined to pleasure vehicles only, remained open from Nov. 28 until Dec. 31, but its novel features had already been discounted by the exhibition which preceded it at Olympia. The French makers depend so much for the bulk of their sales on the British market that they dared not keep back their 1909 models for their own Exhibition. It was noticeable that all the important French makers were fain to follow the English lead, and to include six-cylinder cars amongst their patterns. The Silent Knight engine, for which the great firm of Panhard were reported to have secured rights, attracted much attention, but the Belgian firm responsible for the Minerva cars were the only exhibitors of one of these interesting engines. Specially light engines for aeroplane propulsion, however, distinguished the French from the British Exhibition. The Grand Prix of America, run on Nov. 27 by the A. C. of America, 196 miles, was won by a F. I. A. T. car, driven by Wagner, from Hémery, driving a Benz, by 56 secs. only. The winner's time for the full distance was 6 hrs. 10 mins. 31 secs.

Although the conditions of the French Grand Prix had been much in the air during the month of December, the circuit chosen, and the preparation of the roads commenced, it was suddenly

announced that a caucus of the French makers had come to an understanding between themselves that they would take part in no races whatever in 1909. The result of this combine was that no Grand Prix race was held in France this year.

Also in December the Royal Automobile Club issued a tabulated statement of the number of motor vehicles registered in the United Kingdom up to Sept. 30, 1908. The totals were as follows, England and Wales 137,345, Scotland 10,997, Ireland 6,139. As a matter of fact it is probable that these figures considerably over-state the actual totals, for it is not clear that the registration authorities have taken into account the registrations which have lapsed since Jan. 1, 1904. These would include cars sold without numbers, and no new car bought to take its place and use them, failure to transfer numbers on sale of car, etc., which in three or four years would make quite a considerable total. It would be to the interest of motorists at large and the industry if the registration authorities were compelled by law to keep their lists correctly and up to date.

In December of last year, too, a statement that the Treasury experts were contemplating a petrol tax was published in the motor journals, *The Autocar* remarking, by the mouth of its parliamentary representative, that it was an impost which found special favour with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. How true that report was is now but too well known to all concerned.

The question as to the manner or side upon which a motor car should pass a tram car, which after the issue of certain regulations by the Local Government Board had been a matter of doubt and discussion in motoring circles, the case of *Burton v. Nicholson*, heard in the Divisional Court on Jan. 12 last, settled the matter for the time being. The summons was for passing a tram car proceeding in the same direction other than on the off side, and the Bradford Stipendiary convicted, but stated a case. The higher Court dismissed the appeal, which left it that in any case soever, a motorist passing or overtaking a tram car must do so on its, the tram car's, off side.

Some weeks later the Motor Union received a communication from the Local Government Board with reference to the above appeal, in which they announced the recession of the paragraphs 3 and 4, Art. IV. of the Motor Cars (Use and Construction) Order 1904. The ultimate effect was to leave the question of motor car traffic with regard to the passing or overtaking tram cars to the common sense of the motor car driver.

The values of the imports and exports of motor cars during the year 1908, compared with the two preceding years, show that while the imports of foreign cars had decreased, the exports of British cars, as compared with 1906, have made very satisfactory progress, though there was a falling off as compared with 1907. The excess of imports over exports, though still undesirably large, shows signs of diminution. Imports of foreign motor cars, chassis and parts, 1906, £4,371,660, re-exported £422,294; 1907, £4,552,786, re-exported £382,665; 1908, £4,112,461, re-exported £395,321. Net imports for 1908, £3,753,140. Exports of British cars, £1,262,803. Excess of imports over exports, £2,490,337.

The First Annual Dinner of the Royal Auto-

mobile Club and its Associated Clubs was held on Jan. 14 in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil, H.S.H. Prince Francis of Teck presiding. It was shown that the associated bodies together represented a total of 14,680 members.

On Wednesday, March 17, that most enterprising and energetic body, the Automobile Association, in order to demonstrate what could be done in the matter of transporting troops per motor car, did by the loaned cars of their members carry a battalion of Guards, over 1,000 rank and file, from London to Hastings by road in an appointed time. Over three hundred automobiles were employed in this service, which, with certain ordered halts upon the road, occupied no more than 4½ hours. All this was done without a hitch and without accident, and of all the self-propelled vehicles engaged, only two broke down. After the event it was said that the authorities contemplated a further experiment of the kind on a larger scale, to wit, no less than the transport of a brigade from London to the coast, but up to the moment of writing this has not been attempted.

The Annual Dinner of the Royal Automobile Club was held in the Royal Theatre, Covent Garden, on March 18, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., presiding. The Annual General Meeting of the Motor Union was held on April 21, Mr. W. Joynton Hicks, M.P., the automobilists' Parliamentary champion, presiding. Statistics as to membership showed the wonderful growth of this useful and hard-working association. In March, 1903, the membership numbered 97, and five years later 4,500. On March 31, 1907, the roll stood at 6,700 individual members, while 38 clubs and other motor organisations were affiliated. No less than £870 was expended in 1908 in settling important points of principle by taking test cases to the High Court. The income during that year amounted to £10,788 with £10,336 invested in securities.

By the Budget speech made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in April, automobilists, long threatened with increased taxation, learnt that the blow had fallen. The general facts of the crushing impositions upon a young and struggling industry are too well known to need more than the barest recapitulation here. The carriage licences which have hitherto obtained are to be swept away, and an arbitrary horse-power scale as follows, imposed in their stead. Commencing with cars at ½ h.p., which must pay £2 2s. per annum, the ill-considered advances run thus:—12-h.p., £3 3s.; 16-h.p., £4 4s.; 20-h.p., £5 6s.; 33-h.p., £8 8s.; 40-h.p., £10 10s.; 60-h.p., £21; above 40-h.p., £42. In calculating the h.p. the R.A.C. rating is to be followed—that is, diameter of cylinder squared, multiplied by the number of cylinders and divided by 2.5. An import tax of 3d. per gallon of petrol has also been imposed, and has been payable since the passing of the Finance Bill. This has resulted in increasing the cost of petrol by 4d. per gallon, or over 30 per cent. A total sum of over £600,000 is expected to be derivable from these sources, which money it was said was to be devoted to the improvement of existing roads and the construction of special motor roads. Since then, and dead against all the promises and undertakings of the Chancellor, the House of Lords has decreed that this money, or part of it, must be handed over to the road authorities in mitigation of the cost of the ordinary road

upkeep. Thus the motorist is made to pay twice over for roads, once through the rates and again by reason of motor taxes. Towards the end of October, by effect of urgent representations on the part of the owners and users of commercial motor vehicles, the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to exempt the industrial side from the 1½d. per gallon duty on petrol for a period of eight months.

In the early part of June the text of the Finance Bill was issued, when it was found that no attention whatever had been paid by the authorities to the urgent representations of the motor organisations in and out of Parliament, and that the industry and the trade were to stagger on under an incubus which no class of road-using traffic had ever before been submitted to. It was provided that any sum produced by these duties in excess of £155,000 should be paid into a separate account to be established under regulations made by the Treasury, and to be appropriated in such manner as Parliament may determine towards the development of roads in the United Kingdom. This was done later by the Development Bill.

Wednesday, May 26, to Tuesday, June 1, was occupied by the reliability trials held by the Irish Automobile Club. Forty-seven cars divided into eight classes took part, and were driven from Dublin through Lurgan to Portrush, Bundoran, Galway, Killarney and back to Dublin. Non-stop runs were made in Class A by 15-h.p. Bedford; Class B: 8-h.p. Rover and 10-h.p. Riley; Class C: 10-h.p. Humber, 12-h.p. Riley and 12-h.p. Star; Class C 1: 12-h.p. Marlborough; Class D: 15-h.p. Marlborough, 16-h.p. Humber, 30-h.p. Cadillac, 15-h.p. Rover, 15-h.p. Straker-Squire, 30-h.p. Cadillac (a), 16-h.p. Humber (a); Class E: 15-h.p. Deasy, 20-h.p. Vauxhall and 20-h.p. Vauxhall (a); Class F: 18-h.p. British Gladiator and 20-h.p. Sunbeam; Class G: 40-h.p. Gladiator.

During the summer a very interesting loan exhibition of historical cars was assembled at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, a steam car of 1861, a steam bicycle of 1881, and many pioneer vehicles, ranging from 1895 to 1904, were shown.

The month of June was likewise remarkable for a motor tour of the Duchy of Cornwall by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The route followed was from Budstowe through Launceston, Bodmin, St. Columb, Newquay, Padstow, St. Austell, Liskeard, Tavistock, Princetown, Two Bridges, Postbridge, Moreton Hampstead and Exeter. In no other way could these august personages have made closer acquaintance with their ancient inheritance.

The Scottish Reliability Trials which, owing to the inaction of the Royal Automobile Club, this year take precedence in events of the kind, were held from June 14 to 19. No less than 65 cars left Glasgow to be driven over 1,000 miles of the most difficult and trying roads in Scotland. The cars were timed up seven severe hills and were divided into nine classes, according to price. The trials were throughout treated to perfect weather, an unusual occurrence with this North British undertaking.

On June 20 the only competition of importance held in France during 1909 was the Volturette Cup Race, promoted and organised by *L'Auto*, which took place on the Boulogne Circuit. The distance covered was 232½ miles in twelve rounds. Twenty cars participated, and the event fell to a Lion-Peugeot, driven by Guipponie, in 5 hrs. 56 mins. 29½ secs. = 48 miles per hour.

Three British cars only, all Calthorpes, competed, the vehicle driven by Burgess winning the cup presented by the Bennett Steamship Co. for regularity of speed on the part of any one car. They were purely standard cars, whilst the first four cars in were nothing but speed freaks.

The Saltburn Speed Trials, organised by the Yorkshire A. C., proved one of the most successful functions of the year. Nothing remarkable was achieved in the way of speed save 118.09 m.p.h. by Mr. A. Lee Guinness on a 200-h.p. Darracq in an attempt to beat his own record of 121.6 m.p.h.

On July 2 a deputation representing the Motor Union and the Coventry Motor Industry was received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The object of the deputation was to protest against the excessive motor taxation, and to represent to the Chancellor the very ill effect it must have upon the industry. Notwithstanding, Mr. Lloyd George remained inflexible.

In July the International League of Touring Associations held a congress in London, after which a large number of the foreign delegates were taken as guests by the Motor Union from London to Swansea, visiting many points of interest on the way, and winding up in South Wales with races on Pendine Sands. The visitors were most hospitably entertained for four days by the Welsh Automobile Club.

At the Shelsley Walsh Hill Climb on July 17, the open event was won by a 24-h.p. Vauxhall, driven by Mr. Percy Kidner, and the classic Henry Edmunds Cup by a 20-h.p. Vauxhall, driven by Mr. A. S. Hancock. Amongst the good and instructive work performed during the year was the Headlight Trials, carried out on July 19 and 20 at the Crystal Palace, when exacting scientific tests were made of a large number of lamps, electric and acetylene, supplied by the makers.

In the early part of August a circular letter issued from the War Office dealing with a scheme which included the outline of a plan whereby automobilists should place their cars at the disposal of the country.

Late in August another motoring body sprang into existence, known as *The Autocar League*, and formed for the purpose of combining every motorist in the country with the object of taking concrete automobile opinion on subjects affecting the motor weal, and acting thereon. That portion of the Development Bill which bore upon the disposition of the motor taxes was debated in Committee on Sept. 22, when it was decided that the funds should be devoted to the improvement of present roads, the making of special roads, and that the speed limit should obtain upon the latter.

Motor Marks.

COUNTIES.—Anglesey, E.Y.; Bedford, B.M.; Berks, B.L.; Brecon, E.U.; Bucks, B.H.; Cambridge, G.E.; Cardigan, E.J.; Carmarthen, B.X.; Carnarvon, G.C.; Cheshire, M.; Cornwall, A.F.; Cumberland, A.O.; Denbigh, C.A.; Derby, R.; Devon, T.; Dorset, F.X.; Durham, J.; Ely, Isle of, E.B.; Essex, F.; Flint, D.M.; Glamorgan, L.; Gloucester, A.D.; Hereford, C.J.; Herts, A.R.; Hunts, E.W.; Kent, D.; Lancs, B.; Leicester, A.Y.; Lincs. (parts of Holland), D.O.; Lincs. (parts of Kesteven), C.T.; Lincs. (parts of Lindsey), B.E.; London, A., L.C., L.N., L.E., L.D.;

Merioneth, F.F.; Middlesex, H.; Monmouth, A.X.; Montgomery, E.P.; Norfolk, A.H.; Northants, B.D.; Northumb., X.; Notts, A.L.; Oxon., B.W.; Pembroke, D.E.; Peterborough, Soke of, F.L.; Radnor, F.O.; Rutland, F.P.; Salop, A.W.; Somerset, Y.; Southampton, A.A.; Staffs, E.; Suffolk, E., B.J.; Suffolk, W., C.F.; Surrey, P.; Sussex, E., A.P.; Sussex, W., B.P.; Warwick, A.C.; Westmoreland, E.G.; Wight, I. of, D.L.; Wilts, A.M.; Worcester, A.B.; Yorks (E. Riding), B.T.; Yorks (N. Riding), A.J.; Yorks (W. Riding), C.

COUNTY BOROUGHES.—Barrow-in-Furness, E.O.; Bath, F.B.; Birkenhead, C.M.; Birmingham, O.; Blackburn, C.B.; Bolton, B.N.; Bootle, E.M.; Bournemouth, E.L.; Bradford (Yorks), A.K.; Brighton, C.D.; Bristol, A.E.; Burnley, C.W.; Burton-on-T., F.A.; Bury, E.N.; Canterbury, F.N.; Cardiff, B.O.; Chester, F.M.; Coventry, D.U.; Croydon, B.Y.; Derby, C.H.; Devonport, D.R.; Dudley, F.D.; Exeter, F.J.; Gateshead, C.N.; Gloucester, F.H.; Gt. Yarmouth, E.X.; Grimsby, E.E.; Halifax, C.P.; Hanley, E.H.; Hastings, D.Y.; Huddersfield, C.X.; Hull, A.T.; Ipswich, D.X.; Leeds, U.; Leicester, B.C.; Lincoln, F.E.; Liverpool, K.; Manchester, N.; Middlesbrough, D.G.; Newcastle-on-T., B.B.; Newport (Mon.), D.W.; Northampton, D.F.; Norwich, C.L.; Nottingham, A.U.; Oldham, B.U.; Oxford, F.C.; Plymouth, C.O.; Portsmouth, B.K.; Preston, C.K.; Reading, D.P.; Rochdale, D.K.; Rotherham, E.T.; St. Helens, D.J.; Salford, B.A.; Sheffield, W.; Southampton, C.R.; South Shields, C.U.; Stockport, D.B.; Sunderland, B.R.; Swansea, C.Y.; Walsall, D.H.; Warrington, E.D.; West Bromwich, E.A.; West Ham, A.N.; West Hartlepool, E.F.; Wigan, E.K.; Wolverhampton, D.A.; Worcester, F.K.; York, D.N.

SCOTLAND.

COUNTY COUNCILS.—Aberdeen, S.A.; Argyll, S.B.; Ayr, S.D.; Banff, S.E.; Berwick, S.H.; Bute, S.J.; Caithness, S.K.; Clackmannan, S.L.; Dumfries, S.M.; Dumbarton, S.N.; Elgin, S.O.; Fife, S.P.; Forfar, S.R.; Haddington, S.S.; Inverness, S.T.; Kincardine, S.U.; Kinross, S.V.; Kirkcubright, S.W.; Lanark, V.; Linlithgow, S.X.; Midlothian, S.Y.; Nairn, A.S.; Orkney, B.S.; Peebles, D.S.; Perth, E.S.; Renfrew, H.S.; Ross and Cromarty, J.S.; Roxburgh, K.S.; Selkirk, L.S.; Stirling, M.S.; Sutherland, N.S.; Wigtown, O.S.; Zetland (Shetland), P.S.

TOWN COUNCILS.—Aberdeen, R.S.; Dundee, T.S.; Edinburgh, S.; Glasgow, G.; Govan, U.S.; Greenock, V.S.; Leith, W.S.; Paisley, X.S.; Partick, Y.S.

IRELAND.

COUNTY COUNCILS.—Antrim, I.A.; Armagh, I.B.; Carlow, I.C.; Cavan, I.D.; Clare, I.E.; Cork, I.F.; Donegal, I.H.; Down, I.J.; Dublin, I.K.; Fermanagh, I.L.; Galway, I.M.; Kerry, I.N.; Kildare, I.O.; Kilkenny, I.P.; King's County, I.R.; Leitrim, I.T.; Limerick, I.U.; Londonderry, I.W.; Longford, I.X.; Louth, I.Y.; Mayo, I.Z.; Meath, A.I.; Monaghan, B.I.; Queen's County, C.I.; Roscommon, D.I.; Sligo, E.I.; Tipperary (N. Riding), F.I.; Tipperary (S. Riding), H.I.; Tyrone, J.I.; Waterford, K.I.

COUNTY BOROUGHES.—Belfast, O.I.; Cork, P.I.; Dublin, R.I.; Limerick, T.I.; Londonderry, U.I.; Waterford, W.I.; West Meath, L.I.; Wexford, M.I.; Wicklow, N.I.

The Year's Weather (British Isles), 1908-1909. 733

1 NOVEMBER, 1908, to 31 OCTOBER, 1909.

THIS summary has been compiled mainly from the data contained in the daily and weekly reports issued by the Meteorological Office. Results for London (Westminster), barometer 54 feet above M.S.L.

Months.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE.		WIND.	SUNSHINE.
	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Mean Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Prevalent Direction.	
				inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		Per cent- age.
1908 November..	47.6	3.8 above	12	0.72	1.63 below	29.99	0.11 above	SW & E	18
" December..	41.0	1.3 "	15	1.64	0.34 "	29.87	0.02 below	S & SW	5
1909 January...	39.3	3.0 "	17	0.70	1.12 "	30.10	0.14 above	W & NE	13
" February....	38.0	2.4 below	9	0.48	1.11 "	30.07	0.14 "	Ely & Wly	20
" March.....	39.5	3.4 "	27	2.83	1.29 above	29.46	0.46 below	SW & S	14
" April.....	50.2	2.3 above	13	1.96	0.31 "	29.92	0.08 above	SW & W	53
" May.....	54.1	0.7 "	9	1.42	0.27 below	30.03	0.12 "	SW	62
" June.....	55.5	4.4 below	19	4.02	1.81 above	29.89	0.05 below	NE & SW	19
" July.....	61.1	2.8 "	19	2.95	0.57 "	29.87	0.04 "	SW & W	34
" August.....	63.5	1.1 above	9	1.43	0.96 below	29.94	0.04 above	" "	49
" September..	55.7	2.2 below	20	2.16	0.10 above	29.97	0.04 "	NE & W	25
" October.....	53.1	3.9 above	24	4.07	1.34 "	29.75	0.11 below	S	43

THE YEAR'S WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

November, 1908, was very favourable for farming operations of all kinds, and good progress was made. *December*, The favourable weather continued for the greater part of this month, which closed with farm work unusually forward. In *January* the favourable conditions continued during the first two weeks, and the winds had the effect of drying the land quickly. Rainfall was scanty, and in places the land by the middle of the month was almost ready for seed. During the third week severe floods in Scotland and Ireland stopped work in many places. On heavy lands the frost at the end of the month was welcome, for its effect in breaking down the soil. *February* opened with good prospects. The land at this time of year had rarely been so dry, and by the close of the second week a good deal of corn had been drilled. About this time the fruit growers in Kent suffered severely from gooseberry mildew, and on the 16th it was reported that 2,000 acres were infected. During the third week morning frosts proved a hindrance, and in the last week severe frost and snow almost stopped work on the land. In some of the eastern counties the want of water began to make itself felt, and many farmers had to begin carting water. The cessation of work through the cold weather which began in the last week of *February* lasted till the middle of *March*, and during three weeks the harrow and the drill had to be laid aside. The rain and snow were welcome as replenishing the water supply, but farmers were getting anxious. About the 18th, however, the weather broke, and sowing re-commenced. Ireland suffered less from this period of bad weather than either England or Scotland. The end of *March* found farm work generally in a backward state. During *April* the weather was generally favourable for farmers, and good progress was made. By the end of the second week the drilling of corn was almost completed. Later the planting of potatoes and mangels was done with the land in admirable condition, and the seed of both crops went into an excellent tilth. At the close of the month the country looked well, and the promise for all crops was good. *May* was dry, and it seemed as if the *March* dust was two months behind time. At the beginning of this month the crops, as a whole, looked well, the land was not only dry but friable, and pro-

gress was made with weeding. As the month went on the want of rain made itself more and more felt. During the fourth week, however, good rains set in just in time, proving of enormous advantage, and benefiting the crops greatly. The first half of *June* was rainy and cold, and as unpropitious for haymaking as *May* had been for the growth of the grass. The green crops were growing fast, but weeding was hindered by the rain. North of the Trent, however, the farmers were still suffering from drought. In the third week the weather was favourable, and good progress was made. The weather then again became unsettled, interfering greatly with haymaking. *July* opened with better weather, but it soon again became unsettled, and throughout the month the lack of sunshine was much felt. In the third week there was much hay still uncut, and the month closed with the great bulk of the corn crop still green. On the 27th there was heavy rain and strong wind in some districts, which laid the corn badly. *August*.—A very welcome change set in at the beginning of the month, and lasted for rather more than a fortnight. All crops improved immensely, and harvest operations were in active progress. A check came, however, with the third week, and from then till the end of the month unsettled conditions prevailed. The middle of *September* proved fine and dry, but the first week and the last 10 days were unsettled. On the 17th the fine period was broken by a heavy thunderstorm and torrents of rain in the southern counties. During *October* the same unsettled conditions prevailed, rendering the close of the harvest exceedingly difficult and anxious. The season generally was said to be the worst for harvest since 1879. Barley suffered most, but all crops were affected.

The year was one of abundant crops of poor quality, harvested for the most part with difficulty. In some places ploughing was started before harvest was finished. The official estimate by the Board of Agriculture of the yield of the various crops, taking 100 as the standard, is wheat 104, barley 105, oats 98, potatoes 102, roots 105, and hay and grass 95. Hops were a very poor crop; the official estimate of the yield was 6.59 cwt. per acre, as against 12.10 cwt. per acre in 1908.

Storms and Floods in 1908-1909.

(1908) November.—On the 14th there was a gale in Ireland, 24 men saved by lifeboat off Co. Down. On the 16th great flood in Port Elizabeth, damage estimated at £200,000, a rivulet changing in 2 hours to a torrent 200 yards wide and 20 to 30 feet deep. About the 19th great floods in Sicily, 500 houses reported washed away in town of Riposto. 22nd severe gale in England, breach of 150 feet made in Southend pier. 27th fog in Channel, s.s. *Tongariro*, with 251 passengers on board, after collision, beached at Dover with no loss of life. 29th flood in Barbados. December.—Dense fog and 3rd, s.s. *Lusitania* unable to enter Mersey all day; collieries stopped for want of wagons; lives lost in Paris. 10th gale at Yarmouth, lives lost. 15th flood at Newport, Mon. 21st fall of cliff, owing to rain, in St. Margaret's Bay. 23rd fog in Suez Canal, delaying traffic. 26th-29th very heavy snow, trains snowed up, especially in the north. At New Deer, Aberdeen, no mails for over 5 days. 28th gales with loss of life. 29th heavy snow on the Continent; many deaths from cold reported in Paris. (1909) January.—Very heavy snow and floods in Scotland about the middle of the month, trains snowed up and much damage done. 22nd floods on the Rand, 140 lives lost by flooding of mine; much other damage. 23rd White Star liner *Republic* in collision in fog, 175 miles east of New York, over 700 persons on board; assistance summoned by wireless telegraphy. 31st heavy snow storms in America. On February 1st severe cold experienced in New York. On the 4th a hurricane in Austria, with heavy floods; a train of 13 goods trucks driven several miles by the wind. 5th severe floods in Germany; worst for 30 years. The Main at Frankfort rose 18 feet, 26 lives lost. Gale on east coast of England. 12th fog off Ushant, causing loss of a ship. 22nd exceptional snow storms in S.W. Russia, completely disorganising railway traffic. 25th black rain observed in Ireland. March.—2nd-3rd extraordinary snowfall in Kent, drifts filling the lanes in places to the hedge tops. Heavy snow in London also. Strong south-easterly gale on 3rd-4th. Sandown military races abandoned on 4th owing to snow. 18th heavy snow storms in Russia, blocking the railways. 29th terrific cyclone in New Hebrides. Huge wave swept over Teouma, destroying many lives and much property. April.—Extraordinary mirage observed at Grimsby on 8th. 14th Niagara Falls blocked with ice, all power plants and factories closed, river choked for 20 miles. On the 21st attempts were made to dislodge the ice by dynamite. The ice was piled up nearly 60 feet above the normal surface of the water in places. 27th thunderstorm at Great Yarmouth, church struck and belfry set on fire. 29th heavy snow on the Perthshire hills. May.—7th magnificent rains in South Australia. 10th extraordinary weather in India; heavy rains (26 inches in 7 days) and destructive cyclone; 47 vessels sunk in Calicut Roads. 19th much ice at St. John's,

Newfoundland. Allan liner *Mongolian*, with several hundreds of passengers on board, wedged in. s.s. *Madura* reported iceberg 3,300 feet long and 400 feet high. 20th hot wind at Lymouth. 24th storm on Spanish coast, loss of 60 fishing boats and 100 lives. 29th cyclone in Texas, 30 lives lost, houses fired by lightning. June.—1st good rains in South Australia. 10th fog in New York, steamer with 660 persons on board went aground, all saved. 19th thick fog off Dover, Red Star liner *Zealand*, with over 1,500 passengers and crew, in collision, no lives lost. 22nd hot weather in New York, many deaths from the heat reported. 29th excessive heat in New York; President giving a dinner had it served on the roof of the White House. July.—Heavy fog in Straits of Dover, s.s. *Whakatane* in collision and beached at Dover. 7th floods in Colorado, Ohio, Missouri and Mexico—great damage. 22nd monsoon prospects at Bombay better than for 20 years. 30th great floods at Manchuria, 1,000 persons reported drowned, 7,000 houses submerged. August.—6th heavy fog on Welsh coast, s.s. *Langton Grange* ran aground. 8th fog on east coast, Yarmouth steamer delayed 20 hours. 9th three deaths from heat reported from the Midlands. 12th four deaths from the heat, one, a child, in London. 17th heavy snow in Johannesburg, interrupting traffic. On the same day 11 deaths from heat reported from St. Louis, where temperatures up to 112° were recorded. Five bullocks killed by lightning at Newmarket. 22nd destructive forest fires in Canada due to hot dry weather. Drought in the Midlands. Widespread rains in India, assuring the crops. 28th floods in Mexico, 2,000 lives lost, damage reported to be £6,000,000; floods spread over district 400 miles by 300 miles. September.—1st gale in N.E. Scotland, lifeboat nearly wrecked. On the 16th Cunard liner stranded in Mersey through fog. 17th heavy thunderstorms, soldiers injured by lightning at Fulbrook. 20th schooner wrecked off Caister, 9 men saved by lifeboat. 21st hurricane in Mexican Gulf, 300 lives reported lost, £2,000,000 damage from tidal wave which swept 2 miles inland. 22nd storm in France, lives lost, much damage. 24th severe gale in Orkney, driver on coach killed by lightning. 28th great floods in South Wales, iron bridge swept away, lives lost; 9 persons rescued through hole in roof of cottage; water 6 feet deep in some houses. October.—Gales in the Atlantic during the early part of the month. Hurricane in Cuba. Cyclone in Bengal on 18th, much damage, many lives lost, heavy goods trains derailed. 20th heavy rains in Morocco, convoys could not move. 21st severe gale over the United Kingdom, travelling during part of its course as fast as 60 miles per hour, wind force 10-11 by Beaufort scale. Disastrous floods in Kent and Sussex from 27th. Villages in valley of the Medway only reached by boats. Rainfall in 3 days at Margate nearly twice the average for the month; railway bridge near Etchingham collapsed.

In the month of August, 1908, earthquake shocks were recorded by Professor Milne at the Isle of Wight, and a strong shock was felt at Mistretta; Temi, in the Province of Perugia; Messina, in Sicily, and in the surrounding country, and in California the town of Eureka was severely shaken and a fissure half a mile long opened in the earth. Towards the end of September shocks were felt off Leaulpeo. The steamer *Rodames*, of the Cosmos Line, was lifted up and let down again by a tidal wave with such force that four people on board were killed and two injured by falling spars. Professor Belars, of Austria, reported that shocks were recorded by his instruments on September 28 at 6.32 a.m., the origin being about 1,875 miles distant, probably in Persia or the Caucasus; the same shock was also registered at Shide.

In October several tremors were registered at both Shide and Laibach, and at the end of the month a powerful shock was felt in Saxony, the town of Branbach having thirty distinct shocks, accompanied by loud explosions, between 1 o'clock in the afternoon and 10 o'clock at night. On November 5 violent earth-tremors were felt throughout Calabria, especially at Reggio, Barcone, Bruzzano, and Messina in Sicily. In Saxony, at 3.40 on the same date, a very severe shock and loud reverberations were experienced. The inhabitants of Plauen ran into the streets in their night attire. The water in the Sohler Curative Springs near Elster had become 6 degrees warmer since the shock of the 3rd inst. At Halle the shock was followed by a snowfall; in Gotha houses were shaken and walls cracked. The zone of disturbance extended to Dresden and far into Prussian Saxony.

In November the volcano of Kilauea exhibited phenomena never before known during the eighty years that it has been under observation. The molten lava frequently rose from the central pit from 10 feet to 400 feet within a few hours and then suddenly fell again. The area of this pit is between 40 and 50 acres; the amount of matter rising and falling must, therefore, have been enormous. Earthquake shocks occurred at Spa, in Belgium, and were also recorded in India and Austria. At the beginning of December an earthquake was felt in Portugal, chiefly at Arrudo, Clivaes, and Fuesca. The shock lasted seven seconds, and many buildings collapsed, and factories and mills were partly destroyed. Large fissures opened in several districts and rivers overflowed their banks. On December 12 unusually large earthquakes, distant about 6,000 miles, were recorded by Professor Milne at Shide, and also by Professor Belar in Austria. At Casablanca, the sea, after having receded several hundred yards from the shore, suddenly came back with great violence, wrecking many boats and damaging the harbour. This was probably due to a seismic disturbance in the Atlantic near the Moroccan coast. Shocks were felt in Saxony and Thuringia on December 18 at about 6 a.m.

Messina Earthquake.—On December 28, 1908, occurred the most awful earthquake of modern times. Professor Milne recorded, at about 4.20 a.m. (G.M.T.), a very bad shock, followed by fourteen others, the vibrations continuing for four hours. The centre of the disturbance was in S. Italy and Sicily, where about 200,000 people were killed and many thousands injured. The chief towns ruined were Messina, Reggio, Palmi, Bagnara, Seminara, Scylla, Santa Eufemia,

Monteleone, Sinopoli, Castellace, Mileto, Pallaro, Villa San Giovanni, &c. The private property destroyed in Messina was valued at £80,000,000, and at Reggio £40,000,000, whilst the Government lost £12,000,000 on the fortifications of the Straits of Messina, £6,000,000 on the port and harbour works, £80,000 on the lighthouses, £2,000,000 on the port of Reggio, and £1,250,000 on the port of Villa San Giovanni. About 2,200 vessels, large and small, were destroyed at Messina, 1,000 at Reggio, 300 at Catania, 250 at Villa San Giovanni, and 400 at Riposto.

Before the earthquake a brilliant aurora borealis was seen on the Calabrian side of the Straits, accompanied by dull subterranean rumblings. Then the sea receded 300 yards from the shore, and an enormous wave gathered up and rushed with tremendous force on the two coasts, sweeping the beach and overthrowing the houses near. At Messina the water was thrown 14 feet above the quay, and the vessels broke adrift, some being lifted into the town. King Victor and Queen Helena themselves aided in the work of rescue from the ruins at Messina. The façade of a building five storeys high fell down at the King's feet when he was walking through the town.

The Mayor of Reggio was extricated from the debris by his family after hours of hard work, but died as soon as he had been rescued. Out of 100 post office employees at Messina only six were saved; of 280 railwaymen eight alone answered the roll call; and of 200 soldiers at the Messina barracks only eight escaped. At Reggio the Prefecture, Cathedral, Lyceum, and other public buildings were destroyed, and the barracks fell in, killing about 2,000 soldiers.

The towns and villages situated on the west coast-line from Monteleone to Reggio suffered the most. Immense orange groves near the road from Lazzaro to Reggio were destroyed, and many hundreds of acres of land inundated. Vesuvius, Etna, and Stromboli were quiescent during the whole period of the disturbance. The number of killed in each town will never be exactly known, but roughly the figures are as follows:—Palmi, 4,500; Sant Eufemia, 1,500; Messina, 108,000; Bagnara, 800; Reggio, 31,000; Villa San Giovanni, 3,700; Pallaro, 3,300; Scylla, 2,800; Mileto, 2,300.

Most of the Powers sent monetary help to the stricken country, and British, U.S.A., and Russian warships gave provisions and shelter to many thousands of refugees.

On January 3, 1909, a violent shock was felt at the island of Stromboli; it was accompanied by an eruption of the volcano and prolonged subterranean rumblings. Buildings were damaged, and intense panic prevailed. There was also a shock at Caltagirone, in the interior of Sicily, where the ground sank, several houses collapsed, and a few people were killed. On January 12, earthquake shocks occurred in northern and central Italy, causing severe panics but little real damage to the inhabitants; the chief towns shaken were Bologna, Genoa, Milan, Venice, Florence, Padua, Ravenna, &c.

Very severe shocks of earthquake were registered on the instruments at the following places on January 22:—Reggio, Messina, Smyrna, Isle of Wight, Rome, Mileto, Hamburg, Potsdam, Uccle, Plauen, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Grootingen, Ebro Observatory, Cape Town, and St. Petersburg. At Reggio subterranean rumblings

were heard, and several walls collapsed. At Messina shocks lasted eight seconds, and wooden shelters were violently shaken.

On February 22 an earthquake occurred in the vilayet of Sivas. Many Government buildings and houses fell, and about thirty people were killed or injured. In the district of Koylhisar many inhabitants were left without any shelter, the authorities having to provide tents for them. On the 15th an earthquake lasting ten seconds was felt near Budapest, but no serious damage resulted. Terrific shocks were registered at the Florence, Padua, and Bologna observatories on March 22 and 23, and on the former date three strong shocks accompanied by loud explosions occurred in Messina. On the 14th a violent shock lasting thirty seconds was felt at Stroemstad in Sweden, also in Norway at Frederikstad and Frederikshald.

A severe shock was experienced at Lima on April 11; the movement, which ran from east to west, was accompanied by rumblings, dense fog, and clouds of dust. On April 22 a violent shock caused great alarm at Madrid and Lisbon. The sea near Espinho, in the district of Vizeu, rose 30 feet above the highest previous tide-level, causing many buildings in the town to collapse. At Lisbon fires occurred in the lower town, and a large number of churches were cracked, but no one was injured.

On May 14, at 10.17 p.m., a shock lasting from 30 to 60 seconds was felt in Winnipeg and for 500 miles to the W.; at Regina and Moose Jaw patients in the hospitals were shaken out of bed.

It was most severe in the Saskatchewan province, where articles in the houses tumbled off shelves and mantelpieces, etc. Strong shocks of earthquake, accompanied by a tidal wave, were felt at Korinchi (Upper Padang, Sumatra) on June 3. Two hundred and thirty people were killed and many injured, and much damage was done.

On June 10, at 9.13 p.m., a violent shock was felt throughout the South of France. At Marseilles clocks stopped and people rushed into the streets in alarm, but no real damage was done. A second shock was recorded at 9.40. It was also felt at Aix, where windows were broken and houses cracked; at Avignon the shock was very violent, M. Bouilly, the astronomer, being hurled from his seat when making observations. At Enguilles and Lambèze several houses collapsed. Shocks were felt at 9 p.m. at Perpignan, Cette, Nice, Toulon, Cannes, Montpellier, and Beziers, and about 60 people were said to have been killed.

In the same month shocks occurred in the province of Atacama, Chile; no one was killed but many were injured, and several houses were wrecked. In July an earthquake destroyed several villages and many people in the province of Elis in Greece. On July 30 two severe shocks were felt at Mexico City. Five people were killed and three mortally injured, and many houses were destroyed. At Acapulco half the city was ruined, and many people were killed and injured. The State of Guerrero also suffered, and fifteen people were reported killed at Santa Julia.

ASTRONOMICAL OBITUARY.

Obituary.—Professor Simon Newcomb died on July 11; he was born in Nova Scotia in 1825. In his early days he was a school teacher in Maryland, and, having made the acquaintance of Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, was appointed a computer on the staff of the American Nautical Almanac. In 1861 he took charge of the Naval Observatory at Washington, as Professor of Mathematics in the U.S. Navy. Professor Newcomb was the author of a great number of books and papers, not only of value to the student of exact astronomy, but several of very great interest to the uninitiated in the higher mathematics—such, for instance, as his "Popular Astronomy," "The Stars: A Study of the Universe," "Astronomy for Everybody," &c. He was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1874 for his researches on the orbit of Uranus and Neptune. The observed deviations of the Moon's motion from that assigned to it by Hansen's lunar tables led him to undertake a revision of the lunar theory. Newcomb was the recipient of degrees from many universities, as well as marks of distinction from famous scientific societies throughout the world.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Halley's Comet.—The search for this comet, expected to return to perihelion in the spring of 1910, was commenced towards the end of 1908, but at that time without success. It was not discovered till the 11th of September, 1909, by

Dr. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg. On August 28, Dr. Wolf suspected some images of the comet on a plate, but did not consider it certain till confirmation was obtained on September 11. In the light of this announcement a further scrutiny of the photographs taken at Greenwich on September 9, showed that the comet had been photographed on them also. The comparison between Dr. Wolf's plates and those of Greenwich showed complete accordance, and there is no doubt that this very interesting comet has again visited us after an absence of 75 years. The difference between the observed and calculated place, considering the difficulties of the calculations, agreed very nearly. The perihelion passage will occur on April 10, 1910. It is calculated that at the end of the year the comet will be about the 11.5 magnitude.

TRADE UNION STATISTICS.

Trade Unions.—The trade union statistics show remarkable progress. At the end of 1872, the year after the passing of the Trade Union Act, 1871, the funds stood at £107,290, while in 1906 they amounted to £5,864,342. The remarkable growth of these bodies can be seen from the following figures:—

	Annual Income. £	Funds. £
1872	120,977	107,290
1890	990,872	1,102,147
1906	2,709,665	5,864,342

The membership increased from 203,732 in 1872 to 645,451 in 1890, and to 1,719,031 in 1906.

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the waggons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nantpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise." On the 21st of February, 1804, Trevithick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penydarran, near Merthyr, and conveyed along a tramroad 10 tons of bar iron, and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a railway or tramroad. The word "otherwise" was evidently intended to cover the use of Trevithick's engine, and this Act may therefore be considered the first in which steam was contemplated as the motive power. The line is now known as the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. Then followed the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, Plymouth and Dartmoor, Stratford-on-Avon and Moreton, and other small undertakings, about twenty-five in number altogether, with an aggregate of 325 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat over a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, with a capital of £102,000; and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states "with men and horses or otherwise." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, and was appointed engineer of the line; and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the Bill finally passed in 1823, and the line, which was 25 miles in length, was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, a colliery line near Glasgow, opened in 1826, was really the first to follow the example of the Stockton and Darlington, and several other small lines—many

of them worked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive engines—quickly adopted the new traction power. The inauguration of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place. Leicester to Swannington came next, but that from London to Birmingham was the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential personages, opposed not only to this Bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and perseverance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the Bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 1833, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, which was probably the most momentous Parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of railways as it had before been against them. The Grand Junction, the London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Croydon, Birmingham and Gloucester, together with a large number of small Bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham Bill, and before that line was opened. Thus in four or five years was witnessed the laying of the foundations of nearly all the existing great trunk lines of railway in this country.

Up to 1840, inclusive, notwithstanding the delays and difficulties which surrounded railway projectors, even in the earliest stages of legislation, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but as the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were

TABLE SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES IN 1908 AND 1909 UP TO NOVEMBER 6TH, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENT PRICE AND THE YIELD THEREUPON, CALCULATED UPON THE BASIS OF THE DIVIDEND PAID FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1909.

RAILWAY.	Eleven Months to Nov. 6, 1909.		Corresponding period last year.		Last Two Half-Years' Dividends, Rate per cent. per annum.		Twelve Months.	Present Price Nov. 6, 1909.	Yield at Present Price.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Dec 6d.	Jan 6d.			
Barry, Ord.....	164	154½	170	164½	7	6	6½	160	4 s. d.
" Pref. Con. Ord. 4%	94½	88½	96	90	4	4	4	92	4 1 3
" Def. Con. Ord.	74½	64	81	63	3	2	2½	70	3 11 5
Caledonian, Ord.	94	81	102½	80½	3	3	3	93½	3 4 2
" Pref. Con. Ord. 3%	68½	60	74½	59½	3	3	3	68	4 8 3
" Def. Con. Ord.	27½	21½	30½	20½	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	26½	—
" Def. Ord. No. 1.	268. 6d.	168. 3d.	368. 3d.	88. 9d.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1½	—
Cambrian, Ord. Capital No. 1	458.	308.	308.	308.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2½	—
" Coast, Con. Ord.	458.	458.	508.	308.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2½	—
Cardiff	—	—	84	80	4	4	4	87	4 11 11
Central London, Ord.	70½	60	84½	64	3½	3	3½	64	5 1 7
" Preferred 4%	86½	82	92	82½	4	4	4	85	5 14 1
" Deferred	54½	43½	67½	42½	2½	2½	for 1908	45	5 11 1
City and South London, Cons. Ord.	34	26½	46	32	1½	1½	1½	32½	5 0 0
East London, Cons.	908.	358.	738. 9d.	428. 6d.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3	—
Furness, Cons. Ord.	55½	43½	52½	43½	1	Nil.	Nil.	52	0 19 3
Glasgow and S. Western, Pref. Ord.	60½	56½	63½	56	2½	2½	2½	61	4 2 0
" Def. Ord.	34	27½	38	27½	1	1	1	34½	2 18 0
Great Central, Pref. Ord. 6%	22½	19½	30	18½	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	21½	—
" Def. Ord.	128½	10½	15½	10½	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	11½	—
Great Eastern, Ord.	65½	55½	78½	60½	3½	1½	2½	62½	4 0 0
Great N. of Scotland, P. C. Ord. 3%	62½	61½	62½	61	3	3	3	63	4 15 3
" Def. C. Ord.	18	15½	21½	16½	½	½	½	19	2 12 8
Great Northern, Pref. Con. Ord. 4%	97½	89	100½	90	4	4	4	96½	4 2 11
" Def. Con. Ord.	46½	39½	52½	38½	1½	1½	for 1908	44½	3 19 1
" Cons. "A"	43½	36½	50	37½	1½	1½	for 1908	41½	4 3 10
" Cons. "B" 6%	146	138	149	137½	6	6	6	146	4 2 2
Gt. Northern and City, P. Ord. 4%	208.	28. 6d.	308.	128. 6d.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	—
Great Western, Con. Ord.	125½	117½	126	115½	7	3½	5½	123½	4 4 10
Highland, Ord. Con. Capital	38½	35	40	36	1½	1½	1½	39	4 3 4
Hull and Barnsley, Con.	54½	45½	55½	44½	2½	1½	2½	49½	4 5 10
Isle of Wight, Pref. Con. Ord. 4%	81	76½	77	76	4	4	4	80	5 0 0
" Def. Con. Ord.	42½	39	41	38	3	2	2½	43	6 7 11
Lancashire and Yorkshire, Con. Ord.	93½	86½	99	85½	3½	3½	3½	92½	3 18 5
London and North Western, Con.	139	129½	150½	129½	6½	4½	5½	136½	4 4 6
London and S. Western, Con. Ord.	139½	130	149	130	7½	3½	5½	135	4 3 4
" " " P. C. O. 4%	97	92½	103½	93	4½	3½	4½	96	4 5 11
" " " D. C. Ord.	45½	38	50	39½	1½	1½	1½	41½	3 12 3
London, B. and S. C., Ord.	111	102½	108½	94	7½	2½	5	109	4 11 9
" " " Pref. Ord. 6%	134½	127	135½	121½	7½	5½	6½	132	4 18 6
" " " Def. Ord.	92½	82½	87½	72½	3½	3½	for 1908	90½	3 17 2
" " " C. of C. Rights	5	85½	6	808.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	6	—
London, Chat., and Dover, Arb. Ord.	111½	103½	119	105	7½	3	5½	109	4 18 7
London, Tilbury, & Southend, Con.	308.	308.	308.	308.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2	—
Mersey, Con. Ord.	41½	34	45½	34½	½	1	¾	39½	1 18 4
Metropolitan, Cons.	72	64	69½	64	3	2½	2½	67	4 5 10
" Surplus Lands Stock	18	13½	15	9½	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	17½	—
Midland, Pref. Con. Ord. 2½%	64½	61½	66½	61	2½	2½	2½	63½	3 19 1
" Def. Con. Ord.	59½	53½	65½	53½	3	1½	2½	57½	4 2 7
North British, Pref. Ord. 3%	70½	63½	71½	64½	3	3	3	69½	4 6 8
" Def. Ord.	32½	27½	39½	27½	¾	Nil.	¾	31	2 1 7
North Eastern (Consols)	131½	123½	145½	127	6	5	5½	130½	4 4 3
North London, Con.	105½	84	90	72	3½	4	3½	104	3 12 1
North Staffordshire, Con. Ord.	89	79	100½	86½	4½	3½	3½	86	4 7 3
Rhymney, Con. Ord.	208	191	172	170	8	9	8½	205	4 2 11
" Pref. Ord. 4%	106½	96	92½	92½	4	4	4	101	3 19 2
" Def. Ord.	108½	95½	86½	79	4	5	4½	101	4 9 1
South Eastern, Ord.	72	63	78	55	5	½	2½	72	3 16 5
" Pref. 6%	112½	96	115½	84½	10	1	5½	112	4 0 4
" Def.	35½	28½	42½	27	Nil.	for 1908	33½	—	—
Taff Vale, Ord.	82½	76½	83	75½	4½	4	4½	80	5 3 1

passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session. Then followed legislation on the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c.

RAILWAYS IN 1908.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1908 was 621,341, and there were in use 23,721 locomotive engines, 51,863 carriages for the conveyance of passengers, 19,960 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 745,802 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 21,205 miscellaneous vehicles.

Capital embarked in Railways.—The total amount of capital authorized by Parliament to be raised for the construction of railways in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1908, to £1,398,101,142. Of this sum, £1,310,533,212 (which includes £196,364,618 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks) exists and forms the capital account of the various railway companies, and shows an increase over the year 1907 of £16,467,550, or 1·3 per cent. The £1,310,533,212 is composed of £124,433,848 guaranteed,

£338,545,966 debenture, £343,929,125 preferential, and £497,633,387 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £11,990,886 raised by loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £43,486,526, equal to 3·32 per cent. on the total capital sunk, as compared with £44,939,729 in 1907, with a corresponding capital of £1,294,065,662, which gave a net receipt of 3·47 per cent. It may be seen, therefore, from the foregoing figures that the total amount of capital raised at the close of the year was over £1,310,000,000, of which more than £196,000,000, or approximately 15 per cent., was due to nominal additions. These nominal additions formed approximately 18½ per cent. of the ordinary stock, 13 per cent. of the guaranteed and preference, and 12½ per cent. of the loans and debenture stocks. The total amounts of capital at the end of 1908 compared with 1907 show an increase of about £2,500,000 in the ordinary, £9,500,000 in the guaranteed and preference, and £4,500,000 in the loans and debenture stocks, making a total increase of £16,500,000. The proportions which the various classes of stock bore to the total paid-up capital differed but slightly from the year 1907, the ordinary stock forming 37½ per cent., the guarantee and preference 35½ per cent., and loans and debenture stock 26½ per cent. of the total. The proportion of net earnings

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1900-1908.

ENGLAND.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Barry .....	...	...	8½	9	9½	8	9½	8	6½
Central London .....	...	...	4	4	4	4	4	3	3½
City and South London .....	...	...	3½	2½	2½	1½	2½	2½	1½
Furness	3½	2½	2½	2½	3½	1½	3	3	3½
Great Central (Pref.)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Great Eastern	3	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	2½	2½
Great Northern (Pref. Conv. Ord.)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Great Western	4½	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Hull, Barnsley, & West Riding Junction Railway .....	...	3½	½	1	1½	1½	2½	2½	1½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4½	3½	4	3½	3½	3½	4½	4½	3½
London and North Western	6½	5½	6	5½	5½	6½	6½	6½	5½
London and South Western	6½	5½	6	6	6	6	5½	5½	5½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5½	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	4½	4½
London, Chatham, and Dover	4½	2½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	2½
London, Tilbury, and Southend	5½	5½	6½	6½	6½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Maryport and Carlisle	7	6½	7	7	6½	6½	7½	7½	6
Metropolitan	3½	2½	2½	2½	3	2½	1	1½	½
Metropolitan District	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Midland (Pref. & Def. Conv. Ord.)	5½	4½	5½	5½	5	5½	5½	5½	4½
North Eastern	6½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	6½	6½	4½
North London	7½	6½	6½	6½	5½	4½	5	5	3½
North Staffordshire	4½	3½	4½	4	4	4½	4½	4½	3½
South Eastern	3	2	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Taff Vale (including bonus)	2½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	4	4½	4½
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	4	4	4	3½	3½	4	3½	3½	3
Glasgow and South Western (Pref. and Def. Ord.)	3½	4½	4½	4	4	4½	4	3½	3½
Great North of Scotland (Pref. and Def. Conv. Ord.)	2½	3½	4½	4½	4	3½	4	3½	3½
Highland	Nil.	Nil.	½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
North British (on Def. Ord.)	3½	1½	1½	2	1½	2½	1	5½	1½
IRELAND.									
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast .....	...	...	2	2½	2½	2½	3½	3½	3½
Great Northern (Ireland)	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	5½
Great Southern and Western	5	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	4	4½	4½
Midland Great Western	4	3½	3½	3½	3	3	3	3½	3

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

to capital shows a general tendency to decline. This, however, arises partly from nominal additions to capital on the conversion of stocks, such nominal additions now representing, as already stated, 15 per cent. of the total capital of the companies. Another cause of the decline is the increased wages and curtailment of the hours of labour of railway servants, and the rapid growth of local taxation, which is increasing in an alarmingly disproportionate ratio to the net profit and to the benefits which the companies derive from the expenditure of the rates. That this burden of taxation shows a constant tendency to grow heavier year by year is illustrated by the fact that while for the year 1899 an amount of £3,582,048 was paid by the Railway Companies for rates and taxes, in 1908 the amount had increased to £4,884,442, giving an addition of £1,302,394 in ten years, under this expenditure.

Gross Earnings of the Railways.—The earnings for the year 1908 amounted to £119,894,327, as compared with £121,548,923 for the year 1907, which gives a decrease of £1,654,596 (this decrease being entirely in the goods traffic), and is equal to 1·4 per cent. On the gross earnings the increase in the passenger receipts is £513,805, made up as follows:—

	1908. £	1907. £	Inc. or Dec. £
1st Class	3,271,163	3,362,730	-91,567
2nd „	2,715,382	2,810,324	-94,942
3rd „	32,110,894	31,519,009	+591,885
Season & Periodical Ticket Holders	4,518,373	4,409,944	+108,429
	42,615,812	42,102,007	+513,805

The numbers carried were:

	1908. No.	1907. No.	Inc. or Dec. No.
1st Class.....	30,888,103	33,303,225	-2,415,122
2nd „	34,089,562	36,697,600	-2,608,038
3rd „	1,213,137,823	1,289,420,490	-76,282,667
	1,278,115,488	1,289,421,315	-11,305,827
Seas. & Periodical Tk. Holders }	*721,801	*715,598	+6,203

* For 1907 and 1908 the equivalent number of holders of annual tickets is given. Previous to 1902 the returns were not wholly but only partially on this basis; they are, as regards the years 1902 to 1908, on a uniform basis.

Except that the increases are somewhat smaller, these increases and decreases are very similar to those shown for the years 1907 and 1906, there being in each case increases in the receipts from third class ordinary passengers. With regard to numbers, some companies carried a greater and others a smaller number of third class ordinary passengers in 1908 than in 1907. The reduced numbers observable in the case of certain of the companies are no doubt largely due to tramway and motor omnibus competition in the neighbourhood of large urban areas. The increase on the total number of third class ordinary passengers appears to be mainly attributable to the passengers carried by the “tube” railways of the Metropolis, having increased from 130 millions in 1907 to 161 millions in 1908, the increase being much greater than that shown in the preceding table, in the number of third class ordinary passengers, in which these are included.

The receipts from season ticket holders show a further considerable increase, following on those of previous years, the increase in the receipts from third class season tickets having been in 1904, £171,000; in 1905, £131,000; in 1906, £137,000; in 1907, £134,000; and in 1908, £96,000. The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains, amounted in 1908 to £9,048,674, as compared with £8,873,336 in 1907, being an increase of £175,338, or 2·0. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of “goods” are £58,888,347, as compared with £61,202,831 in 1907—a decrease of £2,314,484, or 3·8. The aggregate is made up of £29,196,522 from merchandise; £28,196,439 from minerals; and £1,495,386 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1908 was 491,595,056 tons, as compared with 515,887,116 tons in 1907, showing a decrease of 24,292,060 tons, or 4·7 per cent.; owing, however, to the revision of the list of articles included under the head of “minerals,” the tonnages of minerals and general merchandise previous to the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 are not comparable with those for previous years.

Expenditure.—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1908 amounted to £76,407,801, equal to 64 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £76,609,194 for the year 1907, equal to 63 per

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1897.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.											
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Caledonian	50·4	51·7	53·3	56·6	56·4	55·7	55·8	53·9	53·6	54·7	57·5	56·8
Glasgow and South Western ...	54·6	56·1	58·0	61·6	61·2	60·8	61·4	59·9	59·3	60·5	61·4	60·6
Great Central	56·4	58·3	65·3	70·3	72·7	67·3	66·8	66·4	66·0	66·1	66·7	67·1
Great Eastern	57·2	58·1	59·2	62·3	65·5	64·7	63·1	62·9	62·7	62·9	65·5	65·3
Great Northern	61·9	61·0	62·9	64·8	66·6	64·2	64·0	64·3	63·9	64·3	65·3	64·8
Great Western	56·5	60·4	59·5	62·1	63·4	61·0	61·6	61·6	60·2	62·2	63·2	63·7
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	56·7	57·3	58·3	60·2	62·9	61·1	61·9	61·4	62·5	61·5	62·2	64·0
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	55·2	56·9	58·8	61·5	62·3	60·5	60·4	59·5	59·5	59·4	60·4	59·9
London and North Western.....	56·4	57·6	58·7	61·7	63·5	62·6	63·1	63·5	62·8	63·1	64·0	62·5
London and South Western.....	57·5	59·9	60·7	62·4	63·9	62·2	62·6	62·5	62·5	63·3	63·5	64·4
Midland	56·9	58·7	59·4	61·6	64·1	63·7	62·8	63·3	63·3	63·7	65·0	65·2
North British	49·8	50·1	51·2	54·2	57·7	52·3	51·9	52·3	52·7	55·4	56·5	56·6
North Eastern	58·3	59·3	60·6	62·8	65·0	64·5	63·7	63·8	63·1	62·6	62·8	66·0
North Staffordshire.....	54·1	55·1	56·8	59·8	60·5	59·9	59·9	59·9	59·9	58·8	60·6	61·7
South Eastern and Chatham ...	...	...	58·1	61·3	63·9	62·9	61·7	61·9	61·1	61·2	62·1	61·7

cent. The decrease compared with 1907 amounts to £201,393, or 0·3 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1908 was 423,200,145, or 5,179,777 less than in 1907. Analysing the expenditure, we find the item £21,851,313 for locomotive power; £6,200,149 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c.; £11,075,894 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c.; and £21,659,405 for traffic expenses. The locomotive expenses in 1908 amounted to 12'41d. per train-mile.

Compensation.—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries sustained during the year 1908 amounted to £114,580, as compared with £162,700 for the year 1907, resulting in a decrease of £47,720. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £437,603, as compared with £431,970 in 1907—an increase of £5,633. We subjoin a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads:—

COMPANY.	Passengers.	Goods.
Barry	£234	£173
Cheshire Lines Committee ...	1,410	686
Great Central	3,763	23,073
Great Eastern	956	15,533

COMPANY.	Passengers.	Goods.
Great Northern	£2,920	£21,670
Great Western	6,841	65,430
Lancashire and Yorkshire ...	3,731	44,206
London and North Western	38,380	100,765
London and South Western	5,703	14,595
London, Brighton, and South Coast	1,505	7,154
Metropolitan	1,058	211
Midland	4,093	51,970
North Eastern	17,770	31,362
North Staffordshire	1,487	6,094
South Eastern & Chatham...	1,627	6,252
Taff Vale	154	1,103

Total of all English and Welsh Railways £97,099 £400,614

Caledonian	£1,813	£10,880
Glasgow and South Western	2,376	1,861
Great North of Scotland	125	699
Highland	474	881
North British	6,745	13,201

Total of all Scottish Railways £11,854 £27,522

RECENT OPENINGS.

Railway.	From	To	Date.	Miles.
Mid Suffolk	Haughley	Laxfield	Sept. 29, 1908	19
Cleobury Mortimer and Ditton Priors	Clebury Mortimer	Ditton Priors	Nov. 20, 1908	12
South Yorkshire Joint	Maltby	Barnby Dun (via Doncaster)	Jan. 1, 1909	—
South Yorkshire Joint	Dinnington	Kirk Sandall	Jan. 1, 1909	—
County Donegal Joint Company	Strabane	Letterkenny	Jan. 13,	19½
North British	St. Fort	Newburgh	Jan. 13, 1909	13¾
London and North Western	Manchester	Wilmslow (via Gatley)	May 1, 1909	12
Cardiff	Cardiff	Bute Docks	May 15, 1909	—
Great Northern (Ireland)	Armagh	Keady	May 31, 1909	7¾
London and North Western	Pentraeth	Red Wharf Bay and Benllech ...	June 1, 1909	—
Midland	Water Orton	Kingsbury	July 1, 1909	3
Midland	Royston Junction	Thornhill Ju. et. (near Dewsbury) ..	July 1, 1909	8
Great Northern	Enfield	Cuffley	—	19½

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines, exclusive of Season Tickets.

Year.	GREAT NORTHERN.			GREAT WESTERN.			LONDON & NORTH WESTERN.			MIDLAND. (No Second.)	
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Third.
1899	£290,723	£21,002	£1,260,846	£279,578	£48,683	£3,000,372	£540,621	£460,874	£3,273,877	£226,788	£2,272,191
1900	297,584	21,031	1,374,744	295,590	505,101	3,145,936	545,666	575,646	3,353,899	228,497	2,326,335
1901	297,584	22,698	1,355,853	305,344	603,604	3,226,668	551,872	539,618	3,339,056	230,339	2,406,945
1902	204,354	25,944	1,268,798	321,320	668,083	3,272,398	535,072	575,092	3,325,324	233,555	2,451,147
1903	297,493	25,585	1,383,320	314,056	678,271	3,339,540	527,955	584,250	3,306,691	237,859	2,512,913
1904	291,966	22,712	1,373,211	301,860	672,999	3,407,534	496,853	567,021	3,285,062	233,875	2,495,545
1905	283,156	21,239	1,376,527	301,028	644,162	3,457,722	508,961	547,998	3,349,828	235,142	2,505,275
1906	277,004	18,475	1,409,626	321,896	622,340	3,640,260	501,688	539,861	3,327,389	230,054	2,570,269
1907	275,093	15,835	1,419,605	333,444	599,157	3,859,523	499,348	531,705	3,531,365	222,843	2,639,269
1908	283,334	14,025	1,479,350	329,675	517,986	4,092,474	480,327	523,630	3,577,770	215,201	2,662,142

The Midland Railway Company took the initiative in passenger traffic reforms, having run third-class carriages by all trains from 1st April, 1872; afterwards, from 1st January, 1875, greatly reducing the first-class and abolishing second-class fares. From 1st November, 1891, the Great Northern Railway Company also abolished second-class fares to all stations north of Hatfield; from 1st January, 1893, the Great Eastern abolished them in the provinces; the Cambrian followed on 1st May of the same year, but re-introduced them in 1899. They have also discontinued from all journeys between London and Scotland, and on the 1st of July, 1897, the Furness Company discontinued second-class accommodation. On July 1st, 1905, the Metropolitan District Company commenced to work their electric train service, the cars being first and third class only; and from 1st October, 1908, the Great Western issued first and third class tickets only on the South Wales branches.

COMPANY.	Passengers.	Goods.
Dublin & South Eastern	£1,097	£398
Great Northern of Ireland ...	1,434	2,497
Great Southern and Western	1,658	4,319
Midland Great Western	959	1,206
Total of all Irish Railways	£6,027	£9,467
Total of United Kingdom	£114,980	£437,603

Net Result of Working the Railways.—The gross receipts, compared with those of the preceding year, show an increase from passengers (which includes season ticket, carriage, horse, dog and post office mail traffic) of £689,743; from goods, a decrease of £2,314,484; and a decrease from rents, tolls, navigation and steamboats, &c., of £29,255; and a total decrease from all sources of £1,654,596. The net receipts for 1908 on the capital outlay give a sum of 3.32 per cent., compared with 3.47 per cent. for the year 1907, and 3.45 per cent. for the year 1906. As may be seen, however, on page 739, nearly 16½ millions additional capital has been raised during the year 1908, a large proportion of which is "locked up" in works either unfinished or only partly finished, therefore unproductive. Increased working expenses, caused by diminished hours of labour and a proportionate increase in the number of men employed, and increased wages, have largely operated on the net profit. The increase in the amount of wages has for some years been gradually getting larger. A few years ago the amount paid as wages was less than 20 per cent., but now the wages bill represents over 25 per cent. of the total. Rates and taxes are also yearly increasing in a disproportionate ratio to the net profit; for instance, some of the railway companies are paying an annual sum for rates and taxes equal to 1 per cent. on the ordinary stock of those companies or about 6½ per cent. of the gross receipts, and where this burden is due to the building of tramways by municipalities the position is of course exceptionally hard. In fact, since the County Councils came into existence twenty-one years ago, many extra duties have been imposed upon railway companies. The Education Act alone has brought about an enormous increase in the rates. But even with these increasing expenses a percentage of 3.32 on the net receipts for the year must be viewed as a very favourable result.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

To the public generally, one of the most interesting points in connection with the working of the railways is the immunity from accidents, as evidenced for a considerable number of years past in the amount paid by the companies by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers. In 1907 and 1908 the cost per passenger train-mile for personal injury was 0.15d. and 1.04d. respectively. In loss and damage of goods, the cost in 1907 was 0.64d., and in 1908 0.66d. per goods train-mile. The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others, reported to the Board of Trade during the year, show a total of 1,128 killed and 28,485 injured (as compared with 1,221 killed and 25,975 injured in 1907).

The increase since the year 1807 in the number injured is owing to an order recently made by the Board of Trade regarding the mode in which the returns are to be compiled by the railway companies. Hitherto some companies have only reported accidents of gravity, but they are now directed to report all accidents which prevent the servant injured from being employed for five hours on his ordinary work on one of the three working days next after the accident. We will now proceed to investigate under three distinct heads, viz., accidents to passengers, accidents to railway servants, and accidents to persons other than passengers or railway servants, and the various causes from which these accidents arose:—

1st. Accidents to Passengers— Killed. Injured.

1. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	—	283
2. From falling between trains and platforms when entering or alighting from trains	38	1,152
3. From falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains	8	19
4. While crossing the lines at stations	18	12
5. By the closing of carriage doors	—	748
6. From falling out of carriages during the running of trains ...	19	64
7. Whilst ascending or descending steps at stations	3	370
8. By being struck by barrows or falling over packages, &c., on platforms	—	142

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Mainten- ance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Govern- ment Duty.	Compensation.	Law and Parliamentary.	Steam- boats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1899	9,401,084	21,431,370	20,776,463	3,905,686	*700,270	297,342	2,927,681	60,090,687
1900	9,540,554	24,461,834	21,808,068	4,087,697	†855,725	306,083	3,031,524	64,743,520
1901	9,925,770	24,858,756	22,389,551	4,331,344	†850,616	324,514	3,070,498	67,489,739
1902	10,206,535	24,181,185	22,774,926	4,590,187	†979,451	339,500	3,190,384	67,841,218
1903	10,526,380	24,081,449	22,960,693	4,855,120	†749,471	339,041	3,107,818	68,561,855
1904	10,593,772	24,098,903	23,123,215	5,090,712	†698,815	298,656	3,280,087	69,178,531
1905	10,586,139	24,248,538	23,293,440	5,287,030	**668,263	397,661	3,502,079	72,781,854
1906	10,985,663	25,429,572	23,864,729	5,317,953	††836,420	330,045	3,884,336	76,609,194
1907	11,264,278	27,786,317	24,713,072	5,211,881	††823,430	318,793	4,218,101	76,609,194
1908	11,075,894	28,051,462	24,583,264	5,226,586	††816,885	257,790	4,122,547	76,407,801

* Includes £118,849, † £146,027, † £153,028, † £144,155, † £155,495, † £162,155. ** £73,148, †† £197,682, †† £228,760, and †† £264,302 paid to employees under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.

	Killed. Injured.			Killed. Injured.	
	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
9. From falling off platforms on to the ballast	1	105	8. By other accidents not included in the preceding	41	587
10. By other accidents caused by the movement of trains	19	247	9. From falling off trains, engines, &c., in motion	5	43
11. By other accidents on railway premises not due to train accidents or to the movement of trains	1	246	10. When getting on or off engines, vans, &c., during the running of trains	2	226
2nd. <i>Accidents to Servants in the employ of the railway companies or contractors.</i> —The casualties under this head resulting from accidents to trains, or in which the movement of trains or vehicles used exclusively upon railways is concerned, show that 382 were killed and 5,140 injured during the year, the following being an analysis of such accidents:—					
	Killed. Injured.			Killed. Injured.	
	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
1. While coupling or uncoupling vehicles	16	675	11. By coming in contact with over-bridges or erections on the sides of the line	5	53
2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles, with other vehicles, &c., standing on adjacent lines	2	19	12. While attending to the machinery, &c., of engines in motion	2	674
3. While passing over, under, or standing on buffers	2	13	13. While working on the permanent way, sidings, &c.	52	100
4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, waggons, &c.	4	278	14. While attending to gates at level crossings	3	3
5. While braking, spragging, or chocking wheels	15	627	15. While walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty: (1) At stations	84	245
6. While attending to ground-points	1	98	(2) At other parts of the line	40	46
7. While moving vehicles by capstans, turn-tables, props, levers, &c.	16	498	16. From being caught between vehicles	23	95
			17. From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, &c.	10	70
			18. While walking, &c., along the line to or from work	34	31
			19. Miscellaneous	19	595
			20. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	6	164
			Total	382	5,140

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN 1908 INVOLVING LOSS OF LIFE OR SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1908.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Passengers.		Servants.	
				Killed.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injur'd
Jan. 1	N. E.	Collision between passenger train and empty train	Guisboro' Junc.	—	4	—	3
Jan. 7	L. & N. W.	Collision between banking engine and passenger train	Atherton	—	7	—	1
Jan. 13	L. & N. W.	Collision between two passenger trains	Huddersfield ...	—	14	—	4
Jan. 14	L. & N. W.	Collision between two passenger trains	Crewe	—	9	—	—
Jan. 18	N. E.	Passenger train left rails	Ferryhill	—	22	—	—
Jan. 23	L. & S. W.	Collision between two passenger trains	Wimbledon	—	24	—	1
Feb. 4	Lanc. & York & L. & N. W.	Collision between light engine and passenger train	Preston	—	7	—	—
Feb. 29	G. C.	Collision between passenger train and mineral train	Woodhouse Jct.	—	2	2	3
Mar. 4	Wfrral	Passenger train left rails	Seacombe and Egremont	—	1	—	1
Mar. 13	Mid. G. W. of Ireland	Collision between passenger train and waggon	Maynooth	—	2	1	—
Mar. 14	G. C.	Passenger train left rails	Wembley Park	—	5	—	—
Mar. 16	Lanc. & Yorkshire	Collision between two passenger trains	Bolton	—	3	—	—
April 8	N. B.	Collision between light engine and mineral train	Dysart	—	—	1	1
May 15	Cheshire Lines	Passenger train left rails	Manchester	—	1	—	—
Oct. 6	Met.	Fire in passenger train	Swiss Cottage ...	—	—	—	1
Oct. 7	L. & S. W.	Collision between passenger train and light engine	Clapham Jct. ...	—	6	—	2
Nov. 3	Lanc. & Yorkshire	Collision between goods train and empty passenger train	Royton	—	—	1	2
Dec. 19	Liv. Over'd	Collision between passenger train and buffer-stop	Seaforth Sands	—	22	—	—

In addition to these accidents, other casualties, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon the railways are not concerned, have occurred, viz., 8 killed and 4,018 injured whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting waggons, 3 killed and 421 injured while working at cranes or capstans, 11 killed and 449 injured by falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, &c., in addition to a large number of accidents from various other causes, either the result of want of caution or misconduct.

3rd. *Accidents to Persons other than Passengers or Servants.*—Under this head is classed casualties whilst passing over railways at level crossings; this caused 51 deaths and 44 injuries in 1908 (as compared with 50 deaths and 39 injuries in 1907). There were 291 deaths and 99 injuries resulting from persons trespassing on the railways, and 188 persons committed suicide upon the lines in 1908 (as compared with 169 in 1907).

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 2 per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such

district will contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the King's forces, regular, reserve, or auxiliary, or in any police force, when conveyed by railway on any occasion for the public service, are, when travelling in bodies under one hundred and fifty in number, to be charged three-fourths the rates for ordinary passengers; when over that number, at half rates. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—Although the majority of railway companies have no fixed charges for hire of special trains, the general charges are five shillings per mile, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired. The railway companies, however, reserve to themselves the right to make whatever charges they may think fit in accordance with circumstances of hiring special trains.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on August 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898. The amount paid for compensation under this Act to railway employees during the year 1908 was £264,302.

The Railway (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1902.—By this Act, where the Board of Trade consider

RAILWAY SPEED.

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under :—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Average Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
North Eastern.....	1. 8	Darlington	York	0 43	44½	61·7
Caledonian.....	10. 5	Forfar	Perth	0 32	32½	60·9
Great Western.....	10.15	Paddington	Bristol, <i>via</i> Bath	2 0	118½	59·1
Great Northern.....	4.26	Grantham	Doncaster	0 52	50½	58·2
Great Central.....	6.20	Marylebone	Leicester	1 52	107½	57·6
London and South Western ..	3.25	Andover	Vauxhall	1 8	65	57·4
London and North Western ..	8.52	Willesden	Birmingham	1 53	107½	57·0
Midland.....	6. 3	St. Pancras	Nottingham	2 12	123½	56·1
Lancashire and Yorkshire	11.40	Liverpool	Manchester	0 40	36½	54·8
South Eastern and Chatham ..	4.53	Tonbridge	Ashford	0 30	26½	53·0
Great Southern and Western ..	5.26	Ballybrophy	Mallow	1 28	77½	53·0
Glasgow and South Western ..	2. 6	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1 46	91½	51·8
London, Brighton & South Coast	5. 0	Victoria	Brighton	1 0	51	51·0
Great Eastern.....	9.50	Liverpool St.	Trowse	2 17	114	49·9
North British.....	2. 0	Edinburgh	Berwick	1 10	57½	49·2
Highland.....	11. 5	Blair-Atholl.....	Perth.....	0 51	35½	41·4

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under :—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Average Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
Great Western.....	10.30	Paddington	Plymouth, <i>via</i> Westbury	4 7	225½	54·8
London and North Western ..	11.15	Euston	Rhyl	3 57	209½	53·0
Midland.....	11.50	St. Pancras	Shipley	4 5	206	50·4
Great Northern.....	2.21	Wakefield	King's Cross.....	3 9	175½	55·8
Great Central.....	3.15	Marylebone	Sheffield, <i>via</i> Aylesbury.....	2 57	165	55·9
Caledonian.....	2.17	Carlisle	Perth	3 0	150½	50·2
Great Eastern.....	1.30	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	2 38	131	49·7
North Eastern.....	11.17	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 18	124½	54·1
London and South Western ..	4.10	Waterloo	Bournemouth C.	2 6	108	51·4
North British.....	9.30	Edinburgh	Carlisle	2 11	98½	45·1
Glasgow and South Western ..	2. 4	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1 46	91½	51·5
London Brighton & South Coast	11.35	Clapham Junct.	Fratton	1 52	81½	45·0
South Eastern & Chatham.....	9. 5	Cannon Street.....	Dover Pier	1 38	76½	46·2
Lancashire and Yorkshire	10.52	Huddersfield	Poulton.....	1 42	66	38·8

CLASS OF SERVANTS.	Number Employed at the end of 1909.	Number Killed and Injured in 1908 from all causes.		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Capstan-men.....	1,543	2	187	1 in 771	1 in 8
" boys*.....	285	1	32	1 in 285	1 in 9
Carmen and van-guards (Men).....	17,672	3	651	1 in 5,891	1 in 27
" (Boy).....	6,584	1	156	1 in 6,584	1 in 42
Carriage cleaners (Men).....	6,571	2	371	1 in 3,285	1 in 18
" (Boy).....	312	1	16	1 in 312	1 in 19
Carriage and waggon examiners.....	3,837	9	117	1 in 426	1 in 33
Checkers (Men).....	8,507	4	551	1 in 2,152	1 in 16
" (Boy).....	122	1	5	1 in 122	1 in 24
Chockers, chain-boys, and slippers (Men).....	90	1	54	1 in 90	60 %
" (Boy).....	487	1	56	1 in 487	1 in 9
Clerks (Men and Women).....	58,503	1	92	1 in 58,503	1 in 636
" (Boy and Girl)*.....	10,672	1	23	1 in 10,672	1 in 464
Engine-cleaners (Men).....	16,350	7	1,071	1 in 2,321	1 in 15
" (Boy).....	5,098	3	238	1 in 1,699	1 in 21
Engine-drivers and Motormen.....	28,141	22	1,560	1 in 1,279	1 in 18
Firemen.....	25,714	21	1,922	1 in 1,224	1 in 13
Gate-keepers.....	3,491	5	31	1 in 698	1 in 113
Greasers (Men).....	978	2	41	1 in 489	1 in 24
" (Boy).....	629	—	16	—	1 in 39
Guards (Goods) and Brakesmen.....	16,786	29	1,468	1 in 579	1 in 11
†Guards (Passenger).....	8,474	6	348	1 in 1,412	1 in 24
Horse-drivers (shunting).....	2,281	1	134	1 in 2,281	1 in 17
Inspectors (Permanent-way).....	1,145	2	13	1 in 572	1 in 88
" (Others).....	8,084	1	85	1 in 8,084	1 in 95
Labourers (Men).....	58,452	44	2,358	1 in 1,328	1 in 25
" (Boy).....	1,350	—	9	—	1 in 151
Lamp-men (Men).....	1,751	2	109	1 in 870	1 in 16
" (Boy).....	606	1	31	1 in 606	1 in 20
Loaders and Sheeters.....	4,339	6	577	1 in 723	1 in 8
Mechanics and Artisans (Men).....	83,593	21	796	1 in 3,981	1 in 105
" (Boy).....	10,204	1	40	1 in 10,204	1 in 255
Messengers (Men).....	943	1	9	1 in 943	1 in 104
" (Boy).....	2,592	—	26	—	1 in 99
Number-takers (Men).....	1,045	3	55	1 in 348	1 in 19
" (Boy).....	754	—	15	—	1 in 50
Permanent-way Men.....	67,184	81	2,406	1 in 829	1 in 28
Pointsmen.....	745	2	47	1 in 372	1 in 16
Policemen.....	2,127	1	46	1 in 2,127	1 in 46
Porters (Men).....	51,707	41	5,318	1 in 1,261	1 in 10
" (Boy).....	4,695	6	158	1 in 782	1 in 30
Shunters (including Marshalmen).....	13,158	35	1,185	1 in 376	1 in 11
Signal Fitters and Telegraph Wiremen.....	4,108	4	130	1 in 1,027	1 in 32
Signalmen.....	28,658	5	331	1 in 5,732	1 in 87
Signal-box Lads.....	1,986	1	12	1 in 1,986	1 in 165
Station-masters.....	8,688	1	89	1 in 8,688	1 in 97
Ticket Collectors and Examiners.....	4,163	2	53	1 in 2,081	1 in 79
Watchmen.....	1,150	2	12	1 in 575	1 in 96
Yardsmen.....	1,804	4	50	1 in 451	1 in 36
Miscellaneous (Adults).....	30,849	19	865	1 in 1,624	1 in 36
" (Boy).....	2,134	—	50	—	1 in 43
Total.....	621,341	413	24,016	1 in 1,504	1 in 26

* Boys and girls: persons under 18 years of age.

† Includes conductors and gatemen on electric trains.

that avoidable danger to persons employed on any railway arises from anything done or omitted to be done by the companies, or from want of proper appliances or plant, they may, after giving a reasonable opportunity of removing the danger, make rules for that purpose, by compelling them to use plant or appliance to the satisfaction of the Board, or the disuse of any plant or appliance which involves danger. The Act also empowers the Board to make rules in order to minimise danger generally. The penalties for non-compliance with these rules is a fine of £50, or in the case of a continuance of the offence (after conviction) a fine of £10 for every day during that

continuance. The Board of Trade may appoint such persons as appear to them to be required for carrying this Act into effect, and may hold such inquiries and make such experiments as they think expedient for that purpose.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, Charles Mortimer; *Secretary*, Frank Mansfield; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, TRAIN MILEAGE, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		REVENUE.		WORKING EXPENSES.		DIVIDENDS ON		TRAIN		ROLLING STOCK.		
	Paid-up Sh. and raised by Loans.	Miles in Work.	Gross Receipts.	Per Mile.	Amount.	Per cent. on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Ordinary Stock.	Mileage.	Number of Locomotives.	Number of Rail Motor Carriages.	Number of Waggon.	
Barry.....	£ 6,904,364	66	£ 785,940	11,908	£ 475,866	61	£ 310,074	£ s. d.	1,627,676	138	2	152	
Cambrian.....	6,691,637	276	334,950	1,214	110,687	66	115,263	Nil.	1,790,616	102	—	1,435	
Central London.....	3,940,900	7	131,190	53,133	186,474	59	185,456	3 5 0	1,456,781	4	64	172	
City and South London.....	4,973,975	8	171,190	21,903	83,673	48	91,556	1 10 0	1,379,083	52½	165	15	
Fines.....	7,837,993	134	465,868	3,665	260,840	56	255,959	0 15 0	1,334,008	130	1	7,665	
Great Central.....	54,239,063	726	4,781,908	6,559	3,193,084	67	1,567,924	Nil.	16,645,392	1,172	6	1,824	
Great Eastern.....	57,714,797	1,133	4,714,440	5,385	3,094,238	65	2,073,601	4 0 0	22,977,379	1,279	6	5,500	
Great Northern.....	57,714,797	1,133	4,714,440	5,385	3,094,238	65	2,073,601	4 0 0	22,977,379	1,279	6	5,500	
Great Western.....	67,749,350	949	5,382,856	6,933	3,812,255	65	5,034,514	5 5 0	51,562,283	2,988	20	3,230	
Hull and Barnsley.....	10,437,922	2,951	1,382,540	7,044	818,035	63	2,266,662	1 17 6	1,820,118	151	113	69,520	
Launceston & Vowleshire.....	71,446,386	87	6,316,515	7,040	385,879	63	2,273,126	1 17 6	18,325,978	1,510	15	1,463	
London & N. Western.....	126,333,940	585	6,316,515	7,040	10,160,768	64	5,354,656	5 15 0	48,724,644	2,950	6	32,705	
London & S. Western.....	54,933,154	1,591	5,525,323	7,040	3,560,124	64	1,667,988	4 15 0	10,958,238	748	22	14,365	
London, Brighton & S. C.....	26,536,358	554	3,473,465	7,651	2,581,563	60	1,391,902	4 15 0	11,850,564	535	5	3,114	
London, Tilbury & Dover.....	30,073,862	579	584,691	7,401	352,986	60	231,705	Nil.	1,759,744	78	37	1,906	
London, Tilbury & South Essex.....	5,586,950	79	584,691	7,401	352,986	60	231,705	5 7 6	1,759,744	78	37	1,906	
Metropolitan.....	19,634,831	43	741,331	2,659	623,340	58	361,874	0 10 0	4,057,371	66	—	1,797	
Metropolitan District.....	19,634,831	43	741,331	2,659	623,340	58	361,874	0 10 0	4,057,371	66	—	1,797	
Midland.....	£ 87,474,153	25	4,641,528	20,585	4,023,569	61	2,023,505	Nil.	3,022,128	16½	161	708	
North Eastern.....	£ 87,474,153	25	4,641,528	20,585	4,023,569	61	2,023,505	Nil.	3,022,128	16½	161	708	
North London.....	79,044,565	1,520	13,471,662	8,591	8,524,521	65	4,523,111	4 15 0	49,590,746	2,800	2	5,478	
North Staffordshire.....	79,044,565	1,520	13,471,662	8,591	8,524,521	65	4,523,111	4 15 0	49,590,746	2,800	2	5,478	
North Western.....	4,100,466	1,066	2,021,190	5,894	6,734,313	66	3,468,877	5 5 0	29,102,155	2,000	62	4,534	
North Yorkshire.....	12	12	463,066	38,589	761,320	78	101,746	3 15 0	2,616,470	122	—	111,568	
South Staffordshire.....	70,265,934	214	984,419	4,600	697,174	62	377,245	2 10 0	2,641,947	171	2	434	
South Eastern & Chatham.....	33,794,565	629	5,051,208	8,031	3,110,093	62	1,932,115	2 10 0	15,102,201	746	8	11,368	
Taff Vale.....	10,479,469	124	1,051,234	8,478	598,258	57	454,971	4 2 6	2,865,431	200	16	2,542	
Total English & Welsh.....	1,080,138,674	15,999	102,949,621	6,435	66,468,991	65	36,486,991	—	355,591,722	19,319	177	840	
Caledonian.....	73,614,988	1,079	1,834,095	4,480	2,745,202	57	2,088,893	3 0 6	16,754,482	997	—	2,439	
Glasgow & S. Western.....	24,908,181	1,079	1,834,095	4,480	2,745,202	57	2,088,893	3 0 6	16,754,482	997	—	2,439	
Great North of Scotland.....	7,616,267	336	507,124	1,509	268,875	53	238,249	3 10 0	2,174,928	115	736	3,667	
Highland.....	8,823,893	485	543,953	1,122	324,366	60	219,647	10 0 0	2,866,373	146	168	468	
North British.....	70,265,934	1,359	4,829,499	3,554	2,732,238	57	2,097,261	1/3 0 0	18,314,597	880	—	3,425	
Total Scottish.....	185,345,944	3,843	12,680,248	3,302	7,774,430	57	5,414,818	—	49,067,531	2,475	3	8,460	
Dublin & South Eastern.....	2,673,082	161	284,082	1,764	175,952	62	108,180	Nil.	1,352,174	60	—	300	
Great Northern (Ireland).....	8,643,481	542	1,027,327	1,895	824,176	60	493,514	5 15 0	3,666,476	164	7	987	
Great Southern & Western.....	13,958,480	1,121	1,449,527	1,293	968,663	60	588,864	4 5 0	6,038,766	283	1	867	
Midland Great Western.....	6,528,117	538	660,968	1,228	368,005	60	238,973	3 0 0	2,537,423	139	—	400	
Midland (Irish Sections).....	6,370,934	263	373,650	1,421	259,635	69	144,621	2 10 0	1,812,379	79	2	304	
Total Irish.....	45,409,212	3,363	4,255,458	1,265	2,664,741	63	1,590,717	—	18,540,822	892	13	3,256	
Aggregate total.....	1,320,533,212	23,205	119,894,327	5,167	76,407,801	64	43,486,556	—	423,200,145	20,669	812	71,823	

* Worked by the South Eastern and Chatham Companies Managing Committee, which see.

† For year ended January 31, 1909.

‡ Including 'Light Railways' and

§ Less the Irish Section Capital.

d Includes £9,801 for rents.

a On Preferred Ordinary.

b Electric Locomotives.

c To Electric Locomotives and 6 Steam Locomotives for ballast trains.

d Includes £9,801 for rents.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS. M. Yds.				ENGINEERS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.	
Sewern	Great Western	4	624	Barry	W. Waddell.
Totley	Midland	3	950	Belfast & County Down ...	G. P. Culverwell, C.E.
Standedge	North Western	3	62	Brecon & Merthyr	C. H. Thomas.
Woodhead	Great Central	3	17	Caledonian	D. A. Matheson,
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913		M.I.C.E.
Disley	Midland	2	346	Cambrian	G. C. Macdonald.
Medway	S. E. & C.	2	332	Central London	Basil Mott.
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	225	Cheshire Lines Committee	Harry Blundell.
Festiniog	North Western	2	206	City & South London	P. V. McMahon.
Cowburn	Midland	2	182	Cork, Brandon & Sth. Coast	J. R. Kerr, C.E.
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1691	Dub., Wicklow & Wexford	S. J. Shannon, C.E.
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B. ..	1	1683	Furness	W. S. Whitworth.
Morley	North Western	1	1590	Glasgow & South Western	W. Melville.
Box	Great Western	1	1407	Great Central	C. A. Rowlandson,
Catesby	Great Central	1	1240		M.I.C.E.
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1227	Great Eastern	J. Wilson.
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1177	Great Northern	A. Ross, M.I.C.E.
Sapperton	Great Western	1	1040	Great Northern (Ireland)	W. H. Mills.
Mersey	Mersey	1	940	Great North of Scotland	J. A. Parker.
Bleamoor	Midland	1	867	Great Southern & Western	A. Gordon.
Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849	Great Western	W. W. Grierson.
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	742	Highland	W. Roberts, C.E.
Kilsby	North Western	1	663	Hull & Barnsley	R. Pawley.
Shepherd's Well ...	S. E. & C.	1	616	Lancashire & Yorkshire ...	D. C. Rattray.
Oxtd	Brighton & S. E. Jt. ..	1	506	London, Bright. & Sth. Coast	C. L. Morgan.
Wapping (L'pool) ...	North Western	1	490	London & North Western	E. F. C. Trench.
Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440	London & South Western	Jacob Hood.
Clayton	Brighton & S. Coast ...	1	440	London, Til. & Southend ...	J. R. Robertson.
Cuffley	Great Northern	1	408	Maryport & Carlisle	Joseph Cartmell.
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356	Mersey	J. Shaw.
Dronfield	Midland	1	264	Metropolitan	E. P. Seaton.
Sough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	258	Metropolitan District	G. Estall.
Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173	Midland	W. B. Worthington.
Corby	Midland	1	160	Midland Great Western ...	W. P. O'Neill, C.E.
Honiton	South Western	1	121	North British	Charles J. Brown,
Wenvoe	Barry	1	108		M.I.C.E.
Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100	North Eastern	C. A. Harrison.
Glaston	Midland	1	82	North Staffordshire	G. J. C. Dawson, M.I.C.E.
Merstham	S. E. & C.	1	70	Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co.	W. J. Hosgood.
Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	53	Rhymney	W. G. Griffiths.
Belsize	Midland	1	62	S.E. & C.D. Rlys.	P. C. Tempest.
Glenfield	Midland	1	36	Stratford-upon-Avon &	
Claycross	Midland	1	11	Midland Jct. Rly.	Russell Willmott.
Harecastle	North Staffordshire ..	1	3	Taff Vale	G. T. Sibbering.

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India, which commenced in 1853, has been conducted on three different systems: first, the employment of companies under a system of guarantee; secondly, by the State through its own officials; and thirdly, by assisted companies either with or without guarantee or subsidy from the State, and working with capital wholly raised by themselves or partly with capital provided by the State.

The total length of Railway open in India on 31st December, 1908, was 30,576 miles. This mileage includes tramways working outside municipal limits, which are treated as light railways. The capital outlay was £274,011,400. The gross receipts for 1908 amounted to £29,884,600; the working expenses to £18,001,667, or 60·24 per cent. of gross receipts. The net revenue amounted to £11,882,933, which gave a return of 4·33 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested. The number of passengers carried in the year was over 321 millions. The Indian Railways have in their service 525,583 employees, of whom 7,344 are Europeans, 9,951 Eurasians, and 508,288 Natives. The number of servants killed and injured during the year from all causes was

454 killed and 725 injured; passengers, 277 killed and 754 injured; other persons, 1,406 killed and 373 injured; total, 2,137 killed and 1,852 injured.

The Railways of India have up to the end of 1899 involved a yearly loss to the Indian revenues, but the working of the year 1900 resulted for the first time in their history in a net gain to the State, and for 7 consecutive years the working showed a gain, until the current year, which has resulted in a loss of £1,557,596 to the Government. The reasons for this set back being the abnormal trade depression and the calamity of famine during the year 1908.

The principal recent event was the constitution of a Railway Board, consisting of a chairman and two members—with the necessary clerical establishment—to whom is entrusted the general control and administration of the railways in India, hitherto exercised by the Government of India in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department.

Chairman, Lt.-Col. Sir F. R. Upcott, K.C.V.O., G.S.I.

Members, W. H. Wood; Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E.

Indian Railways.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, &c.
In the year 1894 an Act was passed making it legal for Indian Railway Companies to pay interest out of capital during construction, subject to the Secretary of State's specific sanction, and to certain other conditions.

RAILWAY.	LONDON OFFICE.	Date of Opening of Line.	YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1908.										Yield Per Cent. on £100 of Present Price.
			Miles Open.	Total Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.	Per Cent. on Capital Outlay.	June and December, 1908.		Twelve months.	Present Price on £100 of Present Price.	
									June, 1908.	December, 1908.			
Assam Bengal	Bishopsgate House	1895	77½	£ 9,270,603	£ 313,115	£ 309,562	£ 3,553	0.04	3	3	£ s. d. 3 0 0	82½	£ s. d. 3 13 1
Barri Light	Winchester House	1897	78½	321,952	28,733	17,265	11,471	3.36	4	4	4 0 0	97	4 2 6
Bengal & N. Western	237 Gresham House	1884	1,779	10,166,311	1,076,616	486,187	590,429	5.81	7	8	7 10 0	3½ 7½	3 16 1
Bengal-Deccan	271 Winchester House	1893	153	791,215	70,481	27,559	38 9	5.16	3	5	4 0 0	95	4 4 2
Bengal-Nagpur	132 Gresham House	1880	2,338	21,604,015	1,815,541	1,053,116	38 9	3.51	3	6	5 0 0	—	—
Bihar-Nagpur	436 Gresham House	1889	436	1,535,349	192,222	88,000	45 79	5.77	—	—	3 0 0	—	—
Bombay, Baroda & C. I.	Gloucester House	1890	1,528	13,529,778	1,592,083	839,261	52 72	5.55	3	2½	3 0 0	93	3 4 6
Burma	199 Gresham House	1887	1,528	11,425,412	1,453,910	745,268	59 44	4.46	2½	2½	3 0 0	111½	2 4 11
Deccan-Himalayan	—	1887	51	40,822	66,662	37,860	57 48	17.42	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi-Umhal-Kalka	17 Victoria Street	1891	162	1,067,141	140,613	67,404	43 00	6.85	8	6	7 0 0	148½	4 14 5
Dibru-Sadiya	85 London Wall, E. C.	1882	86	724,563	72,930	41,090	56 34	4.33	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Bengal	—	1862	1,362	15,512,100	1,860,436	1,291,695	69 43	3.67	—	—	—	—	—
East Indian	Nicholas Lane, E. C.	1854	2,315	40,078,695	5,547,747	2,576,599	46 44	7.41	—	—	—	—	—
Great Indian Peninsula	48 Cornhill Avenue	1852	2,271	28,300,074	3,302,384	2,106,685	62 00	4.54	4	4	4 0 0	101	3 19 2
Indian Midland	48 Cornhill Avenue	1878	813	7,792,867	64,672	406,454	63 05	3.66	4	—	3 0 0	92½	3 10 10
Jodhpur-Bikanir	—	1882	833	1,738,302	230,830	127,569	55 27	5.94	—	—	—	—	—
Madras & Southern Mahratta (3½ gauge)	10 York Street, } Westminster }	1856	2,006	21,683,464	2,136,602	1,385,587	64 95	3.46	—	—	—	—	—
Madras & Southern Mahratta (4½ gauge)	10 York Street, } Westminster }	1874	742	4,945,923	551,983	234,091	42 41	6.43	—	—	—	—	—
Madras & Southern Mahratta (5 ft. 6 in. gauge)	50 Old Broad Street	1861	4,429	40,500,705	4,267,438	3,402,319	70 73	8.95	5	5	5 0 0	116	4 6 2
North-Western	—	1867	1,335	11,606,271	1,102,528	754,704	68 45	2.99	—	—	—	—	—
Oudh & Rohilkhand	—	1872	1,020	11,762,248	1,640,500	1,022,216	62 93	5.33	—	—	—	—	—
Rajputana-Malwa	—	1884	480	1,814,974	180,405	98,520	52 02	90.875	7	7	7 0 0	140	5 0 0
Rohilkhand & Kumaon	237 Gresham House	1884	1,022	11,235,576	1,094,844	795,048	72 62	2.69	—	—	—	—	—
South Indian	10 York Street, } Westminster }	1861	1,695	16,859,205	1,900,535	1,046,298	55 06	8.94	7½	7½	7 10 0	107½	6 19 6
W. of Ind. Portuguese	4 Coleman Street, E. C.	1887	51	1,138,096	70,987	44,827	63 15	2.30	—	—	—	—	—
Total of all Indian Railways			30,576,274	1,611,400,298	180,600	18,001,667	60 24	11,882,933	4	33	—	—	—
* These figures include all lines worked. † Second half, 1908. ‡ Refer to the Companies (proper) only. § Year to June, 1908, 40s. in First half, 1908, 36s. 6d. These dividends are in addition to the guaranteed interest, but only payable in the following half-year.													

† Refer to the Companies (proper) only.
* These figures include all lines worked.
† First half, 1893, 3d.; second half, 1893, 4d.
‡ First half, 1894, 1d.; second half, 1894, 2d.
§ Year to June, 1893, 40s.

Shipbuilding at Home and Abroad.

We have been supplied with the following information by "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping":—

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships)
LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING
RECENT YEARS.

Year.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1896.....	696	1,159,751
1897.....	591	952,486
1898.....	761	1,367,570
1899.....	726	1,416,791
1900.....	692	1,442,471
1901.....	639	1,524,739
1902.....	694	1,427,558
1903.....	697	1,190,618
1904.....	712	1,205,162
1905.....	795	1,623,168
1906.....	886	1,828,343
1907.....	841	1,607,890
*1908.....	523	929,669

* In addition, there were launched in the United Kingdom during 1908 36 Warships of 74,186 tons displacement, of which 26, of 49,566 tons, were for the British Government.

Of the merchant steamers (454 in all) launched in the United Kingdom during 1908 10 vessels were over 10,000 tons, the largest being the *Rotterdam*, of 24,149 tons, and the *Lapland*, of 17,540 tons; 18 were between 6,000 and 10,000; 58 were between 4,000 and 6,000 tons each; and 121 were

between 1,000 and 4,000 tons. No sailing vessels of over 1,000 tons were launched in the United Kingdom during 1908.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships)
UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
AT VARIOUS DATES. (Vessels not to be classed
by Lloyd's Register are also included.)

30th September.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1890.....	406	652,248
1891.....	475	702,114
1892.....	385	678,780
1893.....	326	616,560
1894.....	327	653,331
1895.....	356	716,575
1896.....	355	659,641
1897.....	455	884,336
1898.....	598	1,304,250
1899.....	558	1,347,549
1900.....	452	1,204,008
1901.....	475	1,405,120
1902.....	388	1,000,714
1903.....	393	906,668
1904.....	393	1,046,308
1905.....	474	1,325,328
1906.....	512	1,204,767
1907.....	450	1,080,087
1908.....	319	733,378
1909.....	290	778,036

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS BUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1875 AND 1909 RESPECTIVELY.

DATE.	STEEL.		IRON.		WOOD.		TOTAL.	
	STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.	
	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.
*30 Sept. 1875 ...	...	...	144	162,325	110	105,081	6	1,065
30 Sept. 1909 268	773,429	12	3,878	...	...	...	10	729,268

* The figures for this date include vessels preparing, but not actually commenced.

These figures show that the average size of vessels building at the present time is over 3½ times that of vessels built thirty-three years ago. Then steel was not used for shipbuilding purposes;

now, it has entirely supplanted iron. Then, the tonnage in hand was equally divided between steamers and sailing vessels; now, the proportion of sailing to steam tonnage is insignificant.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships)
LAUNCHED IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL SHIP-
BUILDING DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
DURING 1908.

DISTRICT.	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
Barrow, &c. ...	9	9,423	1	445
Belfast, &c. ...	16	153,517	...	...
Clyde	149	325,207	52	12,093
Humber	45	14,799	...	...
Mersey	12	11,654	...	...
Tees, &c.	31	95,053	...	...
Tyne	83	174,259	...	...
Wear	40	86,547	...	...

OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS
(not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM DURING 1908.

WHERE OWNED.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	301	554,995
British Colonies	74	67,518
Austria-Hungary	6	22,698
Belgium	13	40,939
Germany	4	19,671
Greece	7	23,168
Holland	3	33,274
Norway	17	32,273
Spain	6	18,178
Sweden	7	20,979
Other Countries, & for sale	85	96,876
TOTAL LAUNCHED.....	523	929,669

MERCHANT VESSELS AND WARSHIPS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS, LAUNCHED ABROAD DURING 1908.

COUNTRY.	Merchant Vessels		Warships.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Displacement.
*British Colonies	116	34,181	...	...
*America, U.S.	238	304,543	8	52,850
Austria - Hung.	24	23,502	6	15,613
Denmark	24	19,172	1	3,592
France	50	83,429	24	22,026
Germany	120	207,777	18	98,200
Holland	76	58,604	4	552
Italy	34	26,864	5	29,400

COUNTRY.	Merchant Vessels.		Warships.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Displacement.
Japan.....	73	59,725	6	2,360
Norway	81	52,839	1	550
Other Countries	43	32,981	18	10,360
TOTAL.....	88a	903,617	91	235,503

* Excluding river vessels and wooden vessels built on the Great Lakes.

Shipping Owned in each Country of the World.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS. (Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1909-1910.)

[illegible]

FIRST STEAMBOATS—EARLIEST LINES—HISTORICAL SKETCHES—EVOLUTION FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE ON THE ATLANTIC—OWNERS OF THE LARGEST FLEETS, STEAM AND SAIL—BIGGEST AND FASTEST STEAMERS.

In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals, but only their names can be given in the chronological list of the first steamboats (*vide* page 753).

1824 witnessed the birth in England of the railway system. With the introduction of the "iron horse" the General Steam Navigation Company arose to champion the adoption of steam. The national benefits calculated to result from steam power, enabling vessels to enter and quit harbour regardless of wind and tide, were emphasised by the directors in the prospectus. Ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

Since the beginning of the last reign, steam-propelled vessels have vanquished the time-honoured "clippers." Iron for building purposes, being stronger, supplanted wood, but had itself to yield to steel as soon as that lighter material could be produced cheaply.

The "auxiliary screw" only stayed long enough to enable the unobtrusive "propeller" to make sure of superseding, for ocean services, the unwieldy "paddle-wheels." "Compound engines," which largely reduced coal consumption, paved the way for "triple-expansion" ones. These were next duplicated to drive "twin screws," with which all steamers of the highest class are fitted, and now steam turbines, having been tried successfully, have been adapted to the largest and fastest liners, increased speed per indicated horse-power, diminished coal consumption, and reductions in weight of machinery, engine-room staff and vibration being obtained.

Space being so limited, the evolution "from steam packet to steam palace" in the North Atlantic trade is presented in tabular form (page 754).

To Canada belongs the credit of having built and engineered the first steamer to cross the Atlantic. This was the *Royal William*, launched at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, 1831. In 1833 she went from Pictou, N.S., to Gravesend, arriving Sept. 11th, after 22 days' passage.

The pioneer steamer from the Old World to the New was the Cork packet *Sirius*. Leaving Cork April 5th, 1838, she reached New York April 23rd, having been compelled to burn everything available. On the same day the *Great Western*, the first specially built for the Atlantic service, paddled in, having left Bristol April 8th—a wonderfully quick passage of 14½ days. A third company started with the *Royal William*; she was the earliest steamer with watertight compartments, and the first to cross from Liverpool, July, 1838, taking 19 days.

The *Royal William* had been chartered from the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, now the oldest steamship company in the world.

The Irish company was practically the god-father of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, so called when the mail services upon this side of Egypt were combined in 1839 under the time-honoured flag of the "P. & O.," which received its charter in 1840.

The failure of the earliest Atlantic companies

did not deter the establishment and development of the Cunard Company. Samuel Cunard, to the discomfiture and astonishment of the Great Western Company, secured the subsidy of £80,000 a year for a monthly Atlantic service of 4 steamers. The gun-brigs were thereupon superseded as mail carriers, and a brighter era was auspiciously commenced by the despatch of the *Britannia*, 1,139 tons, on July 4th, 1840.

In 1839, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company undertook the conveyance of mails to the West Indies at a time when a steam passage of even a fortnight's duration was to many a subject of wonder; and in 1840 the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was formed to run a service between Panama and Valparaiso.

Owing to the revolution mechanical science caused in the carrying trade of the sea, antiquity by itself counted gradually less even in the conservative kingdom of the sailor, and as the old order changed, shipowners who neglected to advance with the growing wants of the times fell out or dropped behind. As the size of steamships increased, the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of corporations with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes. The origin of each leading company is briefly outlined in a series of "Historical Sketches," and the largest British and foreign owners are referred to.

The *Great Britain* was 322 × 40 × 31; tonnage 3,270; h.p. 1,500.

The *Great Eastern* was 680 feet long, paddle engines 1,710 h.p. and screw engines 1,000 h.p.; tonnage, 18,928; 14 knots speed; daily coal consumption, 300 tons; longest day's run, 333 knots.

Some homeward runs by clippers were of sufficient interest to be chronicled here. The *Red Jacket* in 1854 crossed from New York to the Mersey in 13 days; the *Dreadnought*, 1,413 tons, 220 × 45 × 26, eclipsed all previous runs in 1862, when she reeled off between Sandy Hook and Queenstown the enduring record of 9 days 17 hours. The *Thermopylæ's* maiden voyage in 1868, of 60 days between London and Melbourne, remains the fastest ever known. In 1869 the *Patriarch*, 1,339 tons, made for the same owners (the Aberdeen Line) the record passage of 68 days between London and Sydney.

In 1814 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30th, 1909, nearly every other steamer upon the high seas was under the British ensign, the steamship empire-builders of Greater Britain owning 9,758 vessels, 17,702,714 gross tons, exclusive of 1,807 ships (1,123,728 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas.

The British flag still flies over nearly one-half of the entire shipping tonnage of the world, but this preponderance is steadily decreasing, and a perusal of the statistical tables which are appended evidences the ever-increasing activity of foreign nations for the carrying trade of the sea.

FIRST STEAMBOATS, PIONEER SAILINGS AND EARLIEST LINES.

1707. Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle-wheel steamboat.
1736. Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat.
1769. James Watt invented a double-acting side-lever engine.
1783. Marquess of Jouffrey made experiments in France.
1785. James Ramsey, in America, propelled a boat with steam through a stern-pipe.
1785. Robert Fitch, in America, propelled a boat with canoe-paddles fixed to a moving beam.
1787. Robert Miller, of Edinburgh, tried primitive manual machinery.
1788. Miller, with Symington, produced a double-hull stern-wheel steamboat.
1802. *Charlotte Dundas*, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Symington.
1804. *Phoenix*, screw-boat designed by Stephens in New York; first steamer to make a sea voyage.
1807. *Clermont*, first passenger steamer continuously employed; built by Fulton in U.S.A.
1812. *Comet*, first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe; built by Miller in Scotland.
1818. *Rob Roy*, first sea-trading steamer in the world; built at Glasgow.
1819. *Savannah*, first auxiliary steamer, paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic; built in New York.
1821. *Aaron Manby*, first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron.
1823. City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was established.
1824. General Steam Navigation Co. was established at London.
1824. George Thompson & Co. (Aberdeen Line) were established.
1825. *Enterprise* made the first steam passage to India.
1825. *William Fawcett*, pioneer steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Co.
1830. T. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool.
1832. *Ellurkah*, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger.
1834. Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established.
1836. F. Green & Co. established at London.

1836. Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste.
1837. *Francis B. Ogden*, first successful screw tugboat; fitted with Ericsson's propeller.
1838. *Archimedes*, made the Dover-Calais passage under two hours, fitted with Smith's propeller.
1838. *R. F. Stockton*, built for a tugboat, fitted with Ericsson's propeller, sailed to America; first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic; first screw steamer used in America.
1839. *Thames*, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
1839. George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow.
1840. *Britannia*, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line.
1840. *Chile*, pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
1845. *Great Britain*, first iron screw steamer, precursor of modern Atlantic steamer.
1845. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Wilson Line) established at Hull.
1847. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. established in America.
1849. Houlder Brothers & Co. established at London.
1850. Bullard, King & Co. (Natal Line) established at London.
1850. Messageries Maritimes de France established.
1850. Inman (now American) Line, established at Liverpool.
1851. *Tiber*, first steamer of the Bibby Line, established 1821 at Liverpool.
1852. *Forerunner*, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co.
1853. Union Steamship Co. was established (now Union-Castle Line).
1853. *Borussia*, first steamer of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., established 1847.
1854. *Canadian*, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1820.
1855. British India Steam Navigation Co. was established.
1856. *Tempest*, first steamer Anchor Line.
1857. *Waldenian*, first steamer of J. T. Kennie, Son & Co. (Aberdeen Line).
1858. *Bremen*, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1856.
1858. *Great Eastern* launched into the Thames, Jan. 31; commenced, May 1, 1854.

NUMBER OF VESSELS OVER 5,000 TONS EACH, AND PARTICULARS OF LARGEST VESSEL BELONGING TO EACH COUNTRY.

Country.	No.	Ship's Name.	Gross Tons	Speed.	Owners.
Austria	19	Martha Washington	8,312	12½	Austrian Lloyd.
Belgium	8	Lapland	17,540	16	Red Star Line.
Brazil	—	Rio de Janeiro	3,840	*	Lloyd Brasileiro.
Chile	1	Rancagua	6,210	*	S. American Nav. Co. (hagen.)
Denmark	5	United States	10,101	*	Forened Dampskibs, Copen.
France	79	La Provence	13,753	21	Com. Gén. Transatlantique.
Germany	193	George Washington	27,000	19	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Great Britain	610	Mauretania	31,938	25	Cunard. [Nav. Co., Ltd.]
Greece	2	Athinal	6,742	*	Hellenic Transatlantic Steam
Holland	37	Rotterdam	24,149	17	Holland-American Line.
Italy	38	Lazio	9,193	*	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Japan	39	Tenyo Maru	13,454	14	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Norway	—	Henrik Ibsen	4,578	*	W. T. Torkildsen.
Portugal	2	Lusitania	5,557	—	Empreza Nacional de Nav. à
Russia	12	Russia	8,596	—	[Vapor.]
Spain	9	Alfonso XII.	6,748	19	Compania Trasatlantica.
Sweden	3	Vollrath Tham	6,000	*	P. A. Welin.
United States	191	Minnesota	20,718	*	Gt. Northern Steamship Co.
Total	1,248				

* Under 22 knots.

FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE.

- (1) Wood Paddle-boats. (3) Iron Screw Steamers. (5) Steel Twin-Screw Steamers.
 (2) Iron " " (4) Steel " "

Date.	Name of Steamer.	Owners.	Remarks.
1833	Royal William (1)	Quebec & Halifax S.N. Co.	From Pictou (N.S.), 1st to cross the Atlantic.
1838	Sirius	British and Amer. S.N. Co.	From Cork, 1st departure from U.K.
"	Great Western	Great Western S.N. Co.	" Bristol, 1st built for Atlantic.
"	Royal William (2)	Transatlantic S.S. Co.	" Liverpool, 1st departure.
1840	Britannia	Cunard Line	" Liverpool, 1st carried British mails.
1849	Atlantic	Collins	" New York, 1st carried U.S. mails.
1856	Borussia	Hamburg-American Line ..	" Hamburg, 1st ..
"	Adriatic	Collins Line	Last sailing of Line. " "
1858	Bremen	Norddeutscher Lloyd	From Bremen to New York.
1856	Persia	Cunard	1st Cunard iron paddle steamer.
1862	Scotia	"	Last " " " "
1845	Great Britain	Great Western S.N. Co. ...	1st Atlantic iron screw steamer.
1850	City of Glasgow	Inman Line	1st to carry steerage passengers.
1858	GREAT EASTERN	East. and Australian S.S. Co.	Paddle wheels and propeller.
1868	Italy	National Line	1st Atlantic ss. with comp. engines.
1869	City of Brussels	Inman "	1st " " " " " steam steering gear.
1871	Oceanic (xst)	White Star Line	1st with 'midship saloon, &c.
1874	Britannic	White Star "	1st to exceed 5,000 tons, Great Eastern
1875	City of Berlin	Inman "	1st with electric light. [excepted]
1879	Arizona	Guion "	Watertight compartments floated her.
1881	Alaska	" "	1st " ocean greyhound."
1883	Oregon	{ " " (1)	Sunk outside New York; everyone
		{ Cunard " (2)	saved by N.D. Lloyd ss. Fulda.
1879	Buenos Ayrean	Allan Line	1st Atlantic steel steamer.*
1881	Servia	Cunard	1st Cunard " " "
"	City of Rome	{ Inman (1) Line	Fitted with three funnels.
		{ Anchor (2) "	
1884	America	National "	1st and last express ss. of Line.
"	Umbria	Cunard "	1st with 20 knots speed.
1886	Aller	Norddeutscher Lloyd	1st triple-expansion express ss.†
1888	{ City of New York (5)	Inman & International (1)	1st twin-screw ocean expresses.†
	{ City of Paris	American Line (2)	1st to exceed 10,000 tons, G.E. excepted.
1889	{ Teutonic	White Star Line	Designed as mercantile cruisers.
	{ Majestic		
1890	Fürst Bismarck	Hamburg-American Line ..	1st under 6½ days from Southampton.
1892	La Touraine	Compagnie Générale Trans.	Record Havre to New York, 6½ days.
1893	{ Campania	Cunard Line	Lucania: highest day's run 562 knots.
	{ Lucania		Liverpool to New York records.
1895	{ St. Paul	American	Largest express steamers ever built in
	{ St. Louis		America.
1897	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Record day's run, 580 knots. [tons.
1899	Oceanic	White Star Line	Balanced engines. 1st to exceed 15,000
1900	Deutschland	Hamburg-American Line ..	Fastest ocean steamer to date.
1901	Celtic	White Star Line	1st to exceed 20,000 tons.
1902	Kronprinz Wilhelm	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Largest Express steamer to date.
1903	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Norddeutscher Lloyd	1st fitted with turbine engines.
1904	Baltic	White Star Line	Largest and fastest in world. Fitted
"	Victorian	Allan Line	with turbine engines. Record day's
1907	Lusitania	Cunard Line	run, Mauretania, 673 knots.
"	Mauretania	"	

* Union Co. of N.Y.'s Rotomahana, 1,765 tons, was first ocean steel ss. 1879.

† Martello, 2,432 tons, of Wilson Line, was first Atlantic cargo triple-expansion ss. 1884.

‡ Notting Hill, 3,921 tons, of Twin-Screw Cargo Line, came out so engined, 1881.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.				PROGRESS IN LENGTH.			
Days.		Tons.			Feet.		Tons.
1862.	Under 9 from Q'town.	Scotia	3,871	1828.	1st to exceed	200	Great Western... 1,340
1869.	" 8 " "	City of Brussels	3,081	1845.	" "	300	Great Britain ... 2,084
1882.	" 7 " "	Alaska	6,400	1858.	" "	680	Great Eastern ... 18,918
1889.	" 6 " "	City of Paris	10,669	1871.	" "	400	Oceanic (1)
1894.	" 5½ " "	Lucania	12,950	1881.	" "	500	Servia
1897.	" 6 " "	S'ton. Kaiser Wilhelm		1893.	" "	600	Campania (2)
		der Grosse	14,349	1899.	" "	700	Oceanic (2)
1903.	" 5½, Cherbyg.	Deutschland	16,502	1904.	" "	725	Baltic
1909.	4½, 5½, from Q'town.	Mauretania	31,938	1907.	790 × 88 × 80 feet.		Mauretania

LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.
 Owners of over 100,000 gross tons in order of tonnage.

LINES.	Head Office.	Total Tonnage.	Over 20 Knots	Knots.										Under 12 knots.	Total.
				20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12			
Hamburg-American	Hamburg	870,000	1	1	...	3	5	4	7	14	40	89	164		
Norddeutscher Lloyd.....	Bremen	752,000	4	...	1	2	...	5	15	9	20	25	114		
White Star	Liverpool	461,000	1	2	...	1	5	4	1	11	1	4	30		
British India Steam N. Co.	London	453,000	...	...	...	2	4	4	8	5	24	64	111
P. & O. Steam N. Co.	London	400,000	2	1	14	3	7	3	16	2	6	...	56		
A. Holt	Liverpool	359,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	53	62	...
Elder, Dempster & Co.	Liverpool	346,000	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	11	16	74	113
Turness-Withy Co., Ltd.	West Hartlepool	344,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	97	110
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool	312,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	25	44	79
Compagnie Générale Trans.	Paris	309,000	3	1	1	9	4	6	5	2	10	36	77		
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tokio	307,000	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	23	5	31	79
Messageries Maritimes	Paris	295,000	...	...	...	10	4	...	1	23	27	...	65
Union-Castle	London	294,000	...	...	...	9	2	3	3	13	11	41	...
Navigazione Gen. Italiana	Genoa	293,000	...	...	...	3	5	7	5	22	17	50	109
Hansa	Bremen	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52
Leyland	Liverpool	249,000	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	16	11	42	...
Austrian Lloyd	Trieste	242,000	...	...	...	2	3	3	9	13	12	30	72
Harrison	Liverpool	217,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	10	5	43	...
Cunard	Liverpool	216,000	4	...	2	2	...	2	1	3	1	5	20		
Royal Mail S.P. Co.	London	212,000	...	...	...	...	17	1	2	6	24	50	15
Lampert & Holt	Liverpool	211,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	14	12	33	...
Clan	Glasgow	203,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	30	49	...
Hamburg South American	Hamburg	197,000	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	33	42	...
Canadian Pacific Railway	Montreal	193,000	...	2	2	...	5	3	...	7	12	32	63		
Wilson	Hull	191,000	...	...	...	...	1	5	11	9	69	95	...
Kosmos	Hamburg	186,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	22	38	...
Pacific Steam N. Co.	Liverpool	183,000	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	3	18	11	44
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris	160,000	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	10	10	...	27
Deutsch-Australische	Hamburg	158,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	...
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.	Dunedin	157,000	...	1	1	1	2	5	8	6	9	31	64		
Allan	Glasgow	156,000	...	...	2	...	2	3	1	3	10	27	...
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab	Copenhagen	150,000	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	5	2	105	122
R. Ropner & Co.	West Hartlepool	150,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	...
Andrew Weir & Co.	Glasgow	133,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London	128,526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	...
Holland-America	Rotterdam	125,000	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	6	12	...
Atlantic Transport Co.	London	124,000	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	8	16	...
Red Star	Antwerp	123,000	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	9	14	...
Prince	Newcastle-on-Tyne	121,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	28	37	...
New Zealand Shipping Co.	London	118,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	2	5	17
Osaka S. K. Ltd.	Osaka	115,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	89	100	...
Anchor	Glasgow	114,000	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	7	5	20
Booth	Liverpool	114,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	6	22	36
Hain & Son	St. Ives	113,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	...
Bucknall S.S. Lines Ltd.	London	112,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	13	28	...
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	London	110,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	...
Rotterdam Lloyd	Rotterdam	108,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	8	19
Moor Line	Newcastle-on-Tyne	107,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
Nederland Line	Amsterdam	106,000	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	17	23	...

OCEAN STEAMERS. 16 KNOTS AND OVER. Number belonging to each Country.							
Country.	20 knots & above.	19 knots.	18½ kts.	18 knots.	17½ kts.	17 knots.	16 knots.
Argentina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Belgium .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Denmark .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
France	4	1	...	...	3	7	13
Germany	5	1	...	2	...	1	6
Great Britain	13	6	7	19	13	13	49
Holland .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Italy .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Japan	2	...	...	...	...	3	1
Roumania .....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Russia	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Spain .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
United States	4	2	...	9	2	10	21
	30	12	11	30	21	39	114

* P. & O., 29; White Star, 13; Union-Castle, 11; Cunard, 10; Orient, 10; Can. Pacific, 7; British India, 6; Union of N.Z., 5; Allan, 4; Atlantic Transport, 4; Khedivial S.S. Co., 3; Adelaide S.S. Co., Anchor, Howard Smith, Huddart, Parker, Imperial W. India, and Pacific S.N. Co., 2 each; also Anglo-Algerian S.S. Co., Dominion, Elder, Dempster, International Nav. Co., Kinsk, Angl. Aktieb., and Quebec S.S. Co., 1 each. N.B.—There were on June 30, 1900, about 1,750 ocean steamers in the world capable of a sea-speed of at last 12 knots per hour, of which about 982 were British.

Owners and Steamers.	Speed.	Under 11,000 Tons.	11,000 Tons to under 12,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons and above.
<i>Hamburg-American Line—</i>				
Amerika, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.....	17	...	...	2
Hamburg (16), Blucher (16½), Moltke	15	1	...	2
President Grant, President Lincoln	14	...	...	2
Patricia, Pennsylvania, Graf Waldersee	13½	...	...	3
Batavia, Bulgaria, Pretoria	12	...	2	1
<i>Norddeutscher Lloyd—Prinzess Alice</i>				
Bremen, Barbarossa, Fried. der Grosse, Königin Luise	15½	4	...	...
Prinzess Irene, König Albert	15	2	...	...
Grosser Kurfürst	14	...	1	...
Main, Rhein	13½	2	...	...
<i>Holland-American Line—Rotterdam</i>				
New Amst'rd'm, Statendam, Potsdam, Rynd'm, Noord'm	15	1	...	4
<i>Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—Korea, Siberia</i>				
Mongolia, Manchuria	16	...	2	...
United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen—United States, Hellig Olay	16	2	...	...
Great Northern S.S. Co. of U.S.—Minnesota (21,000 tons)	14½	...	...	1
<i>Red Star Line—Vaderland</i>				
International Mercantile Marine—Finland, Kroonland...	16	...	1	...
<i>International Navigation Co—Zeeland</i>				
Haverford, Merion	14	...	1	...
<i>British—Malwa, Mantua, Morea</i>				
P. & O. Co.	13½	3	...	2
Macedonia, Marmora	18	2	...	...
Briton, Saxon, Walmer Castle	17½	2	...	1
Armada Castle, Kenilworth Castle	17½	...	...	2
Adriatic (24,541 tons)..... White Star ..	18	...	...	1
Celtic, Cedric, Baltic, Laurentic, Megantic ..	17	...	...	5
Arabic	16	...	...	1
Victorian, Virginian	18	2	...	...
Grampian, Hesperian	15	2	...	...
Tunisian, Corsican	16	1	1	...
Ivernia, Saxonia, Carpathia..... Cunard ..	15½	1	...	2
Carmania	18	...	...	1
Slavonia (14½), Ultonia (13), Caronia (20,000 tons)	18	2	...	1
Cymric	15	...	...	1
Winefredian, Devonian..... Leyland ..	14½	2	...	...
Georgic, Athenic, Corinthic, Ionic... White Star ..	13	1	...	3
Afric, Medic, Persic, Runic, Suevic ..	12½	...	5	...
Romanic, Canopic	16	...	2	...
Cretic	16	...	...	1
Minneapolis, Minnehaha..... Atlantic Transport	16	...	...	2
Minnetonka, Minnewaska..... Line	16	...	...	2
Amazon, Araguaya, Avon, Asturias Royal Mail	15	2	1	1
Cairo, Heliopolis..... Egyptian Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	19½	...	2	...
Pericles	15	...	1	...
Orcomo	16½	...	1	...
Orsova, Orvieto, Osterley, Otway	18	...	...	4
Totals.....	...	33	22	49

N.B.—Of the 268 steamers under construction in Great Britain, Sept. 30, 1909, 129 were above 2,000 tons each; of these, 24 exceeded 6,000 tons each, 8 were not less than 10,000 tons each, 3 exceeded 12,000 tons each, and two 20,000 tons each.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage Net tons.	Belonging to	Name and Tonnage of Largest Ship.	Remarks.
A. D. Bordes & Son	41	97,080	Dunkirk	Nord	Own 1 Steamer.
Société Nouvelle Arment	29	58,000	Nantes	Ville du Havre	2,806
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd	16	44,000	London	Navahoe	6,970
Rhederei Aktien Ges V., 1896 ..	21	41,000	Hamburg	Urania	3,060
F. Laeisz	16	39,000	Hamburg	Preussen*	4,765
Andrew Weir & Co.	16	33,000	Glasgow	Cedarbank	2,825
Wm. F. Palmer	14	30,000	Nantes	Jane Palmer	2,800
Com. Maritime Française... ..	13	26,000	Dorch's't'r, Mass.	Thiers	2,251
Knorr & Burchard	12	25,000	Hamburg	Reinbeck	2,630
Wm. Thomas, Sons & Co., Ltd.	13	23,000	Liverpool	Crocodile	2,371
Thomas Law & Co.	13	23,000	Glasgow	Dumfriesshire	2,483
The Coastwise Transp. Co.	10	22,000	Boston, Mass. ...	Wm. L. Douglas	3,470
Soc. Anon. des Voil. Nantais	10	21,000	Nantes	Rochambeau	2,311
Macvicar, Marshall & Co.	8	20,000	Liverpool	Dunstaffnage	3,129
D. H. Watjen & Co.	11	20,000	Bremen	Adelaide	2,915
California Shipping Co.	11	19,000	San Francisco... ..	Alex. Gibson	2,043
Robert Thomas & Co.	11	18,000	Liverpool	Milverton	2,070
"Alster" Aktien Ges.	8	20,000	Hamburg	Alsterdamm	3,259
"Visurgis" Rhederi Akt. Ges.	9	17,000	Bremen	Nal	2,571

* Length, 437 ft.; breadth, 53½ ft.; depth, 33½ ft.; displacement, 12,000 tons; cargo, d. w. capacity, 8,000 tons; surface of sails, 59,000 square feet.

OCEAN STEAMERS. 20 KNOTS AND OVER. In order of Tonnage.

Built in	Names.	Owners.	Gross Tons.	Dimensions.	Speed.	Builders.
1907	*Mauretania	Cunard	31,938	790×88×77	24	Swan & Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd.
1907	*Lusitania	"	31,550	785×88×77	24	Clydebank.
1908	Kronprinzessin Cecilie.....	N.D. Lloyd	19,593	685×72×40	23½	Stettin V. Co.
1902	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	"	19,361	678×72×38	23¼	"
1899	Oceanic	White Star	17,274	685×68×44	21	Harland & W.
1900	Deutschland	Hamburg-American	16,502	662×67×40	23½	Stettin V. Co.
1901	Kronprinz Wilhelm	N.D. Lloyd	14,908	640×65×43	23	"
1905	La Provence	Com. Gén. Trans.	14,753	602×65×38	20	†
1897	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	N.D. Lloyd	14,349	627×66×35	22½	Stettin V. Co.
1906	Empress of Britain	Canadian Pacific Ry.	14,189	548×65×36	20	Fairfield.
1906	Empress of Ireland	"	14,191	548×65×36	20	"
1908	Tenyo Maru	Toyo Kiren, Japan	13,454	558×61×35	20	Mitsui Bishi, Nagasaki.
1908	Chiyo Maru	"	13,426	550×63×35	20	"
1893	Campania	Cunard	12,950	601×65×37	22	Fairfield.
1893	Lucania	"	12,952			
1900	La Savoie	Com. Gén. Trans.	11,168	563×60×35	20	Owners.
1900	La Lorraine		11,146			
1895	St. Louis	International Mercantile Marine Co. {	11,629	535×63×37	21	Cramp & Sons.
1895	St. Paul		11,629			
1888	New York	"	10,798	527×63×22	20	Clydebank.
1889	Philadelphia (ex Paris) ..	"	10,786			
1890	Majestic	White Star	10,147	565×58×39	20	Harland & W. Stettin V. Co.
1889	Teutonic	"	9,984			
1890	Moskwa	Russian Vol. Fleet.....	8,430	504×57×34	20	Hawth. L. & Co
1901	Smolensk	Russ. Vol. Fleet Assn.	7,270	486×58×26	20	
1907	Maori	Union of N.Z.	3,399	350×47×24	20	Denny Bros.
1907	Salsette	P. & O.	5,842	440×53×33	20	Caird & Co.
1907	Charles Roux	Com. Gén. Trans.	4,104	385×45×26	20	†
1908	Sakura Maru	Imperl. Marine Assn.	3,204	340×42×21	21	†
1898	Isis	"	1,728	300×37×17	20	Caird & Co.
1898	Osiris	"				

* 1st Cl., 550; 2nd Cl., 500; 3rd Cl., 1,500; Crew, 800; Horse Power, 70,000. † Chantiers et Ateliers de St. Nazaire. ‡ Chant. de l'Atlantique, Nantes. § Mitsui Bishi, Nagasaki.

SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS (British and Foreign). 20 KNOTS AND OVER.

BRITISH BOATS.		Owners.
† Connaught, Leinster, Munster, Ulster, all 23½ knots	4	City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.
Empress Queen 22, Prince of Wales 21, Queen Victoria 21,		
Viking,* Ben-my-Chree	5	Isle of Man Steam Packet Co.
France 21½, Sussex, Tamise, Manche, all 21½, Arundel	5	London B. & S. C. Railway.
Brighton,* Dieppe*	5	London B. & S. C. Railway.
Cambria, Anglia, Hibernia, Scotia, Rathmore.....	2	London & North-Western Railway.
Antrim, Londonderry,* Manxman*	3	Midland Railway.
Brighton Queen, Britannia, Cambria, Westward Ho	4	P. A. Campbell, Ltd.
The Queen,* Invicta,* Onward,* Empress,* Victoria*	5	South-Eastern & Chatham Railway.
St. David,* St. George,* St. Patrick,* St. Andrew	4	Fishguard & Rosslare Rail & Harbour
Queen Alexandra*	1	John Williamson. [Co.
Devonia, Gwalla	2	Barry & Bristol Channel S.S. Co.
Royal Sovereign	1	Fairfield S. & E. Co., Ltd.
La Marguerite	1	Liverpool & North Wales S.S. Co., Ltd.
Princess Maud*	1	Portpatrick & Wigtownshire Railway.
Kingfisher*	1	General Steam Navigation Co.
Duchess of Argyll*	1	Caledonian Steam Packet Co., Ltd.
Viper* 22	1	G. & J. Burns, Ltd.
Copenhagen,* Munich*	2	Great Eastern Railway.
Duke of Albany, Duke of Argyll,* Duke of Cumberland*	3	Lancashire & Yorkshire and London & North-Western Railways.
Total.....	51	
FOREIGN BOATS.		
Belgian Government : 3, 22 kts.; 3, 21 kts.; 1, 24 kts.	7	Dover—Ostend Service.
Cie. des Chemins de Fer du Nord of France.....	2	Dover—Calais Service.
Zeeland Steamship Co. of Holland	3	Queenborough—Flushing Service.
Kaiser 20	1	Hamburg-American.
Yashmoo 20	1	White Star Line, U.S.
Total.....	14	

* Turbine engines. † The four fastest short-trip steamers in the world.

Historical Sketches.

For other large Steamship Owners, see p. 772.

ABERDEEN LINE, between London and Australia *via* South Africa, is managed by the owners, Messrs. George Thompson & Co., Ltd. (founded at Aberdeen, 1824), who have long occupied a prominent position in the Australian cargo and passenger trades, due to the "runs" of their noted clippers to Melbourne and to Sydney, the general high standard of their fleet, and its exceptional immunity from loss over more than half a century. Their ss. *Aberdeen*, built in 1881, was the earliest ocean steamer to demonstrate decisively the superior merits of triple-expansion engines. The tonnage does not include any sailing vessels, but the reputation of the line is well sustained by modern steam favourites bearing such time-honoured names of former "fliers" as *Miltiades*, *Moravian*, and *Salamis*. Two twin-screw steamers, *Miltiades*, 6,793 tons, and *Marathon*, 6,794 tons, each 15 knots, were recently added to the company's fleet, while the new twin-screw steamer *Pericles*, 10,925 tons gross register, is the largest vessel. This vessel is the largest British-owned ship, carrying 1st and 3rd class passengers, trading to Australian ports.

Fleet, 6 vessels; 37,450 tons.

London Office, 7, Billiter Square, E.C.

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, the earliest African line, originated from a private expedition of the *Elburkah* up the Niger in 1832, its success leading to others for opening up the West Coast of Africa or suppressing the slave trade. This company received its charter in 1852, with an annual subsidy of £30,000 for a monthly mail, passenger, and freight service performed continuously ever since, the pioneer boats *Forerunner*, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity* rendering valuable aid in the Crimean War. In 1891 the company came (see p. 760) under the management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Company, of Liverpool, and now maintains seven distinct services from Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp to West and South-West Africa, the one from the last-mentioned port being under contract with the Congo Free State.

Fleet, 29 steamers; 90,603 tons.

London Office, 17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ALLAN LINE.—The Allan Line of Steamers was originally called the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, formed by the Allan Brothers, who, as sailing-ship owners, had been connected with Canada since June, 1819, when the founder of the line, Alexander Allan, sailed in command of his brig *Jean*, of 73 tons register, from Greenock to Quebec, since which the connection with Canada has been continuous. The mail service began in April, 1856, with the sailing of the *North American*. The line has since continued to meet and promote the postal, commercial, and passenger requirements of the now vast Dominion, and has carried the mails nearly the whole of the time and is still doing so. Since 1859, sailings have been weekly. The steamers go to Halifax and St. John, N.B., when the St. Lawrence is closed. The itinerary includes Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, and London, embracing on the other side, in addition to several Canadian ports, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the River Plate. In 1905 the *Virginian* and *Victorian* (540' x 60' x 40' 6": 17½ knots), the first turbine-

propelled Atlantic steamers, successfully augmented the service; both have beaten all records, the passage of *Virginian* (10,754 tons) in August, 1908, between Rimouski and North of Ireland in 5 days 4 hours being the fastest. In August, 1909, the *Victorian* made the passage from Liverpool to Montreal, including all stoppages and delays, in 6 days 22 hours, running at an average speed of 18.4 knots per hour. Time from land to land 3 days 22 hours. The largest steamer is the *Corsican*, 11,436 tons. *Hesperian* and *Grampian* are the latest additions.

Fleet, 27 steamers; 156,047½ tons.

Head Office, 25, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

AMERICAN LINE (see International Mercantile Marine Co.).—The International Navigation Co., the proprietary organisation, established in Philadelphia, 1871, started between Philadelphia and Liverpool (calling at Queenstown), 1873, with the four American-built, brig-rigged screw steamers *Pennsylvania*, *Ohio*, *Illinois*, and *Indiana*, which, supplemented by the British steamers *Abbotsford* and *Kenilworth*, formed a regular weekly line. In 1886 the company acquired the Inman Line—which had been running in Liverpool-New York trade since 1856—then composed of the passenger steamers *City of Montreal*, *City of Berlin*, *City of Richmond*, *City of Chicago*, and *City of Chester*, and continued to employ these steamers under the name of the Inman & International Steamship Co., Ltd. In 1887 a contract was entered into with Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, Clydebank, to build the *City of New York* and *City of Paris*, the pioneers of twin-screw passenger ships in the Atlantic trade, and the largest steamers then afloat. In 1893 the Inman & International Steamship Co., Ltd., was merged into the American Line, the mail steamers exchanging Liverpool for Southampton, their names being shortened to the bare titles of cities. The *New York* and *Paris* (the latter since re-named *Philadelphia*) were, under special Act of Congress, naturalised into United States register. In 1895 the William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, delivered the steel twin-screw steamships *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*, each 11,629 tons. These, with the *New York*, 10,798 tons, and *Philadelphia*, 10,786 tons, did good service as fast cruisers in Spanish-American War. The four steamers named perform weekly mail service between Southampton and New York, calling at Cherbourg West-bound, and Plymouth and Cherbourg East-bound.

The Liverpool-Philadelphia service of the American Line is now maintained by the twin-screw steamers *Haverford* and *Merion*, each 11,621 tons, *Friesland*, 6,409 tons, and *Westernland*, 5,665 tons, forming a regular weekly line from Liverpool Wednesdays, from Philadelphia Saturdays, calling at Queenstown on both the West-bound and East-bound voyages.

Fleet, 8 steamers; 80,303 tons.

London Offices, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ANCHOR LINE.—In 1852 a service was established from the Clyde to Portuguese and Spanish ports extending later to upper Mediterranean ports. Some years later additional services between Glasgow and New York *via* Mobile; Mediterranean and New York; and Glasgow and

Liverpool to Bombay, and to Calcutta were inaugurated, which trades have since been vigorously prosecuted with fine steamers, the sizes increasing with the development of the trades. *Columbia*, 8,292 tons, *Caledonia*, 9,222 tons, and *California*, 8,662 tons, are latest additions to New York service; a sister ship to the latter is building. *Olympia*, 5,124 tons, *Massilia*, 5,091 tons, *Cirassia*, 6,716 tons, and *Castalia*, 6,388 tons, and *Elysia*, 6,368 tons, have recently been added to Indian service. About 90,000 passengers are carried annually.

Fleet, 20 steamers; 114,184 tons.
London Office, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

THE ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY, Ltd., which was founded in 1907 to carry on the combined business relative to the tank steamers and oil installations of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Ltd., the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., and the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., has now a fleet owned or managed by them of 30 steamers, two lighters and two tugs, with a gross tonnage of over 120,000 tons, and a carrying capacity of nearly 150,000 tons of kerosene. The trade in which these craft are engaged is the transport of petroleum and its products in bulk or in cases from the producing centres in Sumatra and Borneo to ports all over the world, and especially for the conveyance of benzine in bulk to Europe and to the United States. The steamers belonging to the company are all fitted for oil-fuel burning, and are so constructed as to be speedily converted from oil-fuel to coal burning or vice versa as circumstances require.

London Office, 20 Billiter Street, E.C.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT CO., Ltd. (see International Mercantile Marine Co.), originated in London in 1886. In 1889 the boats were all transferred to the Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., registered in London for the purpose, the prime movers and principal stock-holders being Americans. The company in 1896 purchased the controlling interest in the National Steamship Co., a line which dated back to 1863 and, after flourishing into front rank, declined by degrees. When the Atlantic Transport Co. commenced, a line was run from London to Baltimore, *via* Swansea; soon Philadelphia was added to the itinerary, subsequent growth leading to a service to New York, necessitating large steamers built specially for the carriage of cargo, refrigerated meat and live stock, together with only first-class passengers. Saloon accommodation has increased from 50 to 250, which can be carried by the new twin-screw steamers *Minnehaha*, 13,443 tons, *Minneapolis*, 13,448 tons, *Minnetonka*, 13,440 tons, and *Minnewaska*, 14,317 tons.

Fleet, 16 steamers; 123,654 tons.

London Office, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, established in 1836, belongs to Trieste, whence services are kept up to and from Adriatic, Mediterranean, and Levant ports, served by three branch lines. Besides a line to the West as far as Brazil, there is an accelerated fortnightly mail service between Trieste and Bombay; also an ordinary monthly service as between Trieste, Bombay, China, and Japan. The itinerary now includes a monthly line to Calcutta. The largest steamers are the *Austria*, 7,588 tons, and *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand*, 6,046

tons, *Nippon*, 6,350 tons, and *Vorwaerts*, 5,990 tons.

Fleet, 72 steamers; 242,000 tons.

London Agents, M. Samuel & Co., 104 and 105 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

BIBBY LINE.—This line was founded in 1807 by Mr. John Bibby, the grandfather of the present representatives, the fleet at that time consisting of small sailing vessels. In 1851 the steam fleet was commenced with the *Tiber* and the *Arno*. In 1891 the *Lancashire*, whose passage of 23 days 20 hours, in July, from Liverpool to Rangoon stands the fastest, started the present service, which runs to Colombo and Rangoon, *via* Marseilles, from which port of call Ceylon is 18 days' passage, and Burnah 23. The fast and modern steamers of this line, which belong chiefly to the Bibby family, are all built by Harland & Wolff, and authorised by the Indian Government for officers returning on expiry of furlough, it being the recognised route to Burmah; easy connections being made with Southern India generally by a daily steam service between Colombo and Tuticorin. Largest steamer, *Warwickshire*, 7,966 tons.

Fleet, 8 steamers; 54,509 tons.

London Office, 10 & 11, Mincing Lane, E.C.

THE BOOTH LINE was founded in 1866 by Messrs. Alfred Booth & Co., of Liverpool. In 1869 Messrs. R. Singlehurst & Co.'s Red Cross Line was founded. These two lines have since been closely identified with the rapid progress of the Amazon ports of Pará and Manaus. A further service between North Brazil and New York was started in 1882. In 1901 the Booth and Red Cross Lines were amalgamated in The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., under the management of the former owners. The steamers sail at frequent intervals from New York, Liverpool, Havre, Vigo, Leixões, and Lisbon to Pará, Manaus, Maranhão, Ceará, and Parnahyba, a large passenger business is done between the Portuguese ports and the Amazon. The twin-screw steamers *Antony*, 6,439 tons, *Lunfranc*, 6,275 tons, and *Hilary*, 6,325 tons, have a speed of 14 knots and carry 200 saloon and 350 third-class passengers. The company is interested in and manages The Iquitos Steamship Co., Ltd., whose steamers trade from Liverpool and New York more than 2,000 miles up the river Amazon to Iquitos, in Peru. The *Manco*, of 2,979 tons, and carrying 60 saloon passengers, is the latest addition to this service. The Company carries the royal mails to Pará and Manaus; also the mails between New York and Brazil; and the combined fleets include 17 passenger steamers.

Combined fleet, 36 steamers (three building); 114,470 tons.

London Office, 11, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Tel. Addresses: Booth, Liverpool; Lusiad, London.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (1900), Ltd., established in 1883 a mail, passenger, and cargo service of steamers, named after various ports, trading stations, and rivers on the West Coast of Africa, to which they run from Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg. Waterways have been discovered, explored, and brought into prominence by their captains; one, the *Jones*, being so called after Sir A. I. Jones, K.C.M.G., the presiding genius of the firm of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, who acquired this company in 1900, and consider-

ably enlarged its fleet. Owing to the head of the firm's extraordinary energy, Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. are now established at Liverpool, London, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff, Hamburg, Antwerp, Grand Canary, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, New Orleans, Montreal, Mobile and Galveston. Their rapidly extending trade enterprises are upon a comprehensive and enormous scale, but space only admits of the following summary of the lines controlled by this wonderful firm:—

Name of Company.	No. of boats.	Gross tonnage
African Steamship Co.	24	70,475
British & African S.N.C. (1900) Ltd.	35	92,618
Elder, Dempster Shipping, Ltd. ...	26	78,717
Imperial Direct W. India Mail Serv.	5	23,572
Cie. Belge Maritime du Congo	3	16,058
Elder, Dempster & Co.	12	33,120
Building	8	29,578
	123	346,138

Fleet, 35 steamers; 92,618 tons.

London Office, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—In 1855 the founder of this company, the late Sir William MacKinnon, arranged to establish the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company for the performance of mail services for the East India Company, with which object it was incorporated in 1856, the *Baltic* and *Cape of Good Hope* being sent out in 1857 to start the business. In 1862 a fresh mail service was entered into which included additional routes, and the name of the company was officially altered to its present title—more in keeping with its business, which strikingly benefited from the opening of the Suez Canal, through which the company's steamship *India* conveyed the first cargo of Indian produce. The Aden-Zanzibar mail service was put on in 1872, and from then until now new routes have been constantly added to its itinerary, the extent of which will not admit of more than a bare outline. The company is under contract with the Home and Indian Governments for mail services to Arabia, Persia, India, Burmah, East India, the Mauritius, and also runs other services to Batavia, Queensland, &c. In 1899 a three-weekly line from Calcutta to Manila was established, which has since been extended to Yokohama, Kobe, and Moji. This important undertaking, with its far-reaching organisation and connections, supplies over 100 ports with commercial facilities; it is under the management of Messrs. MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co., in India; Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co. having represented the company in London since 1866. The s.s. *Queda*, 7,703 tons, is the largest. Latest additions, *Reva*, 7,267 tons (turbine steamer), and *Rohilla*, 7,365 tons (twin-screw).

Fleet, 111 steamers; 452,820 tons.

London Office, 23, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

THE BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP LINES, Ltd., was formed in 1900 to take over and extend the British and Colonial Line from London to S. and E. African ports, established in 1892, for passengers and cargo; also lines between N. York and S. Africa, N. York and Australia and New Zealand, N. York and India, N. York and Manchurian and Far East Ports. London

and other English ports to ports on the Red Sea and Persian Gulf ports *via* Marseilles.

Fleet, 28 steamers; 112,425 tons.

London Office, 23, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE was established in 1893, and runs in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The steamers *Aorangi*, 4,268 tons, *Manuka*, 4,505 tons, and *Moana*, 3,915 tons, are under contract with the Canadian, New South Wales, Queensland, and Fijian Governments for a four-weekly mail service between Vancouver, Victoria (B.C.), Honolulu, Brisbane, and Sydney, N.S.W.

London Office, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The rail mileage, including branch lines and systems operated by the Company, about 14,500, extends from Atlantic Ocean to Pacific Ocean. THE EMPRESS LINE, a three-weekly service between Vancouver and Japan and China, was established 1891. A contract exists between the British Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway under which mails are carried from Liverpool in the following time: To Hong Kong, summer, 818 hours; winter, 853 hours. Mails and passengers are carried in "Empress" Atlantic steamers from Liverpool to Quebec, where close connection is made with the "Imperial Limited," one of the fastest long-distance trains in the world, which runs daily and covers the distance between the two oceans in about 100 hours. During 1903 15 large Atlantic steamers, aggregating 94,026 tons, were purchased from Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. The steamers in the Atlantic Ocean services include the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain*, 14,189 tons, and *Empress of Ireland*, 14,191 tons, 28,000 H.P. (largest and fastest to Canada). The *Empress of Ireland* made a record westbound passage, Liverpool to Quebec, of 6 days 1 hr. 7 mins., and the *Empress of Britain* made a record eastbound voyage from Rimouski (Quebec) to Liverpool of 5 days 6 hrs. 26 mins. There is also an Upper Lake Service (Port William-Owen Sound Route), a British Columbia Coast Service, and a British Columbia Lake and River Service.

Fleet, 63 steamers; about 193,000 tons.

London Office, 62 to 65, Charing Cross, S.W.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS of Paris (Port of Registry, Havre) was established in 1872, and is the third largest shipping company in France. Services are maintained to Indo-China, West Africa, Brazil, River Plate, Gulf of California, China, and Japan. The fleet consists of 27 steamers from 3,000 to 10,000 tons. Six of which are 15-knot twin-screw vessels.

Fleet, 27 steamers; 160,000 tons.

London Agents, Hackett, Ausender & Co., 123, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.; Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd. See Ocean Steam Ship Co., page 767.

CITY LINE.—Messrs. George Smith & Sons, who sold their line and fleet in 1901 to Mr. J. R. Ellerman, celebrated their jubilee at Glasgow in 1889, fifty years after their *Constellation*, 344 tons, sailed thence for Calcutta. Sailings are from Glasgow and Liverpool to Calcutta and back to London; as well as to Bombay and Karachi, returning to Liverpool; all the steamers carrying passengers regularly to and from Malta and

Egypt, in addition to the above ports. Large extensions have been made in the passenger fleet, over £1,000,000 having been spent in recent years upon new steamers.

Fleet, 20 steamers; 119,283 tons.

London Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

CLAN LINE began a fortnightly service from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay and Karachi in 1878, adding one to South and East African ports in 1881, and another to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta in 1882, a joint service from N. York direct to South and East African ports appearing in 1893. Since then a direct service has been added to the principal South African ports, Malabar Coast, and Chittagong. Twenty-eight turret-deck steamers figure in the fleet, of which the *Clan Colquhoun*, 5,856 tons, is the largest. The line is under the management of Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Limited, of Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and London, whose chairman, Sir Charles Cayzer, Bart., was the founder.

Fleet, 49 steamers; 202,622 tons.

London Office, 115, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE, established 1862, is the second largest company in France, and is heavily subsidised by that Government. With its fine fleet of mostly fast boats, the company maintains important connections between Havre (its head port), St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, Marseilles, &c., and various Mediterranean, African, West Indian, and North, Central, and South American ports. *La Provence*, 13,753 tons, 22 knots, *La Lorraine*, 11,146 tons, and her sister ship *La Savoie*, 11,168 tons, are now in the service, having been built on French soil, according to terms of mail contract, at the company's own shipyard. They are the largest ever constructed in France, and have a speed of 21 knots. Four steamers building are included in the total.

Fleet, 88 steamers and tugs; 309,218 tons.

London Office, 36, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA of Barcelona and Cadiz is the leading company in Spain, the largest steamers in the fleet being *Alfonso XII.*, 6,748 tons, *Antonio Lopez*, 5,975 tons, and *Manuel Calvo*, 5,617 tons.

This company in 1881 succeeded Messrs. A. Lopez & Co., who were established in 1860. Regular mail and passenger services are maintained to New York, Antilles, Canary Islands, Mexico, Colon (for Pacific ports), River Plate, North Africa, Philippines, &c. Liverpool agents, Messrs. Larriaga & Co., who conduct a regular service between Liverpool and Cuba, Galveston and Manchester.

Fleet, 21 steamers; 81,392 tons.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd., completed 69 years of successful Atlantic service on July 4, 1909. Starting in 1840 with the *Britannia*, a wooden paddle steamer, which made her first voyage between Liverpool and New York in 14 days 8 hours at the rate of 8½ knots per hour, which was a wonder of her time, the Cunard Company's steamers have steadily advanced in size and speed, till their Atlantic fleet contains steamers crossing from Liverpool to Boston (the *Ivernia* and *Saxonia*) with 2,000 passengers and 10,000 tons of freight, and to New York (the *Caronia*, *Carmania*, and *Campania*), which latter makes the passage in a little over 5 days at an average speed of more than 21 knots (25 miles) an hour. The *Ivernia* and

Saxonia have also earned a reputation for remarkable steadiness, which confers the greatest possible immunity from sea-sickness. The *Carythia* (1903) is a twin-screw steamer of 13,603 tons constructed on similar lines to the *Ivernia* and *Saxonia*, and equally steady, all three providing unrivalled accommodation. The New York and Mediterranean service is conducted with the *Carpattia*, *Utonia*, and *Pannonia*, and conveys passengers at moderate rates to Gibraltar, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Trieste and Fiume, with the option of crossing Europe by train and returning to New York or Boston by Cunard steamer from Liverpool. There is a freight service to Boston from Liverpool, also one to Havre, Portugal, Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and Black Sea ports. All the passenger ships of the Cunard Company are fitted with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. The *Cunard Daily Bulletin*, a thirty-two page illustrated paper published on board these boats, records news received by wireless telegraphy, and is the first real ocean newspaper. The *Lusitania*, *Mauretania*, *Caronia*, and *Carmania* are fitted with the Stone-Lloyd system of patent watertight doors, rendering these steamers practically unsinkable. All the passenger boats on the New York and Boston service are fitted with the patent submarine signalling apparatus. In August, 1903, an agreement was made with the British Government by which the Cunard Co. were to build two new steamers, to be, with all other Cunard ships, at the disposal of the Admiralty for hire or purchase whenever they may be required, the Government lending the company £2,600,000 to build the ships and granting them a subsidy of £150,000 a year. One, the *Lusitania*, 31,550 tons, was launched on June 7, 1906, and the *Mauretania*, 31,938 tons, on Sept. 19. (See p. 757.) They are quadruple screw turbine steamers, about 70,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most palatial steamers in the world. The *Lusitania*, Sept. 1907, on her maiden voyage to New York, broke all records for maiden trips with a passage of 5d. 4h. 54m., or an average of 23 knots, 593 knots being the highest day's run. The safety and comfort of passengers is the especial care of the Cunard Company, and every precaution is taken to ensure the best possible ships, the most capable officers, and the most reliable crews to worthily uphold the honourable traditions of the company. The total given includes the *Caronia*, 20,000 tons, fitted with reciprocating engines, and the *Carmania*, 20,000 tons, turbine steamer. The Cunard Company are building a new ship, which will be engaged in the Liverpool to Boston service, and will also make trips between New York and the Mediterranean. She will be about the same size as the *Caronia* and the *Carmania*.

WEST.			EAST.		Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run.
d. h. m.			d. h. m.		Knots.	Knots.
Mauretania	4	10 51	4	11 41	25 89	673
Lusitania	4	11 42	4	20 31	25 85	655
Campania	5	9 6	5	9 18	21½	553
Umbria	5	22 7	6	1 15	19½	510

Fleet, 20 steamers; 215,823 tons.

London Offices, 93, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; and 29 & 30, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Head Office, 8 & 12, Water Street; 1 & 3, Rumbold Street, Liverpool.

DOMINION LINE.—(See International Mercantile Marine Co.) Formerly the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, Ltd. Founded in 1870, the proprietary company since 1884 has been the British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. A weekly passenger service in conjunction with the White Star Line is maintained in the summer, whilst in the winter the Dominion Line maintains a weekly passenger service to Halifax and Portland (Maine) between Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal, as well as a regular weekly freight service from Liverpool to Portland throughout the year. There is also a fortnightly freight service between Avonmouth and Quebec and Montreal in the summer, and Portland in the winter. The largest steamer is the *Norseman*, 9,546 tons.

Fleet, 13 steamers; 82,591 tons.

London Office, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.

DONALDSON BROTHERS (Donaldson Line) began business at Glasgow in 1854. The twin-screw steamers *Athenia* and *Cassandra* are the latest additions, fitted with very superior and excellent accommodation for passengers and regularly engaged in Canadian trade. The principal trade of the firm is between Glasgow and Montreal, steamers sailing every Saturday from Glasgow and every Thursday from Montreal during the open navigation of the St. Lawrence. In winter-time the service is a weekly one to St. John, N.B. The steamers are fitted with cold storage, also with mechanical ventilation. The St. John, N.B., service in the summer months is fortnightly, and the other regular services of the firm are Glasgow to Baltimore and Glasgow to Newport News and Norfolk, Va., and a fortnightly service of steamers between Montreal and Rotterdam. A new cargo steamer, similar to the S.S. *Cassandra*, is building.

Fleet, 13 steamers; 68,838 tons.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.—See p. 760.

ELDERS & FYFFES, Ltd. This company, which was formed in 1901, is the outcome of the immense development of the West Indian banana trade. The service began in 1902 with 4 steamers adapted for the carriage of fruit; but these have since been disposed of, as being not sufficiently up to date for the safe conveyance of fruit. The company have since had built 10 steamers with special arrangements for the fruit trade and accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers, the vessels being fitted with all the latest appliances, the largest being the *Tortiguero* (4,161 tons), *Reventazon*, *Chirripo*, and *Barranca* (each 5,000 tons). Regular services are maintained between Jamaica, Santa Marta, Costa Rica, and Colombia, from Manchester; and from Bristol (Avonmouth). In the coffee season large consignments are brought from Costa Rica. In 1904 the company was entrusted by the British Postal authorities with the carriage of parcels mail to Costa Rica. The small inter-insular steamers employed at the Canary Islands are not included below.

Fleet, 10 steamers, 45,000 tons.

London Office, 10, Bow Street, W.C.

ELLERMAN LINES, Ltd.—The Ellerman Lines of steamers comprise the following:—The *Ellerman Line*, which trades between Liverpool and Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Adriatic, Alexandria, Gibraltar, Malta, Syria, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Odessa, was founded in 1840, and was con-

ducted by Messrs. John Bibby, Sons & Co. under the style of the "Bibby Line" until the year 1870, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Frederick Leyland & Co., and was thereafter known as the "Leyland Line" until the Leyland Line was acquired by the Morgan combination, who sold the Mediterranean portion of their business to (now) Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bart., then chairman of the Leyland Line, the line in January, 1902, passing into the ownership of the Ellerman Lines, Ltd.—The *City Line*, see p. 760.—The *Hall Line*, which traces its history back for about forty years, has a regular service of passenger and cargo steamers between Liverpool and Bombay and Karachi, calling at Marseilles on the homeward passage. Also in conjunction with the Harrison and Clan Lines from Glasgow and Liverpool to South and East African ports.—The *Papayanni Line*, which was acquired from Messrs. Papayanni & Co., was established in the early 'forties, trading between Liverpool and the Mediterranean, touching at Tangiers, Algiers, Malta, Syria, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, and Alexandria. In May, 1901, the business was sold to Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bart., and in January, 1902, passed into the ownership of the Ellerman Lines, Limited.—*Westcott & Laurance Line*. This business, established in 1856, was in December, 1901, acquired by the Ellerman Lines, Limited, the services consisting of lines between Antwerp and London to Malta, Alexandria, Smyrna, Odessa, Constantinople, Batoum, Novorossisk, &c.—*Coverley and Westray Line*. This line runs its service of steamers between London and Oporto, taking both passengers and cargo. By arrangement with the Company, the Bucknall Steamship Lines have come under the management of Sir John Ellerman.

Line.	Steamers.	Tonnage.
City.....	20	119,283
Hall.....	22	94,822
Ellerman.....	23	48,175
Papayanni.....	7	32,266
Westcott & Laurance ...	7	17,418
Total.....	79	311,964

Fleet, 79 steamers; 311,964 tons.

London Registered Office, 12, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

FEDERAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.—Upon the retirement of the noted firm of Messrs. Money Wigram & Son, Mr. Allan Hughes (the chairman of the company), who had been connected with them, organised the above line in 1885, the steamers of which fly a similar flag and bear names similar to the well-known Money Wigram's Blackwall packets, some of which were early to the fore in the adoption of the screw as an auxiliary. The fleet consists of large steamers engaged in conveying general merchandise to Australia and New Zealand, returning to South Africa and London with wool and frozen produce, being fitted with very large capacity for refrigerated cargoes. The twin-screw steamers *Dorset*, 7,630 tons, and *Suffolk*, 7,573 tons, are the largest.

Fleet, 11 steamers; 70,299 tons.

London Office, 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

FORWOOD BROTHERS & CO. This line, running to Morocco, Canary Islands, and

Madeira, was established in 1872; and during 1908 was taken over by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. The sailings are now fortnightly from London, the voyage occupying 22 to 23 days, and the line specially caters for those desiring short sea trips for health or pleasure. Two new steamers, the *Agadir* and *Arzila*, each of 2,722 tons, have been added to the service.

Office, 18, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd., established 1820, incorporated by Act of Parliament 1824, and incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1900 in 1902, is essentially a London institution. Besides East Coast services to Scotland, Continental trades are served between Hamburg in the north and Bordeaux in the south; other lines extend to the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant, and Black Sea. The sea-going services include the *Sheldrake*, 2,697 tons; *Adjutant*, 2,392 tons; the *Ortolan*, 1,719 tons; *Grebe*, 2,037 tons, and *Drake*, 2,267 tons. The turbine *Kingfisher*, the fast paddle steamer *Eagle*, *Golden Eagle*, and three similar popular pleasure boats run during the summer season to seaside resorts in Essex, Kent, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

Fleet, 54 steamers; 58,239 tons.

London Office, Trinity Square, E.C.

GLEN LINE of steamships, which began about 37 years ago to run from London to the Straits, China, and Japan, belongs to Messrs. McGregor, Gow & Co., whose service for cargo and passengers is one of the most important of the few lines now owned privately, and has superseded the famous racing tea-clippers. *Glen Logan* is 5,838 tons, and *Glenroy* 4,901 tons.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 40,586 tons.

London Office, 1, East India Avenue, E.C.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, in point of carrying capacity, owns the largest fleet in the world, with the exception of the International Mercantile Marine Co. (Morgan Combine). The packet company began its Transatlantic service in 1847 with sailing vessels. The ss. *Borussia*, 2,026 tons, appearing in 1855, was followed by other steamers, monthly departures being kept up from 1856 until 1860, when the ships were sold, and enough steamers purchased to make fortnightly departures to New York, the sailings being increased to weekly ones in 1866. In 1888 the company decided upon twin-screws, and the *Columbia*, *Auguste Victoria*, *Normannia*, and *Furst Bismarck* successively joined the ever-swelling fleet. The *Deutschland* (16,502 tons, built at Stettin, 1900) held for some years the record for ocean steaming with an average speed on a homeward passage of 23.51 knots. The "P" ships are noticeable for their size as cargo and passenger ships, being each over 13,000 tons, with accommodation for 350 cabin and 2,400 'tween deck passengers, and very large cargo space. The Company's largest and best equipped Transatlantic steamers are the new leviathans *Amerika*, 22,622 tons, and *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, 24,581 tons. Both represent the latest developments in ocean travel, and are fitted with every comfort and luxury. The routes of the weekly twin-screw express steamers carrying the American and European mails are: Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg to New York, returning via Plymouth and Cherbourg. Other services leave Hamburg every Thursday for New York via Boulogne-sur-Mer and Southampton, returning via Plymouth and Cherbourg, in addition to

which there are regular services from Hamburg to Montreal, Halifax, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, West Indies (6 lines), North, Central, and South Brazil, River Plate, Panama, Mexico (4 lines), Venezuela, Colombia and West Coast of S. America. There is also a service to Eastern Asia, to the West Coast of Africa, and to Arabia and Persia; and others from New York to China and Japan, from New York to West Indies, New York to Brazil, and Stettin via Helsingborg, Gothenberg, and Christiansand to New York, returning via Christiania and Copenhagen. Mediterranean Steamship Lines run from Genoa via Palermo and Naples to New York. In 1908 services were started from Hamburg to West Africa and New York to Brazil. This company also manages the passenger business of the Union Line to New York, the Hamburg South American Company to Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Winter and summer cruises are conducted by the specially designed twin-screw steamers *Oceania*, 7,859 tons, the fine ocean pleasure yacht, and the steamer *Meteor*, 3,613 tons. 280,404 passengers were carried, in 985 voyages (miles traversed, 6,866,000), in 1907, and 5,573,000 cubic metres of cargo.

	Cherbourg			New York			Average	High-
	to			to			Sea	est.
	New York.			Plymouth.			Speed.	Day's
	d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	knots.	Run.
<i>Deutschland</i>	5	11	54	...	...	...	23.15	
"	...	...	...	5	7	38	23.51	

Fleet, 164 steamers, 869,762 tons; and 223 river steamers, lighters, &c., 46,093 tons.

London Office, 22, Cockspur Street, S.W.; 81, Strand; 77 & 78, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY was established at Hamburg in 1871, the largest steamers being *Cap Arcona*, 9,832 tons; *Cap Vilano*, 9,467 tons. Regular passenger services are maintained from Hamburg via Belgium, France, Portugal, and Spain, to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine. A new service has been established from New York to Brazil. There is also a Patagonian coasting line from there down to Punta Arenas and the Terra del Fuego.

Fleet, 42 steamers; 106,732 tons.

HANSA COMPANY, of Bremen, established in 1881, maintains regular cargo services from Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp fortnightly to Bombay and Karachi; fortnightly to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; thrice-weekly to Rangoon; a fortnightly service between Bremen, Antwerp, and the River Plate. Lines have also been established from New York to Calcutta and to South African ports, Savannah to Bremen and Hamburg, and Middlesbrough to India (four weekly). The *Drachenfels*, 7,006 tons, is the largest steamer; the total is exclusive of 16 lighters (5,821 tons), 2 tugs, and 2 launches.

Fleet, 52 steamers; 249,757 tons.

London Agents, J. H. Wackerbarth & Co., 26, Billiter Buildings, E.C.

HARRISON LINE was established in 1830, and is managed by Messrs. Thos. and Jas. Harrison, of Liverpool, under the name of the Charente Steamship Company, Limited, regular services being maintained to and from West Indies, United States, Mexico, Brazil, East Indies, South and East Africa, and South of France.

Fleet, 43 steamers; 217,000 tons.

London, Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, of Rotterdam, was established in 1872, and maintains a regular passenger and freight service between that port and New York *via* Boulogne-sur-Mer, as well as a direct line between Amsterdam and Newport News. The twin-screw steamers *Potsdam*, 12,522 tons, *Rijndam*, 12,527 tons, *Noordam*, 12,531 tons, have been surpassed in size by the *New Amsterdam*, 16,967 tons, and the *Rotterdam*, 24,149 tons. The quickest passages between New York and Boulogne-sur-Mer are about nine days.

Fleet, 12 steamers; 125,363 tons.
London Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

HOULDER BROTHERS, & CO., Ltd., which became a public company in 1898, was established in 1849 by the late Mr. Edwin Houlder. Regular steamship services for passengers and cargo are maintained between England and Australia and New Zealand, England and River Plate ports, England and South and East Africa, and from New York and Australia and New Zealand. The steamers of the "Grange" Fleet, under the company's management, are specially fitted for the conveyance of frozen meat, in which an important trade is carried on to this country from Australia and the River Plate. The two twin-screw steamers, *Drayton Grange* and *Oswestry Grange*, are respectively 6,664 tons and 7,368 tons. The twin-screw steamer *Everton Grange* is 8,096 tons.

Fleet, 11 steamers; 88,896 tons.
Head Office, 146, Leadenhall Street, London.

THE HOUSTON LINE was formed in 1883 by the senior partner of the firm of R. P. Houston & Co., of Liverpool. Regular services of freight steamers are maintained to and from United Kingdom to River Plate and South Africa; United States to River Plate and South Africa; Corunna and Vigo to River Plate; also Galveston to Liverpool and Continental ports; and from Australia to U.K. and Continent; River Plate to United States; also to Antwerp and Hamburg. The *Hyacinthus*, 5,756 tons, heads the list. 500 tons of harbour craft are not included in the total given.

Fleet, 24 steamers; 90,803 tons.
London Office, 16, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

IMPERIAL DIRECT WEST INDIA MAIL SERVICE COMPANY, Ltd., from Bristol to Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.—The *Port Morant*, 2,831 tons, opened this service from Bristol, Feb. 16, 1901, followed by *Port Antonio*, 4,458 tons; *Port Royal*, 4,455 tons; *Port Maria*, 2,910 tons; *Port Kingston*, 7,584 tons, and *Port Henderson*, 5,167 tons, with a capacity for 40,000 bunches of bananas, all new steamers. The *Port Kingston* accommodates 160 first and 60 second class passengers; the *Port Antonio* and *Port Royal*, 100 first and 50 second class; and the *Port Henderson*, 80 first and 40 second class. They are subsidised for the carriage of H.M. mails, and specially fitted up for conveying fruit, being expected to bring home 20,000 bunches of bananas every voyage. The *Port Kingston*, sailing every six weeks, also calls at Bermuda homeward bound. This praiseworthy effort to foster the West Indian-Bristol trade was promoted by (now) Sir Alfred L. Jones, K.C.M.G., whose firm (Elder, Dempster & Co.) manage the company.

Fleet, 6 steamers; 25,152 tons.
Head Office, Colonial House, Liverpool.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.—A company formed in 1902, embracing the American, Atlantic Transport, Dominion, Leyland, Red Star, and White Star lines, together representing, with vessels building, a total of 132 steamers and 1,159,704 tons.

JOHNSTON LINE gradually entered the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Danube, and American trades, and keep up regular lines from Liverpool, London, and Antwerp. *Quernmore*, 7,302 tons, and *Rovanmore*, 9,456 tons—amongst the finest freight and live-stock carriers in existence—head the well-built, well-kept, and well-managed steamers belonging to Messrs. Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., of Liverpool.

Fleet, 19 steamers; 78,106 tons.
London Office, 1, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

KOSMOS COMPANY, of Hamburg, performs a direct service from Hamburg, Antwerp, and London, to the West Coast of South, Central, and North America, *via* Straits of Magellan. The line was begun in 1873 to Chile and Peru, and afterwards extended to various other Central American ports, the service having recently developed to the inclusion of Mexican ports, Frisco and Seattle. There are fortnightly departures to Chile and Peru from Hamburg and Antwerp, also a sailing from London every four weeks to Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Central America, Mexico, Frisco, and Seattle. The steamers range from the *Pentaur*, 3,060 tons, to the *Roda*, 7,266 tons, and the *Helium*, 7,246 tons.

Fleet, 38 steamers; 186,476 tons.
London Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

LAMPART AND HOLT LINE.—The Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was formed in 1865, being popularly known as the Lampart and Holt Line, after its first and present managers. The steamers are run at regular intervals from Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, London, Antwerp, Havre, and New York to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario; also to the ports of Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, on the West Coast of South America. There is also a line from New York to Manchester. All the steamers are fitted with telescopic masts. Those running between New York and South America form an excellent passenger and mail line, while many of the ordinary cargo steamers have first and second-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Others have been specially constructed to carry large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep. The latest addition to this company's large fleet is the fine passenger steamer *Fasari*, with a carrying capacity of 3,401 tons. Other vessels are the *Verdi*, 6,578 tons, *Veronesse*, 7,063 tons, and *Voltaire*, 8,406 tons. In addition to their own steamers there are 11 vessels with a total tonnage of 70,650 tons, which run regularly under the "L. & H." flag.

Fleet, 33 steamers; 211,000 tons.
London Office, 36, Lime Street, E.C.

LEYLAND LINE.—This old-established business was converted into a public company in 1892, after the death of its founder, Mr. F. R. Leyland. The company's fine fleet now includes the *Deoniam*, 10,418 tons; *Winfredian*, 10,405 tons; *Bohemian*, 8,548 tons; *Canadian*, 9,301 tons, and *Cestrian*, 8,823 tons. In 1900 the company acquired by purchase the business

of the West India and Pacific Steamship Co., an old-established concern, with a fleet consisting of 22 steamers with a gross tonnage of 111,183 tons, and maintaining services from Liverpool to St. Thomas, Colon (for ports on West Coast of America), Kingston (Jamaica) and Mexican ports; also Barbados, Trinidad, and Spanish Main ports, returning to Liverpool from Galveston or New Orleans. Special attention has been paid to the cotton trade, and the steamers of the company engaged in it have the largest cotton-carrying capacity of any entering the port of New Orleans. In addition to the Liverpool and Boston weekly service, the company maintain a line between Liverpool and New Orleans for both passengers and cargo, as well as one between London, Antwerp, and New Orleans. Lines for cargo only are run between London and Boston, Antwerp and Montreal, and Manchester and Boston.

Fleet, 42 steamers; 248,820 tons.

Head Office, 27, James Street, Liverpool.

London Offices, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W., and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

WILLIAM LUND commenced in the sailing business in 1861, and in 10 years ably carved his way to the ownership of a fleet of sailing ships. After the Suez Canal was opened he changed to steam, and in 1880 he began his Blue Anchor Line of passenger steamships from London to and from Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney with the ss. *Delcomyn*, 1,818 tons, this being the first regular direct steam cargo service between England and Australia; the *Narrung*, *Wakool*, and *Wilcannia* are each about 5,000 tons, and steam 13 knots. Recently, the twin-screw steamers *Commonwealth*, 6,611 tons, and *Geelong*, 7,954 tons, have been added to the line. They are all first-class passenger steamers, and carry H.M. mails between South Africa and Australia. The *Geelong* has gone from London to Adelaide, via Cape of Good Hope, in 36½ days. The average passage to Cape Town is 21 days, and to Australia 42 days.

Fleet, 6 steamers; 38,995 tons.

London Office, 3 & 5, East India Avenue, E.C.; West End Office, 21, Cockspur Street, S.W.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LIMITED (first and present chairman, Sir Christopher Furness, M.P.), was formed in 1898 to work steamship lines of modern cargo carriers to and from the port of Manchester, &c. Itinerary includes Canada, Philadelphia, Pensacola, and New Orleans, and back to Manchester. Largest is *Manchester City*, 7,666 tons.

Fleet, 14 steamers, 63,295 tons.

London Office, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE.—From a concern for inland mail carriage, the present noted company developed. In 1851 an over-sea contract was entered into for the French mails to Italy, Egypt, Syria, the Levant, and Greece. There are five services to Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, the last two trades being taken up in 1857. The India and China mail contract was secured in 1861. There is a service every 28 days to Australia and New Caledonia, via Aden, Bombay, and Colombo; connecting at Colombo with the China main lines. A fortnightly service is maintained to Aden or Jibouti, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, China, and Japan, with monthly connections for

Pondicherry and Calcutta, and fortnightly for Java and the Tonquin ports. There are departures on 25th of every month to Aden, Jibouti, Mahé (Seychelles), Madagascar and Mauritius, with branch lines at Diego-Suarez for ports on east and west coasts of Madagascar, Delagoa Bay, and Durban, and on 10th of every month to Jibouti, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius. The foregoing, with a weekly cargo line to London via Havre, sail from Marseilles. The mail service from Bordeaux to Brazil and River Plate, commenced in 1861, now leaves fortnightly, with a steamer once a month for cargo only. Cargo steamers are run from Antwerp to the Far East every two months, and from Marseilles every month to the French Possessions in Indo-China. The largest passenger steamers are the *Atlantique*, 6,446 tons; *Armand-Behic*, 6,385 tons; *Ville de la Ciotat*, 6,378 tons; *Australien*, 6,365 tons; *Polynesien*, 6,363 tons.

Fleet, 65 steamers; 294,973 tons.

London Office, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

THE MOOR LINE of steamers, which trade to all parts of the world, was commenced in 1885 by Messrs. Walter Runciman & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne; the fleet is composed of modern-built vessels. The *Castlemoor*, 3,732 tons, and *Pearlmoor*, 4,119 tons, are the largest.

Fleet, 31 steamers; 106,789 tons.

London Office, 55 and 56, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

NATAL LINE.—In the middle of the last century, the firm of Bullard, King & Co. established a line of clipper ships between England and Natal, and in 1879 inaugurated the present service with the *Pongola*. Steamers are despatched every 10 days from London direct to Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and East African ports, which offer special facilities for passengers and cargo for those ports. Besides a through service at regular intervals between South African ports and China and Japan, another fortnightly one, under contract with the Natal Government, from Cape Colony and Natal via East African ports to Madras and Calcutta, calls at Ceylon. The *Umzumbe* is 3,388 tons and 13 knots, and the *Umkhali*, the latest addition, is the same size and speed. Quickest passages: Outward, *Umvoti*, 22 days, 23 hours; Homeward, *Umtata*, 21 days, 22 hours.

Fleet, 14 steamers; 35,000 tons.

London Office, 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.—Under this title were united the lines which formerly belonged to Florio, of Palermo, and Rubattino, of Genoa, having the head office at Rome. There are lines to and from Italy to India, China, New York, Brazil, and River Plate, in connection with the company's Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Levant services. In 1901 this company joined La Veloce Navigation Italiana Co. in making the services weekly (instead of fortnightly), Genoa and Naples to New York, and from Genoa to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. The largest is the *Sannio*, 9,203 tons.

Fleet, 103 steamers (2 building); 293,000 tons.

London Agents, A. Laming & Co., 8, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

THE NEDERLAND LINE (Stoomvaart Maatschappij, "Nederlands"), of Amsterdam, is under mail contract with the Government of the Netherlands to maintain a mail service between

Holland and Java. The Nederland Steam Navigation Company was established in 1870, and now maintains three separate services, viz., two from the Netherlands to the Dutch Indies, one carrying the Royal Mails, passengers, and goods, and the other cargo only. The third is a cargo line between Java and Bengal. *Mail Line*.—The Company has nine mail steamers, one of which is laid up as reserve mail steamer. The other eight sail every alternate Tuesday from Southampton to Colombo, Sabang Bay, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, *via* Lisbon, Genoa, Port Said, and Suez. Colombo is, however, not to be touched by those homeward bound mail steamers leaving Batavia between June 1 and Aug. 15. Only the outward bound mail steamers call at Southampton, Tangier, and Algiers. The steamers employed in the mail service are continually being replaced by more modern ships. The three newest-built steamers, the sister-ships *Rembrandt*, 5,860 tons, *Vondel*, 5,846 tons, and *Grotius*, 5,853 tons. The connections with ports in Netherlands India are made with the steamers of the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij. The cargo services employ 14 steamers.

Fleet, 23 steamers; 306,659 tons. Building 1 mail steamer, 8,300 tons.

London Agents, Keller, Wallis & Co., 2 King William Street, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY, organised at Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1873, carried on business for ten years with sailing ships specially built for passengers and the trade. The first direct steamer, *Stad Harten*, conveyed (in 1879) 600 emigrants to the enterprising colony; four years later the *British King* began the Government mail contract, for which five steamers were built. Of the present fleet, eleven are twin-screw steamers, the largest being the *Turukina*, 8,349 tons, and *Ruapehu*, 7,885 tons. New Zealand emphasises its British characteristics by sending here nearly all its produce, which the development of the frozen industries has multiplied. This company's *Mataura* sailed from Port Chalmers in 1882, with 150 tons of mutton prepared on board in the absence of the necessary plant ashore. The passenger steamers sail from London every fourth Thursday *via* Plymouth, Tenerife, Cape Town, and Hobart, returning round Cape Horn *via* Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro. Rates are low compared with the conveniences and table supplied to all classes. This Company's new steamer *Olaki* was the first vessel fitted with turbine engines in combination with the usual reciprocating engines.

Fleet, 17 steamers; 118,410 tons.

London Office, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.—In 1868 steamship communication was opened between Tokyo and Osaka by a company which gave way to a Mail Line under Imperial control in 1871. In 1882 the Union Navigation Company was started, but in three years the proved inexpediency of having two State-aided concerns resulted in amalgamation, and the above, known as the Japanese Mail Steamship Company, was established in 1885. Regular services were kept up from Kobe to Vladivostok, Tientsin, and Korean ports; a line between Japan and Bombay being put on in 1892. The importance of the company rose with the size of its fleet owing to the war with China in 1894, fifty of its steamers being engaged at one time transporting the 120,000

fighting men with their 100,000 attendant coolies. Independent of a complete Japanese coastal system, extending to all the principal ports in Japan, as well as to Keelung from Kobe, and to Bonin Islands from Yokohama, the European passenger line runs fortnightly from Japan to Antwerp and London, starting from Middlesbrough on the return journey; the American line is a fortnightly service connecting at Seattle with the Great Northern Railway for inland United States points. There is also a monthly line to and from Australia, and other services to China, Corea, Asiatic Russia, Hawaii, Straits Settlements, and India. By continually adding boats (the *Kamo Maru*, 8,524 tons, and five sister ships have lately been built in Japan for the European Line) the fleet which hails from the kingdom of the Mikado has made such phenomenal progress that it now takes a prominent place amongst the first companies in the world. Steam launches (1,138 tons), 4 hulks, and 241 lighters, and 40 steam launches and tugs are not included in the total given. Six steamers are building (6 each, 8,600 tons).

Fleet, 79 steamers; 306,674 tons.

London Office, 4, Lloyd's Avenue.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD sprang into existence in 1856, initial operations taking the form of lines to Hull and to London. On 19th June, 1858, the *Bremen*, 334 × 42 × 28, sailed to New York *via* Southampton with 22 cabin passengers, 92 steerage, and 150 tons of cargo, followed by the *Weser*, the service being made fortnightly in 1866. Extensions to Baltimore 1868, New Orleans 1869, West Indies 1871, Brazil and River Plate 1876, evidenced the growth towards front rank which was assumed in 1881 with fast mail-boats built for an express Atlantic service, now maintained weekly from Bremen to New York *via* Southampton and Cherbourg. The Imperial German Mail Service from Bremen and Hamburg *via* Antwerp, Southampton, and Genoa to Eastern Asia and Australia, with various branch lines, began in 1885, and was followed in 1891 with an express line between Italy and New York in conjunction with the Hamburg-American Line. In 1892, the first twin-screw steamer, *H. H. Meier*, joined the fleet, which from that date has been completely reorganised and doubled. In 1897 the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* promptly won and for a time held the palm for ocean speed: in March, 1900, she crossed from Cherbourg to Sandy Hook in 5 days 20 hours 58 minutes, averaging 22.33 knots per hour over 3,148 miles distance run. In 1900 the steamers and trade were acquired of the Scottish Oriental Co. and the East Indian Ocean S.S. Co., and extensions made between Penang and Belawan (Delit) and between Singapore and Palembang, Asahan, and Sandakan (Borneo). The line from Singapore to Labuan has been extended one way to Sulu and the Archipelago, and the other way to Manila. Steamers have been built for the development of the company's Chinese coasting business, and which now carry the German postal flag far into the interior of China up the Yangtze. A branch line has been established between Hong Kong and Sydney *via* Mariana Islands, Carolines, New Guinea, and Queensland. In 1901 sailings were resumed from Bremerhaven to Cuba. In 1904 the Singapore and Sydney line *via* Batavia, &c., was superseded by a new line from Sydney to Yokohama *via* New Guinea, Manila, and Hong Kong; additional lines being also estab-

lished between Genoa and New York, and between Marseilles and Alexandria, *via* Naples. In 1906 the company started a weekly service to the Levant. The *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, 14,908 tons, 35,000 H.P., joined the stately N.D.L. fleet in 1901, followed by the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, 19,361 tons, 43,000 H.P., built by the Vulcan Works at Stettin, and *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, 19,503 tons, 45,000 H.P., all magnificent monuments to German shipbuilding and industrial art. The fleet includes 59 twin-screw ocean steamers (17 over 10,000 tons each), also 65,071 tons of river steamers and lighters, and 2 training ships, 5,823 tons, not included in total given below. The *George Washington*, 27,000 tons, built in 1909, is the largest steamer in the company's fleet. River craft, 65,071 tons; 661,258 passengers carried in 1907; 6,254,700 miles traversed; 4,390,051 tons cargo carried.

WEST. (Between Cherbourg and Sandy Hook.)		EAST.		Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day Speed.
d.	h. m.	d.	h. m.		
Kaiser Wilhelm	15 22 44	...	...	23 12	503
II.	...	5 8 16	...	23 71	564
Kronprinz Wil- helm	15 11 57	...	...	23 09	581
Kaiser Wilhelm	15 25 20	5 8 18	...	23 47	505
der Grosse	...	5 10 0	...	22 81	580
Kronprinzessin	15 11 9	...	...	23 0	553
Cecilie	...	5 7 25	...	23 21	590
				23 40	560

Fleet, 195 ocean steamers; 752,037 tons.
London Agents, Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street, E.C.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Ltd., and CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.—The Ocean Steam Ship Company was formed in 1865 by Mr. Alfred Holt. The *Agamemnon* began the line on April 16th, 1866, sailing from Liverpool for Singapore and China *via* Mauritius. The Cape route was given up on the opening of the Suez Canal. The company maintains (in conjunction with the China Mutual S.N.C., Ltd., which was formed in 1882, and of which Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. acquired the control in 1902) a weekly service of cargo steamers from Glasgow, Bristol Channel ports, and Liverpool to the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, with a four-weekly extension across the Pacific to British Columbia and Puget Sound; a three-weekly one from Amsterdam *via* Liverpool to Sumatra and Java, and another between Singapore and West Australian ports. In 1901 a monthly line was begun from Glasgow to Australia. The *Antiochus*, *Bellerophon*, *Cyclops*, *Keemun*, *Vingehov*, *Oanfa*, *Protesilaus*, *Touzer*, and *Titan* are from 8,000 to 9,000 tons each.

Fleet, 62 steamers; 350,279 tons.
London Agents, J. Swire & Sons, 8, Billiter Square, E.C.

ORIENT LINE.—The Orient Company, who provided Australia with her first direct service of full-powered steamers in 1877, have, since 1883, been contract mail carriers. Their latest contract, concluded last year, is with the Commonwealth Government, and is for a term of years ending in 1920. It calls for an accelerated service, and to make provision for its efficient performance the Company have this year added to

their fleet five twin-screw steel vessels all over 12,000 tons register. The passenger accommodation afforded in these vessels has been planned to provide the comfort and luxury which is now-a-days so essential, while the special needs for a voyage through varying climates have called for and received special consideration. The time occupied on the voyage from London to the first port in Australia is about 32 days. The steamers sail from London on alternate Fridays, calling at Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Taranto, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. The outward and homeward steamers are timed to connect at Marseilles, so as to provide a sea voyage from London and back of 14 to 15 days, with one or two days on shore. The Orient Line are noted for their excellent system of pleasure cruises by large ocean steamships, varying in length from two to ten weeks to various parts of the world, according to season.

Fleet, 10 steamers; 96,375 tons.
Managers, F. Green & Co., and Anderson, Anderson & Co.

Head Office, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; *West End Branch*, 28, Cockspur Street, S.W.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This well-known American line, which was established at San Francisco in 1847, maintains services to Central America, Japan, China, Honolulu, &c. The *Korea*, 11,276 tons, and *Siberia*, 11,284 tons, recently built in the United States, steam 18 knots, and the *Manchuria*, 13,638 tons, and *Mongolia*, 13,639 tons, each 16 knots.

Fleet, 21 steamers; 99,651 tons.
London Agent, Rudolph Falck, 49, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 22, Cockspur Street, S.W.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter in February 1840, began business with the *Chile* and *Peru*, receiving a small subsidy. A bi-monthly service between Valparaiso and Panama necessitated four more steamers in 1852, the Pacific trade developing and fresh branches of commerce being opened up. Compound engines were welcomed and adopted in 1856, thereby reducing the costly consumption of coal, the scarcity of which article had been the earliest difficulty. The company's powers were enlarged in 1865 to run as far as the River Plate. In 1867 the capital was increased for the onerous performance of a monthly mail service from Liverpool, through the Straits of Magellan to Valparaiso, the *Pacific*, 1,630 tons, sailing from that port May, 1868. The success of the new line resulted in three sailings a month, and an extension to Callao by 1870. Again, two years later, the capital was added to, the *Sorata*, 4,038 tons, starting in 1873 a weekly service under contract with H. M. Postmaster-General from Liverpool to Callao *via* France, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and River Plate. The fleet owned by the company contains a long list of noble vessels (called after South American places), with which its reputation is well sustained for safety, speed and comfort. The *Oreoma*, 11,532 tons, the *Oriana*, 8,086 tons, *Ortega*, 7,996 tons, and *Oronsa*, 7,989 tons, all twin-screw steamers, are the latest additions to the fleet.

Fleet, 44 steamers; 182,938 tons.
Head Office, 31-33, James Street, Liverpool.
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Mr. Brodie McG. Wilcox began to sow the seeds in 1825, and from the

William Fawcett, 206 tons: 60 h.-p.: 74×15×8, blossomed the Peninsular Company, subsequently ripening into the above institution, which was incorporated 1840 (see p. 752), and celebrated its Jubilee 1887. Universally known as the "P. & O.," it glories in the motto, "Quis separabit."

Mails were conveyed by Post Office sailing packets from Falmouth to Lisbon before the contract was given to the Peninsular Company. The Indian mails were at that time taken in Government steamers from Bombay to Suez. Prior to the completion of the railway, 1857 (followed by the Suez Canal, 1870), everybody and everything had to take the caravan route across the desert to Cairo, intimately associated with the name of Lieut. Waghorn, who organised quicker and better facilities. Nile steamers afterwards superseding the sailing boats between Cairo and Alexandria. From Alexandria, Home Government steam packets carried the mails to Gibraltar, where the Peninsular Company received them. They soon suggested and pressed a better service than this upon the Government, and eventually a line from England *via* Gibraltar and Malta to Alexandria was begun by the *Oriental*, 1,620 tons, and *Great Liverpool* 1,540 tons, for which purpose the above company was constituted. The P. & O. Company secured the contract for the mails between Suez and Calcutta in 1842, the first sailing being the *Hindustan*, 1,800 tons; but the East India Company obstinately refused to hand over their inferior Bombay-Suez Line until 1854, by which period the P. & O. had engaged to run to China and Singapore. The first service to Australia was interrupted by the Crimean War, 11 P. & O. boats being employed for the transport of troops. The necessity growing for an independent Australian mail line, the Government called for tenders in 1856, but the P. & O. declined the onerous conditions, which were swallowed by the European and Australian Steam Navigation Company, who soon failed. The Royal Mail Company stopped the breach but temporarily, and the Government, having learnt a lesson, accepted the tender of the P. & O. Company in 1859.

The mails are invariably ahead of the contract times, which now have been reduced to the following:—

Indian mails:	Bombay,	13½ days from Lond.
China	"	Shanghai 30½ "
Australian	"	Adelaide 28½ "

The *Caledonia*, 7,558 tons, has landed the mails at Bombay within 121 days from London *via* Brindisi, and the steamer's own passage between Bombay and Plymouth has been less than 17 days. The *Iris* and *Océris*, running in the Brindisi-Port Said Express Service, have delivered the Egyptian mails within four days from the Metropolis of the Empire. The *Malwa*, *Mantua* and *Morea*, each about 11,000 tons, and 18 knots speed, are the newest and largest mail steamers in the company's service, making, with those already in commission, a total of eight sister ships known as the "M" class. The *Salsette*, a 19-knot steamer of 5,842 tons, has been placed on the Bombay-Aden Mail Service. 3,100,000 miles are traversed every year.

Fleet, 56 steamers; 400,000 tons.

London Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

THE PRINCE LINE is the substantial handiwork of Mr. James Knott, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, since he despatched the *Saxon Prince* in 1881: as the pioneer of his present big fleet of ubiquitous

steamers, of which the largest are the *Spanish Prince* (6,505 tons) of nearly 10,000 tons carrying capacity, and the *Norse* and *Royal Princes*, each of 9,500 tons capacity, and with a speed of 12 knots. The line has regular services from Manchester, Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London and Dunkirk to Tunis, Malta, Alexandria, Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Levant, and Smyrna, with return services to Manchester, Liverpool, Dunkirk, London, and other ports in the United Kingdom and Continent. Other lines maintained are those from Antwerp and London to the River Plate, and returning to the United Kingdom; New York to the Brazils and River Plate, and back to New York; New York to the Brazils, thence New Orleans, and from the latter port to the United Kingdom and Continent; Italian ports and Greece and the Levant to New York, with a return service to Italy, Greece and the Levant, carrying on the said line emigrants and cargo, New York to China, Japan, Philippines, Straits, and back to New York; New York to South African ports and back. During last year the steamers of the company carried 15,000 emigrants from Grecian and Italian ports to New York.

Fleet, 37 steamers; 121,405 tons.

London Office, 118, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

THE RED STAR LINE was established in 1872, and at first maintained a service between Antwerp and Philadelphia with the steamers *Nederland*, *Switzerland*, &c., but since then has developed and now maintains regular services between:—

1. Antwerp and New York with the powerful twin-screw steamers *Vaderland*, *Kroonland*, *Finland*, and *Zeeland*, each of 12,000 tons register, and with up-to-date accommodation for first, second, and third class passengers.

2. Antwerp, Boston and Philadelphia by a triangular service with the steamers *Menominee*, *Marquette*, *Manitou*, &c., these steamers having accommodation for cabin passengers only.

3. Antwerp and Baltimore by a regular service of cargo steamers.

Moreover, the line, when occasion requires, has a supplementary service between Antwerp and New York carrying third-class passengers and cargo by steamers of the *Samland* type.

The New York steamers call, West and East-bound, at Dover during the summer season for landing and embarking first and second class passengers only.

The latest addition to the company's fleet is the steamer *Lapland*, built at Messrs. Harland & Wolff's Yard, in Belfast, 605 feet long, and 17,540 tons register, with most luxurious arrangements for about 700 cabin passengers on five decks.

Fleet, 14 steamers; 122,521 tons.

London Offices, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & COMPANY, ABERDEEN DIRECT LINE.—The steamers of this line leave the West India Dock every ten days for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Chinde, calling at Portland and the Canary Islands (Las Palmas and Tenerife alternately); they also take passengers for East African ports as far as Mombasa and Madagascar. The line was inaugurated in the year 1856 with sailing ships which traded regularly between London and Natal. Steam was first tried in 1857 with the *Waldensian* and *Madagascar*, which were the

first steamers on the South African coast, and carried the mails from Cape Town as far as the port of Durban. The present service was commenced in 1882 with the *Dabulamanzi*, 1,679 tons. In 1886 the *Matabele* was the first steamer in the South African trade to be fitted with triple expansion engines, and steamed nearly 7,000 miles from London to Port Natal, without a single stoppage. The East African service was commenced in the year 1892, and the steamers of the Aberdeen Line now maintain a regular service as far north as Beira, calling at Delagoa Bay and Inhambane, and carrying goods also to the British concession at Chinde and Quilimane, these ports forming the best and cheapest routes for passengers for Rhodesia, Matabeleland, Nyassaland, British Central Africa, and the African Lakes District. Steamers carry British parcels (no cargo) mails from London to Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia, and Nyassaland, and the British and Portuguese mails from Durban to the various ports they serve. The passenger fares are moderate and the accommodation, especially on the newer steamers, superior. The ss. *Inkosi*, 3,576 tons, 13 knots, has gone from London to Natal in 23 days 10½ hours' steaming time, and the *Insizwa* has completed the homeward passage in 22 days 2½ hours. The *Inanda* (4,090 tons, 13 knots, latest addition) and *Inkosi* were the first ocean-going steamers outside transatlantic boats to be fitted with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 26,700 tons.

London Offices, 4, East India Avenue, E.C., and 21, Cockspur Street, S.W.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD line of steamers to Java, *via* Suez Canal, is under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government. The service was established in 1883 by the present managers, Messrs. Wm. Ruys & Sons, one of the oldest and most important shipowning and shipbroking firms in Holland. The steamers are despatched from Rotterdam, *via* Southampton, fortnightly, for Padang, Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya, calling at Lisbon, Tanger and Marseilles, from which last port passages of 20 days have been made to Batavia. The largest are the *Sindoro*, 5,468 tons, and *Goenter*, 5,894 tons, both twin-screw steamers, 15 knots speed; one mail steamer is building of 5,700 tons; and one cargo steamer, of 9,000 tons dead-weight; 44 voyages in 1907; about 850,000 miles traversed.

Fleet, 19 steamers; 107,600 tons.

London and Southampton Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY was incorporated 1839 by Royal Charter with a subsidy of £240,000. In 1857 the company temporarily took over the carriage of the Australian mails *via* Suez. In 1868 the West Indian Mail Line was extended to Colon. In 1869 the South American main line was continued to Buenos Ayres (doing away with branch steamers from Brazil), developing by 1872 into a fortnightly service, and later into a weekly service. Cargo services are now operated from Glasgow, Avonmouth, Cardiff, Hull, London, and Antwerp to the West Indies and Central America; and from Newport, Swansea, and Antwerp to Brazil; also a line to Cuba and Mexico from Newcastle, Antwerp, and London, *via* Havana direct. The West Indian Mail subsidy, which had dwindled to £85,000 a year, was allowed by the Government to lapse in

1905, much against the expressed wishes of the Colonies. The company availed themselves of the freedom to extend their West Indian Main Line service to New York *via* Jamaica, maintaining their communications with the West Indian and British Guiana Colonies. In August, 1907, a contract was made for a fortnightly inter-colonial service from and to Barbados, distinct from the transatlantic service (run without subsidy). The *Aragon*, 9,795 tons, which sailed on her maiden voyage July 14, 1905, is the first of a series of similar vessels for the Brazil and River Plate route. The *Amazon*, 10,036 tons, and *Araguaya*, 10,537 tons, were launched in 1906, the *Aron*, 11,072 tons, and *Asturias*, 12,500 tons, in 1907. The R.M.S.P. service to Australia (carried on for a short time in 1857) was resumed at the end of 1905, the Company then acquiring a half-interest in the Australian mail service. In 1907 the company acquired a half share in the "Shire" Line, thus extending their operations to Japan, China, and the Far East. From London (Albert Dock), the ports of call including Port Said, Suez, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama. In 1908 the Company acquired Messrs. Forwood Bros. & Co.'s line to Gibraltar, Morocco, Canary Islands, and Madeira (see pp. 762-3). A service of magnificent cruising cruisers (of 11,000 tons each) to Norway was successfully inaugurated in 1909. The winter of 1909-1910 has witnessed the placing on the New York station of a service of yachting cruises by R.M.S.P. *Aron* (11,072 tons), and the establishment of a regular service from New York to Bermuda. Two new inter-colonial mail steamers, R.M.S.P. *Berice* and *Balanta* (twin-screw), were placed on the West India station at the end of 1909. Several steamers of 13,000 tons are building for the Australian mail service.

Fleet, 50 steamers; 211,832 tons.

London Office, 18, Moorgate Street, E.C.

SHAW, SAVILL AND ALBION COMPANY, LIMITED.—This company, successors to Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Co. and The Albion Co., established over 50 years ago, maintain a regular service of fast steamers between London and New Zealand. Their passenger steamers are despatched from London to New Zealand every four weeks, calling on the outward journey at Plymouth, Tenerife, Cape Town, and Hobart (to tranship Australian passengers), and on the homeward journey, *via* Cape Horn, they call at Monte Video and/or Rio de Janeiro, Tenerife, and Plymouth. The company also despatch fast direct cargo steamers monthly from London to various ports in New Zealand; while, in addition, a service of cargo steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool to New Zealand is maintained at regular intervals. The company own 12 steamers, including the twin-screw steamers *Kia Ora*, 6,558 tons, *Mamari*, 7,062 tons, and *Matania*, 6,488 tons. The more recent additions to the passenger fleet are the twin-screw steamers *Arara*, 9,372 tons, and the *Tainui*, 9,957 tons, which were launched in November, 1906, and September, 1908, respectively. The fleet has been augmented in the current year by the addition of two large twin-screw steamers, each of 10,000 tons. All the steamers are fitted with patent refrigerators for the conveyance of frozen meat, as well as butter, cheese, and fruit, from New Zealand, and aggregate a total carrying capacity equal to about 3,000,000 carcasses of

sheep annually. The White Star Co. have associated with this line their ss. *Athenic*, ss. *Corinthic*, ss. *Ionie*, and ss. *Delphic*, not included in the totals given.

Fleet, 12 vessels; 89,000 tons.

Head Office, 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE.—Early in 1900 the two well-known steamship companies, the Union Steamship Company, Limited, and the Castle Mail Packets Company, Limited, the former company having been formed in 1856 and the latter one in 1881, who for many years had performed the mail service between England and S. Africa, were formally amalgamated, under the title of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, the joint concern being managed by Messrs. Donald Currie & Co., who were the managers of the Castle Line. The Royal Mail steamships of the line, under contract with the Colonial Governments, are despatched from Southampton every Saturday for the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, calling at Madeira. The Intermediate steamships are despatched every Friday from London, calling at Southampton on the following day, for the Cape Colony, Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mauritius, taking passengers at lower rates than the Mail steamers. These steamers proceed alternately *via* Las Palmas or Teneriffe, and call once a month with mails at Ascension and St. Helena under contract with His Majesty's Government. At intervals, as the trade requires, extra steamships are despatched from England to the South African ports; steamers also call at Lobito Bay as required. Special tourist fares are arranged for the spring and summer to Madeira and the Canary Islands; also to Hamburg and Antwerp all the year round. The steamers of the fleet are amply furnished with every contrivance for the safety, comfort, and convenience of all classes of passengers. The largest steamers in the fleet are: *Kensworth Castle*, 12,975 tons; *Armadale Castle*, 12,973 tons; *Walmer Castle*, 12,546 tons.

Fleet, 41 steamers; 204,411 tons.

London Office, 3 & 4, Fenchurch Street.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.—This company, established in 1875, is now the most important shipping concern in the Southern Hemisphere, and testifies to the expansion of both colony and company. In 1901 the company established a four-weekly mail service from Sydney to Vancouver, and discontinued running a steamer on the San Francisco mail route. The *Aparima*, 5,700 tons, the *Moeraki*, 4,400 tons, and *Manuka*, 4,400 tons, are twin-screw steamers added recently, and *Makura*, 8,975 tons, with a speed of 14 knots; the turbine steamer *Maheno*, 5,500 tons, is 17 knots. The *Loongana*, an 18-knot turbine steamer of 1,000 tons, is in the service between Melbourne and Launceston, a distance of 276 miles; the first steamer of this kind in the Southern Hemisphere. The Company has also a four-weekly service of steamers between Wellington and Papeete (Tahiti) in conjunction with the Oceanic Steamship Co. of San Francisco, whose steamers run from Papeete to San Francisco.

Fleet, 64 steamers; 157,444 tons.

London Office, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

DET FORENEDE DAMPSKIBS SELSKAB (The United Steamship Co.) of Copenhagen celebrated its 40th anniversary in 1906. It is the largest maritime undertaking in Denmark.

The company's far-reaching operations cover services with Russia, Germany, Norway, United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, the Levant, also North and South America, 20 of the fastest steamers being fitted with refrigerating machinery for the transport of dairy produce. The Scandinavian Amerika Passenger Line is maintained between Copenhagen and New York, *via* Christiania and Christiansand, for which service 4 twin-screw steamers, each over 10,000 tons, have recently been built, with a speed of 16 knots, each with accommodation for 1,500 passengers. The largest steamer is the *United States*, 10,101 tons. One ice-breaker and salvage steamer, 14 sea-going lighters, and 7 tug-boats belong to the company (3,790 tons). In 1908 3,405,278 miles were traversed.

Fleet, 122 steamers; 150,335 tons.

London Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

ANDREW WEIR & CO. were established in 1885 by the senior partner, when the barques *Willowbank*, 862 tons, and *Francis Thorpe*, 1,343 tons, were acquired. Starting building for themselves in 1886, the size of the fleet, known as the Bank Line, grew to 43 clippers, which gradually diminished as the number of steamships increased, the first belonging to the firm being the ss. *Dunerie*, 1,878 tons, in 1896; now the ss. *Kumeric*, 7,000 tons, heads a list of 24 steamers grossing 100,640 tons. The *Cedarbank*, 2,825 tons, is the biggest of the 16 sailing ships, representing a further 32,190 tons, this being still one of the largest sailing fleets in the world. Both fleets are mostly employed in general trades. They have the following lines of steamers: New York to the Far East; New York to the River Plate; Calcutta to the River Plate; Calcutta to the West Coast of South America; Calcutta to the United States; Calcutta to Durban and South African ports; Puget Sound and British Columbia to China and Japan; and an Australian mail line from San Francisco to New Zealand and Australia. Since 1896 a regular service has been conducted between the Tees and the Forth.

Fleet, 40 vessels, steam and sail; 133,030 tons.

Head Office, 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

WHITE STAR LINE.—(See International Mercantile Marine Co.) The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., better known as the White Star Line, was founded in 1869 by the late Mr. T. H. Ismay. The *Oceanic* (3,807 tons, 430 feet long) sailed from Liverpool on her first voyage to New York on 2nd March, 1871. The *Britannia*, 5,004 tons, *Germania*, 5,070 tons (1874-5), *Teutonic*, 9,984 tons (1889), *Majestic*, 10,147 tons (1890), were followed by *Oceanic II.*, 17,274 tons. In August, 1899, the *Medic*, 11,935 tons, inaugurated a service from Liverpool to South African and Australian ports. In 1903 the four largest steamers of the Dominion Line were taken over and renamed, a regular service being inaugurated from Liverpool to Boston *via* Queenstown and from New York and Boston to Mediterranean ports. Early in 1907 the Wednesday Royal United States Mail service was transferred from Liverpool to Southampton. The new service was auspiciously inaugurated by the palatial new twin-screw steamer *Adriatic*, 24,541 tons. The New York mail steamers of the White Star Line now leave Southampton each Wednesday morning, call at Cherbourg the same after-

noon, and then proceed to Queenstown to take the mails on board. Homewards the steamers leave New York every Wednesday, and steam direct to Plymouth (where the mails and such passengers as so elect are landed); from thence to Cherbourg, and end the voyage at Southampton. As a consequence of this change, the White Star Line's passenger steamers from Liverpool for New York now sail each Saturday, and this service is maintained by the magnificent twin-screw steamers *Baltic*, *Cedric*, *Celtic*, and *Arabic*, the average gross register of which is over 20,000 tons. To enable American visitors to arrive at London at the earliest possible moment after touching at a British port, the White Star Line New York steamers usually called at Holyhead during the past summer and autumn and disembarked London passengers before proceeding on to Liverpool. By such means a considerable saving of time was effected. Holyhead was also made use of for the embarkation of London passengers with gratifying results, and it is likely that the call both westwards and eastwards will be continued next summer. The Boston steamers are now despatched from Liverpool on Wednesdays or Saturdays, instead of Fridays as heretofore; and in addition to the foregoing, the White Star Line also has services between Liverpool and New York (cargo and live-stock), Liverpool, South Africa, and Australia (passengers and cargo), Liverpool and Australia (cargo), Liverpool and New Zealand (cargo), New York and Mediterranean ports (passengers and cargo), Boston and Mediterranean (passengers and cargo). For the London and New Zealand passenger and cargo services, under the auspices of the Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., the White Star Line has had built the *Athenic*, *Corinthic*, and *Ionie*, each 12,230 tons, the largest vessels in the New Zealand trade. The *Celtic II.* (20,904 tons) sailed from Liverpool for New York on her maiden voyage July 26, 1901. She has been surpassed in size by the *Cedric*, 21,035 tons, by the *Baltic*, 23,876 tons, and by the *Adriatic*, 24,541 tons. *Olympic* and *Titanic*, which in point of size will eclipse everything afloat, are building. Each will be 45,000 tons register, and will probably be propelled by a combination of turbine and reciprocating machinery. Early in 1909 the White Star Line entered the Canadian trade, maintaining a weekly service between Liverpool, Quebec, and Montreal, in conjunction with the Dominion Line. The new steamers *Laurentic*, 14,892 tons, and *Megantic*, 14,500 tons, are the largest despatched to Canada, and have been especially built for this service. They have rapidly won a favourable reputation with the travelling public, and the venture has proved a pronounced success. The *Laurentic* is a triple-screw steamer, propelled by a combination of turbine and reciprocating machinery, and the

Megantic is twin-screw propelled by reciprocating machinery alone. All the services are maintained entirely with twin-screw steamers (except the *Laurentic*, which is triple-screw), and the average size of the White Star steamers is the largest in the world (13,000 tons per steamer), including some of the largest cargo and live-stock carriers in existence.

Quickest crossings to date:—

Steamer's Name.	West.			East.			Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run.
	d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	Knots.	Knots.
<i>Oceanic</i>	5	16	34	5	18	30	20' 7	524
<i>Teutonic</i>	5	16	31	5	21	3	20' 3	528
<i>Majestic</i>	5	17	56	5	23	16	20' 4	520

Fleet, 30 steamers; 461,227 tons.

London Offices, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.

WILSON LINE.—Founded at Hull about 1835 and converted into a private Company in 1891 (Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited). The Company is now the largest private shipowning company in the world, and has continued its many trades with increasing energy and success. The fleet usually consists of 90 to 100 steamers, varying by the exclusion of old, and addition of modern and up-to-date tonnage. The home trades, Hamburg, Antwerp, Ghent and Dunkirk are worked by the Wilsons and North-Eastern Railway Shipping Company, Limited. The Swedish, Norwegian, Baltic, Mediterranean, Black Sea, and Indian trades, by Messrs. Wilson's vessels, with weekly communication from Hull to Gothenburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Christiansand, Christiania, Stavanger, Bergen, Drontheim, St. Petersburg, Reval and Riga by first class passenger steamers (some of them fitted with the Marconi wireless telegraphic apparatus). To Danzig weekly; to Sicily and the Adriatic fortnightly; to Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn and Naples, fortnightly; to Alexandria fortnightly; and to Bombay and Karachi fortnightly. Three large new steamers, the *Hidalgo*, *Rinaldo*, and *Basano*, have recently been acquired for the Bombay and Karachi trades to supplement the steamers already running. To Boston and New York weekly; to Australia, by Messrs. Milburn & Co.'s steamers, monthly. To and from Jersey almost daily during the potato season. From Valencia and the Spanish coast weekly during the fruit season. The expensively equipped passenger steamer *Ara* was added to the Norwegian service in 1909.

Fleet, 95 steamers; 190,885 tons.

London Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Our thanks are due to the owners and agents who have furnished us with information, and also to the Secretary of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS, 1908.

		Ships.	Tl. Tons.
Harland & Wolff	Belfast	8	106,528
Swan, Hunter, Ltd.	Newcastle	17	61,580
Sir W. G. Armstrongs	Newcastle	9	51,384
Whitworth & Co.	Belfast	8	50,303
Workman, Clark & Co.	Port Glasgow	13	48,619
Russell & Co.	Whiteinch	6	38,810
Barclay, Curle & Co.	Scotstoun	7	30,698
C. Connell & Co., Ltd.	Middlesbro'	5	26,146
Sir Raylton Dixon	W. Hartlepool	7	25,071
W. Gray & Co.			

LARGEST ENGINE-BUILDERS, 1908.

		I.H.P.
North-Eastern and Marine	(Sunderland)	71,080
Engineering Co.	(Wallend)	
Harland & Wolff	Belfast	65,840
Vickers, Sons & Maxim	Barrow	58,850
Denny & Co.	Dumbarton	57,100
David Rowan & Co.	Glasgow	43,890
John Brown & Co.	Clydebank	41,750
Workman, Clark & Co.	Belfast	38,400
R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co.	Newcastle	34,500

OTHER LARGE STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

(Also see pages 758-771.)

		Vessels.			Vessels.
Adelaide S.S. Co.	Adelaide	30	King Line, Ltd.	London	12
Adria Sea Nav. Co.	Fiume	32	A. F. Klaveness & Co.	Norway	15
Alta Italia Nav. Co.	Turin	10	Koninklijke Packet Co.	Amsterdam	65
Amazon S.N. Co., Ltd.	London	48	" Nederlandsche Co.	Amsterdam	34
American-Hawaian S.S. Co.	New York	14	Lane & Macandrew	London	14
American Petroleum Co.	Antwerp	10	Larrinaga & Co.	Liverpool	16
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London	46	Lawther, Latta & Co.	London	11
Asiatic S.N. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	16	Lloyd Brazileiro	Rio de Janeiro	55
Australasian United S.N. Co.	London	21	Luckenbach Trans. & Wr.Co.	New York	9
Becher, W. H.	Cleveland, Ohio	9	Maclay & McIntyre	Glasgow	43
Bell Bros. & McLelland	Glasgow	11	Mallory S.S. Co.	New York	13
Bombay & Persia S.N. Co., Ltd.	Bombay	14	Christopher Marwood	Whitby	20
C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	35	Mer. & Min. Transportation Co.	Baltimore	23
T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd.	Liverpool	9	Mercantile S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	15
Brostrom, Dan	Gothenburg	27	J. Mitchell	Cleveland, Ohio	18
Brusgaard, Kjøsterud & Co.	Norway	12	Morel, Ltd.	Cardiff	19
Burrell & Son	Glasgow	28	Moss S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	13
Cairns, Noble & Co.	Newcastle	25	Navijazione Allia Italia	Turin	10
Carl, L. H.	Copenhagen	17	H. & W. Nelson, Ltd.	Liverpool	12
James Chambers & Co.	Liverpool	9	New England Navigation Co.	New York	35
R. B. Chellaw	Truro	13	N. York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co.	New York	24
China Merchants S.N. Co.	Shanghai	30	Northern S.S. Co., Ltd.	St. Petersburg	7
China Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	61	Ocean Steam Co. of Savannah	New York	19
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	14	Osaka S.S. Co.	Japan	97
Steamship Clyde Co.	New York	20	Ostasiatiska Co.	Copenhagen	18
W. H. Cockeline & Co.	Hull	14	Ottoman S.S. Co.	Constantinople	41
Commercial Nav. Co.	Genoa	16	Pacific Coast S.S. Co.	San Francisco	21
Compagnie du Nord	Dunkirk	19	Pittsburg Steamship Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	107
Compagnie Havraise	Havre	11	Pyman Bros.	London	20
Compania Sud. Americana	Valparaiso	18	George Pyman & Co.	W. Hartlepool	13
James P. Corry & Co.	London	7	Thomas Radcliffe & Co.	Cardiff	22
John Cory & Sons, Ltd.	Cardiff	21	Raeburn & Verel	Glasgow	9
Adolf Deppe	Antwerp	27	Rankin, Gilmour & Co.	Liverpool	15
Deutsch A. Petroleum Co.	Hamburg	21	Reading Co.	Philadelphia	81
Deutsch Levante Linie	Hamburg	28	Rickmers Linie	Bremerhaven	11
Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie	Hamburg	13	F. & W. Ritson	Sunderland	10
H. W. Dillon	London	12	Joseph Robinson & Sons	N. Shields	10
Thomas Dixon & Sons	Belfast	10	T. B. Royden	Liverpool	12
Thomas Dunlop & Sons	Glasgow	11	Russian S. Nav. & Trdg. Co.	Odessa	69
Empreza Nav. Co.	Lisbon	18	Russian Vol. Fleet Assoc.	St. Petersburg	14
Erie & Western Transpnt. Co.	Philadelphia	13	Simpson, Spence & Young	London	6
Cyprien Fabre & Co.	Marseilles	13	Robert M. Sloman, Jr., & Co.	Hamburg	20
Farrar, Groves & Co.	London	12	Sivewright, Bacon & Co.	Manchester	9
Henry Fernie & Sons	Liverpool	9	Smith, Howard & Co., Ltd.	Melbourne	23
Peter L. Fisker	Copenhagen	27	Sota y Aznar	Bilbao	32
Fraissinet & Co.	Marseilles	19	Southern Pacific Co.	New York	19
Galbraith, Pembroke & Co.	London	12	Steel, Young & Co.	London	10
James Gardiner & Co.	Glasgow	15	F. C. Strick & Co., Ltd.	London	19
General Transport Co.	Marseilles	24	W. J. Tatem & Co.	Cardiff	17
J. C. Gilchrist	Cleveland, Ohio	34	W. Thomas, Sons & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	24
Glen & Co.	Glasgow	16	William Thomson & Co.	Leith	17
Gordon Steamship Co., Ltd.	London	3	William Thomson & Co.	St. John, N.B.	14
Greenshields, Cowie & Co.	Liverpool	5	G. A. Tomlinson	Duluth, Minn.	17
C. K. Hansen	Copenhagen	35	Toyo Kisen S.S. Co.	Tokio	8
Harris & Dixon, Ltd.	London	17	D. Tripeovich	Trieste	12
Harrison, J. & Co., Ltd.	London	15	Turnbull, Martin & Co.	London	7
Harrison, Gow & Co.	Glasgow	11	Turner, Brightman & Co.	London	15
Robt. Harrowing & Co.	Whitby	14	Tyser & Co.	London	7
P. Henderson & Co.	Glasgow	10	Union Austrian Nav. Co.	Trieste	34
G. Heyn & Sons	Belfast	6	U.S. Transportation Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	17
T. Hogan & Sons	New York	9	La Veloce Nav. Italiana	Genoa	11
Hugh Hogarth & Sons	Glasgow	24	Watts, Watts & Co.	London	25
H. C. Horn	Schleswig	15	J. H. Welsford & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	16
M. H. Horsley	W. Hartlepool	10	James Westall	Sunderland	36
Houlder, Middleton & Co.	London	12	Western Transit Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	11
Huddart, Parker & Co., Ltd.	Melbourne	18	W. Hartlepool S.N. Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool	16
Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	8	W. Wilhelmssen	Norway	32
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd.	London	40	Wilson Transit Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	8
Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	131	Woermann Linie	Hamburg	31
Italia S.S. Co.	Genoa	7	A. B. Wolvin	Duluth, Minn.	7
W. & C. T. Jones S.S. Co., Ltd.	Cardiff	12	Woods, Tylor & Brown	London	12
Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.	London	21	Ybarra & Co.	Seville	28

Administrative Counties.

ANGLESEY. Acres 175,836. Pop. 50,606.
Rental £223,342.

Ld. Lieut. (1896) and *Chairman of Q.S.* Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., Baron Hill, Beaumaris.
High Sheriff, H. R. Davies, Treborth, Menai Bridge.

Chairman of County Council, William Owen.
Clerk of the Peace, J. Rice Roberts, Llangefni.
Chief Constable, L. Frothero, Llangefni (32).
Coroner, Robert Jones Roberts, Bangor.

BEDFORDSHIRE. Acres 302,947. Population 171,707. Rental £977,084.

Lord Lieut., Rt. Hon. Lord St. John, Melchbourne, Sharnbrook.

High Sheriff, Sir Algernon Kerr Butler-Osborne, Bart., Chicksands Priory, Bedford.

Chairman of Q.S., Lord St. John of Bletsoe.
Chairman of County Council, The Duke of Bedford, K.G., Woburn Abbey.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., W. W. Marks.
Chf. Const., Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn, Bedford (106).

Coroner, Mark Whytey, Bedford.
Coroner for Honor of Amptill, Frederick Thomas Tanqueray, Woburn.

BERKSHIRE. Acres 456,491. Pop. 180,354. Rental, £1,365,172.

Lord Lieutenant, James Herbert Benyon (1901), Englefield House, Reading.

High Sheriff, W. Dockar Drysdale.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir R. G. C. Mowbray, Bart.

Chairman of C.C., W. Hew Dunn.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., J. T. Morland.

Ch. Constable, Maj. A. F. Poulton, Reading (235).
Coroners: Bromley Challenor, Abingdon; S. V. Pinniger, Newbury; Wm. Weedon, Reading;

and W. C. Jotcham, Wantage.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE. Acres 469,301. Population 54,213. Rental £314,740.

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Glanusk, Crickhowell.
High Sheriff, J. B. G. Price, Neath.

Chairman of C.C., G. Wheatley Cobb, Caldicot Castle, Chepstow.

Chairman of Q.S., Hon. R. C. Devereux.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., H. F. W. Harries.

Chief Constable, A. S. Williams.
County Coroners: Richard H. Arlingham

Davies, Crickhowell; M. F. Thomas, Brecon;
Dr. Wm. Rees Jones, Senny Bridge.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 477,738. Population 179,359. Rental £1,099,214.

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Rothschild.
High Sheriff, H. S. Leon, Bletchley Park.

Chairman of Q.S., Lord Cottesloe.
Chairman of C.C., Tomman Mosley, Bangors Park, Iver.

Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Chief Constable, Maj. Otway Mayne, Aylesbury (186).

Coroners: T. F. Vaisey, Winslow; H. Small, Buckingham; E. Wilkins, Aylesbury; A. E. W. Charsley, Beaconsfield; E. T. Worley, Newport Pagnell; F. T. Tanqueray, Amptill.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Acres 311,938. Population 81,885. Rental £411,336.

Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Clifden.
High Sheriff, G. D. C. Newton, J.P., Croxton Park.

Chairman of Q.S., Edward S. Fordham, J.P., D.L.
Chairman of C.C., Sir H. G. Fordham, J.P., D.L.

Clerk of Peace and of C.C., S. R. Ginn, D.L.

Chief Constable, Charles J. D. Stretten, M.V.O., Cambridge (77).

Coroner, Algernon Jasper Lyon, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

CARDIGANSHIRE. Acres 443,071. Population 61,078. Rental £331,115.

Lord Lieutenant, Col. Herbert Davies-Evans (1888), Highmead.

High Sheriff, Augustus Brigstocke.
Chairman of C.C., Rev. Wm. Griffiths.

Chairman of Q.S., J. W. Willis-Bund.
Clerk of the Peace, F. R. Roberts, Aberystwyth.

Clerk to C.C., Evan Evans, Aberystwyth.
County Treasurer, J. D. Perrott, Aberystwyth.

Chief Const., E. Williams, Aberystwyth (41).
Coroners: Abel Evans, Lampeter; John Henry Evans, Newcastle Emlyn; John Evans, Aberystwyth.

CARMARTHENSHIRE. Acres 587,816. Pop. 135,328. Val. £600,540.

Lord Lieutenant, Sir James Drummond, Bart., Edwinstford, Llandilo.

High Sheriff, Morgan Jones.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, D. W. Drummond.

Chairman of County Council, Thomas Jones.
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen.

Ch. Constable, W. Picton Phillips, Llandilo (96).
Coroners: Thomas Walters, Carmarthen;

Richard Shipley Lewis, Llandilo; J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen.

CARNARVONSHIRE. Acres 365,930. Population 125,649. Rateable value £668,618.

Lord Lieut. and *Chairman of Q.S.*, John Ernest Greaves (1886), Bron Eifion, Criccieth.

High Sheriff, Owen Jones.
Chairman of C.C., Dr. R. A. Prichard.

Clerk of the Peace, A. Bodvel-Roberts, Carnarvon.
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck, Carnarvon (86).

Coroners: J. Pentir Williams, Bangor; O. Robyns Owen, Pwllheli.

CHESHIRE. Acres 643,360. Pop. 593,885. Rental £3,898,129.

Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Westminster, Eaton Hall, Chester.

High Sheriff, Herbert Wheelen Hind, Bidston.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir Horatio Lloyd.

Chairman of County Council, Col. George Dixon.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Reginald Potts.

Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester (511).
County Coroners: J. C. Bate, Chester; Hercules

Campbell Yates, Macclesfield; A. E. Ferns, Stockport; T. Ridgway, Warrington.

CORNWALL. Acres 868,208. Pop. 322,334. Rental £1,129,939.

Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral, Earl of Mount-Edgumbe (1877).

High Sheriff, Carew Davies Gilbert.
Chairman of C.C., W. C. Pendarves.

Chairmen of Q.S., Wm. C. Pendarves and His Hon. Judge Granger.

Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., C. L. Cowlard.
Chief Constable, Maj. H. B. Frothero Smith (230).

Coroners: W. F. Thompson, Launceston; John Pethybridge, Bodmin; Edmund Laurence

Carlyon, Truro; Edward Boase, Penzance; Albert de Castro Glubb, Liskeard.

CUMBERLAND. Acres 973,086. Pop. 266,921. Rental £1,504,729.

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Muncaster (1876), Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass.

Vice-Admiral of the Coast, Earl of Lonsdale.

High Sheriff, Edmund Wright Stead.
Chairman of Q.S., George A. Rimington.
Chairman of C.C., H. C. Howard.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., C. B. Hodgson.
Chief Constable, Chas. de Courcy Parry, Penrith (202).

Coroners: F. W. Halton, Carlisle; Joseph Hayton, Cockermouth; P. B. Stoney, Millom; Edward Atter, Whitehaven; and G. A. L. Skerry, Workington.

DENBIGHSHIRE. Acreage 426,084. Population 132,582. Rental £720,488.

Lord Lieutenant, Col. William Cornwallis West (1872), Ruthin Castle, Ruthin.

High Sheriff, Alfred Ashworth.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., C.B.
Chairman of C.C., Aneurin O. Evans.
Clerk of the Peace, W. R. Evans, LL.B., Ruthin.
Chief Con., Maj. T. J. Leadbetter, Wrexham (87).
Coroners: John Roberts Hughes, M.D., Denbigh; Llewelyn Kenrick, Ruabon.

DERBYSHIRE. Acres 646,912. Pop. 504,610. Rental £2,538,997.

Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Devonshire (1908), Chatsworth.

High Sheriff, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.
Chairman of C.C., George Herbert Strutt.
Chairman of Q.S., His Hon. Judge Lindley.
Clerk of Peace & of C.C., N. J. Hughes-Hallett.
Chief Constable, Capt. H. C. Holland, M.V.O., Derby (377).

Coroners: William Harvey Whiston, Derby; Richard Sale, Derby; Godfrey Mosley, Derby; A. Green, M.B., Chesterfield; Sydney Taylor, Buxton.

DEVONSHIRE. Acres 1,671,168. Population 662,196. Rental £3,553,526.

Lord Lieut. and Chairman of C.C., Rt. Hon. Earl Fortescue (1905), Castle Hill, S. Molton.
High Sheriff, Hon. Richard M. W. Dawson.
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Coleridge; Lord Clifford; G. C. Davie.

Clerk of the Peace, Henry Michelmore, Exeter.
Chief Constable, Capt. H. R. Vyvyan, Exeter (427).

Coroners: Dr. E. R. Tweed, Honiton; H. W. Gould, Crediton; G. W. F. Brown, Barnstaple; John D. Prickman, Okehampton; A. M. Davson, Dartmouth; Sidney Hacker, Totnes; R. Robinson Rodd, East Stonehouse.

DORSET. Acres 625,578. Population 202,063. Rental £1,158,962.

Lord Lieutenant, Col. John Mount Batten, C.B. (1906), Up Cerne House, Dorchester.

High Sheriff, A. E. L. Fox Pitt Rivers.
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Portman.
Chairman of Q.S., Col. J. R. P. Goodden.
Clerk of Peace and of C.C., E. A. Ffooks.
Chief Cons., Capt. D. Granville, Dorchester (190).
Coroners: William Harry Creech, Sturminster Newton (North Dist.); G. P. Symes, Weymouth (South Dist.); Chas. H. Watts Parkinson, Wimborne (East Dist.); Charles Geo. Nantes, Bridport (West Dist.).

DURHAM (COUNTY PALATINE). Acres 649,244. Pop. 1,187,474. Value £4,066,159. (See also p. 182.)

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Durham (1884), Lambton Castle, Durham.

High Sheriff, W. C. Gray.
Chairman of Q.S., His Hon. Judge Greenwell.
Chairman of C.C., George W. Bartlett.

Clk. of the Peace and to C.C., R. Simney, Durham.
Chief Const., Wm. George Morant, Durham (750).
Coroners: John Graham, Sunderland; John Thomas Proud, Bishop Auckland; J. E. Cadle, Durham; J. H. Bell, Stockton.

ELY (ISLE OF), Cambridgeshire. Pop. 64,495. *Custos Rotulorum*, Lord De Ramsey, Ramsey Abbey, Hunts.

High Sheriff, see CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
Chairman of Q.S., A. J. Pell.
Chairman of County Council, Joseph Martin.
Clerk of Peace and C.C., C. E. F. Copeman.
Chief Const., Capt. J. H. Mander, Ely (69).
Coroners: Thomas R. Dawbarn, Wisbech; G. M. Hall, Ely.

ESSEX. Acres 974,849. Population 826,640. Rental £5,017,990.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Warwick (1901), Easton Lodge, Dunmow.

High Sheriff, John Henry Horton, Mascells, South Weald.

Chairmen of Q.S., Andrew Johnston and Hon. C. H. Strutt.

Chairman of C.C., Andrew Johnston.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., John Heyden Gould, Chelmsford.

Chief Constable, Captain Edward Maclean Showers, Chelmsford (473).

Coroners: J. Harrison, Braintree; C. Edgar Lewis, Brentwood; A. Ambrose, M.D., Loughton.

FLINTSHIRE. Acres 164,050. Pop. 81,490. Rental £436,369.

Lord Lieutenant, Hugh Robert Hughes (1874), Kinnel Park, Abergele.

High Sheriff, John Lloyd Price.

Chairman of Q.S., Philip P. Pennant.

Chairman of C.C., Jas. W. Summers.

Clerk of the Peace, Richard Bromley, Mold.

Chief Constable, J. Ivor Davies, Mold (60).

Coroners: F. Llewellyn Jones, Mold; Wm. Alma Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

GLAMORGAN. Acres 489,535. Population 531,833. Rateable value £3,443,256.

Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Plymouth, C.B. (1890), St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff.

High Sheriff, David Lewis.

Chairman of C.C., John Blandy Jenkins, J.P.

Chairman of Q.S., O. H. Jones.

Clerk of Peace and of C.C., T. Mansel Franken, Cardiff.

Chief Const., Lionel Lindsay, Cardiff (532).

Coroners: David Rees, Pontypridd; R. J. Rhys, Aberdare; H. Cuthbertson, Neath; F. H. Glynn-Price, Swansea; S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Acres 786,115. Pop. 321,350. Rateable value £1,944,388.

Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Ducie (1857), Tortworth Court, Falfield.

High Sheriff, T. D. Grinck-Drayton.

Chairman of C.C., M. W. Colchester-Wemyss.

Chairman of Qr. Sess., Francis Adams Hyett.

Clerk of the Peace and of the C.C., Edwd. Theodore Gardom.

Chief Constable, Admiral Henry Christian, M.V.O., Cheltenham (386).

Coroners: Edward Mills Grace, M.D., Thornbury; Alfred J. Morton Ball, Stroud; John Waghorne, Cheltenham; Richard Macartney, Cinderford; N. G. Moore, Tewkesbury; Charles Scott, Gloucester.

HAMPSHIRE (OR SOUTHAMPTON). Acres 942,441. Pop. 399,541. Rental £2,252,964.
Lord Lieutenant (1904), The Marquess of Winchester, Amport St. Mary's, Andover.
High Sheriff, Henry Nicoll.
Chairmen of Q.S., The Duke of Wellington, K.G. (Civil), John Lindsay Johnston (Judicial).
Chairman of C.C., The Earl of Northbrook.
Clerk of Peace and County Council, Henry Barber, LL.B., The Castle, Winchester.
Chief Constable, Major St. Andrew Bruce Warde, West Hill, Winchester (447).
County and Franchise Coroners: P. E. J. Talbot, Andover; R. Druitt, Christchurch; P. H. Jackson, Ringwood; F. A. Johns, Ringwood; L. Warner, Fareham; Hy. White, Winchester; Bernard Harfield, Southampton; Spencer Clarke, Whitechurch.

HEREFORDSHIRE. Acres 537,363. Population 114,401. Rental £570,448.
Lord Lieutenant, Sir John R. G. Cotterell, Bt. (1904).
High Sheriff, Ralph Tichborne Hinckes.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir Richd. Harrington, Bt.
Chairman of C.C., Colonel Prescott Dece.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., John Reginald Symonds.
Ch. Const., Capt. the Hon. Evelyn Scudamore-Stanhope, Hereford (81).
Coroners: Thomas Hutchinson, Hereford; Charles E. Arthur Moore, Leominster.

HERTFORDSHIRE. Acres 404,518. Population 258,023. Rental £1,499,366.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. (1892), The Grove, Watford.
High Sheriff, Edward Ernest Pearson.
Chairman of C.C. and of St. Albans Q.S., Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey.
Chairman of Hertford Q.S., The Marquess of Salisbury, G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C.
Clerk of Peace and of C.C., C. E. Longmore.
Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Henry Daniell, Hatfield (270).
Coroners: Thomas Joseph Swarder, Hertford; Lovell Drage, M.D., Hatfield; Francis Shillitoe, Hitchin; Lovel Smeathman, Hemel Hempstead; Ethelbert Collins, Bishop Stortford; D. B. Balding, Royston; T. J. Broad, Watford; A. Mackinnon Forbes, 7 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Acres 233,984. Pop. 54,125. Rateable val. £319,976.
Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of C.C., The Earl of Sandwich (1891), Hinchinbrooke, Hunts.
High Sheriff, Douglas George Newton, St. Neots.
Chairman of Q.S., H. C. Geldart, Huntingdon.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., J. Percy Maule.
Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Alan G. Chichester, Godmanchester (54).
Coroners: C. B. Margetts, Huntingdon and Hurstingstone; C. R. Wade-Gery, St. Neots; Gerald Hunnybun, Hundred of Leightonstone; H. C. Gaches, Peterborough; F. R. Serjeant, Ramsey.

ISLE OF WIGHT. Acres 94,068. Pop. 82,418. Val. £531,549.
Governor and Captain-General, H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Osborne.
Deputy Governor, Thomas B. H. Cochrane, M.V.O.
Chairman of C.C., Godfrey Baring, M.P., Cowes.

Chief Constable, Capt. H. G. A. Connor, D.L., M.V.O. (61).
Clerk of the Council, John Dufton, Newport.

KENT. Acres 989,890. Pop. 936,271. Rental £6,228,840.
Lord Lieutenant, Marquis Camden (1905), Bayham Abbey.
High Sheriff, Col. C. Stanley Williams.
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Harris, East Kent; Rt. Hon. John G. Talbot, M.P., West Kent.
Chairman of County Council, George Marsham, Hayle Cottage, Maidstone.
Clerk of Peace & to C.C., Walter Byron Prosser, Maidstone.
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Henry Murray Ashley Warde, Maidstone (540).
Coroners: Thomas Buss, Tunbridge Wells; Reginald Mackenzie Mercer, Canterbury; H. B. Sewell, Greenwich; C. B. Harris, Sittingbourne; C. D. Merton, Cranbrook; H. W. Stringer, New Romney; B. C. Drake, Hythe; F. W. Hardman, Deal; and W. P. Morrison, Redhill.

LANCASHIRE. Acres 1,208,154. Pop. 3,923,096. Rental £20,214,462. (See also p. 189.)
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Shuttleworth, Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley.
High Sheriff, Sir W. Bower Forwood.
Chairmen of Q.S., E. B. Dawson, Lancaster; H. Wilson Worsley-Taylor, K.C., Preston; Sir Wm. Bower Forwood, Knt., Liverpool; J. M. Yates, K.C., Manchester.
Chairman of C.C., William Scott Barrett.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Jos. Maghull Yates, K.C.
Clerk of Peace & to C.C., Harcourt E. Clare, Preston.
Chief Constable, Capt. C. V. Ibbetson, Preston (1,662).
Coroners: Henry John Robinson, Blackburn; John F. Price, Manchester; Fredk. Nassau Molesworth, Rochdale; Samuel Foster Butcher, Bury; Samuel Brighouse, Ormskirk; John Parker, Preston; Neville Holden, Lancaster; John Poole, Furness, Ulverston; Sir J. de Hoghton, Bt. (Deputy, R. Ascroft), Manor of Walton-le-Dale; H. Greenall, Manor of Hale; F. Smith, Manor of Prescot.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Acres 532,788. Population 437,490. Rateable value £1,538,309.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Rutland (1900), 16 Arlington St., London, S.W.
High Sheriff, Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.
Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C., Thomas Cope.
Clerk of Peace to County Council & Lieutenant, Wm. Jesse Freer, 10 New Street, Leicester.
Chief Constable, Edward Holmes, Leicester (181).
Coroners: Geo. Edmund Bouskell, Leicester; Henry John Deane, Loughborough; Arthur Henry Marsh, Melton Mowbray.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Acres 1,696,332. Population 500,022. Rental £3,661,224.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Brownlow (1867), Belton House, Grantham.
High Sheriff, William Bennett, Grimsby.
Chairmen of Q.S., William Garfit, Boston; F. Howard, Spalding (Parts of Holland); Earl of Ancaster, Sleaford and Bourne (Parts of Kesteven); Wm. Embleton Fox, Northorpe (Parts of Lindsey).
Chairmen of C.C.: Lindsey, W. E. Fox; Kesteven, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.; Holland, J. W. Glead.

Clerks of the Peace and to County Councils: Lindsey, Chas. Scorer, Lincoln; Kesteven, T. H. Holdich, Stamford; Holland, H. Chaderton Johnson, Boston; Lincoln City, F. C. Brogden.

Chief Constable, Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, Lincoln (346) £750
Coroners: Arthur Tuxford, M.D., Boston; Richard Mason, Grimsby; Theodore Norton, Grantham; Wm. Hy. Breffit Brook, and M. H. Footman, Lincoln; Philip Gamble, Gainsborough; Herbert Sharpley, Louth; Dr. G. L. Barritt, Spalding; Francis J. Walker, Spilsby; Dr. Cragg, Billingsborough; V. G. Stapleton, Stamford; A. C. Greenwood, Corby.

LONDON. Acres 74,839. Pop. 4,536,541. Rateable value £43,855,000. (See also pp. 494-499.)
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Fife, K.G.
High Sheriff, George Herbert Verity.
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson.
Clerk of C.C. (see pp. 494-9), G. Laurence Gomme.
Coroners, see p. 205.

MERIONETHSHIRE. Acres 427,810. Pop. 48,852. Rental, £223,614.
Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of Q.S., Sir Osmond Williams, Bt., M.P. (1909), Castell Deudraeth.
High Sheriff, Col. W. Blakeway Burton, Bala.
Chairman of C.C., J. Maethlon James, Towyn.
Clerk of the Peace, David Breese, Portmadoc.
Chief Constable, Thomas Jones, Dolgelly (34).
C. Coroner, R. Owen Jones, Blaenau Festiniog.

MIDDLESEX. Acres 148,700. Pop. 1,059,684.
 Rateable value £6,420,213.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Bedford, K.G. (1898), Woburn Abbey, Beds.
High Sheriff, Edward Otter.
Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C., Montagu Sharpe, K.C.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Sir Richard Nicholson, Guildhall, Westminster.
Coroners: Western: W. Bruce Gordon Hogg, M.D., Chiswick; Central: G. Danford Thomas, M.D., Manor Place, Faddington Green; Eastern: A. M. M. Forbes; Duchy of Lancaster: A. M. M. Forbes, 7 Queen Street, Cheapside.

MONMOUTHSHIRE. Acres 342,548. Pop. 230,806. Rateable value £1,221,813.
Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Tredegar (1899), Tredegar Park, Newport.
High Sheriff, Edward Steer.
Chairman of Q.S., Samuel Courthope Bosanquet, Dingestow Court, near Monmouth.
Chairman of C.C., Alderman Raffan.
Clerk of Peace & to C.C., Hy. Stafford Gustard.
Ch. Const., Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny (222).
County Coroners: M. Roberts Jones, Cardiff; J. B. Walford, Abergavenny; B. H. Deakin, Monmouth; Fothergill Evans, Chepstow.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Acres 510,111. Population 54,901. Rental £497,173.
Lord Lieutenant, Sir Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., C.B. (1891), Ruabon.
High Sheriff, Noel Price James Turner.
Chairman of Q.S. & C.C., Capt. D. H. Mytton.
Clerk of the Peace, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool.
Chief Constable, W. J. Holland, Newtown (35).
County Coroners: Chas. E. Humphreys, Llanfyllin; David Edwards, Machynlleth; J. T. C. Gittins, Newtown; R. D. Thomas, Welshpool.

NORFOLK. Acres 1,303,488. Population 313,504.
 Rental £1,837,698.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O. (1906), Holkham, Norfolk.
High Sheriff, Sir Edward Mann, Bart.
Chairman of Q.S., Colonel Hy. E. Hyde.
Other Chairmen of Q.S., Sir Wm. Hovell Brown, Ffolkes, Bart., K.C.V.O.; Hamon le Strange, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy; and William Carr.

Clerk of the Peace & to C.C., George Christopher Davies, Norwich.
Chief Constable, Capt. Egbert Napier, Norwich (239).
Coroners: Henry Read Culley, Norwich; R. A. Wilkin, Lynn; Walter May Barton, East Dereham; H. E. Garrod, Diss; H. R. B. Wayman, Downham Market; O. F. Read, Thetford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Acres 585,148. Population 207,485. Rateable value £1,450,477.
Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Althorp (1908), Dallington House, Northampton.
High Sheriff, Sir Henry Edward Randall.
Chairman of C.C., Sackville G. Stopford Sackville, Drayton House, Thrapston.
Chairman of Q.S., C. Smyth, Little Houghton House, Northampton.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., H. A. Millington.
Chief Constable, Lieut. James Dagleish Kellie MacCallum, Northampton (166).
Coroners: Charles Henry Davis, Northampton; John Thos. Parker, Wellingborough; Thos. Mieres Percival, Towcester.

NORTHUMBERLAND. Acres 1,272,294. Pop. 291,306. Rental £2,135,183.
Lord Lieut., Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (1904), Alnwick.
High Sheriff, Newton Charles Ogle.
Chairman of Q.S., Geo. D. Atkinson-Clark, D.L.
Chairman of C.C., The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., S. Sanderson, D.L.
Chief Constable, Capt. F. James, Morpeth (248).
Coroners: Henry T. Rutherford, Blyth; Charles Percy, Alnwick.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 539,752. Pop. 514,459. Rental £2,617,015.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O. (1898), Welbeck Abbey, Notts.
High Sheriff, Sir Hugo M. FitzHerbert, Bart.
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Belper, A.D.C., Nottingham; Wm. Evelyn Denison, Newark; Henry Mellish, Retford.
Chairman of County Council, Lord Belper, A.D.C.
Clerk of the Peace, H. Hampton Copnall, Nottingham.
Chief Constable, Capt. Wm. H. Tomasson, M.V.O., Nottingham (252).
Coroners: D. Whittingham, Nottingham; F. B. Footitt, Newark; E. S. Spencer, Retford.

OXFORDSHIRE. Acreage 471,340. Pop. 124,151.
 Rateable value £636,821.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1887), Middleton Park, Bicester.
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P., Bletchington Park, Oxford.
High Sheriff, Robert Fleming.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir William Reynell Anson, Bart., D.C.L., M.P., All Souls College, Oxford.
Clerk of Peace and of C.C., T. M. Davenport, M.A.
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Edward A. Holmes-a-Court, Oxford (117).

Coroners: Gordon Walsh, Oxford; George Coggins, Deddington; Robert Frederick Cuthbert, Witney; J. F. Cooper, Henley.

PEMBROKESHIRE. Acres 392,020. Pop. 87,818.
Val. £462,052.
Lord Lieutenant (1895), Earl Cawdor, Stackpole Court, Pembroke.

High Sheriff, Herbert James Allen.
Chairman of Q.S., Abel Thomas, K.C., M.P.
Chairman of County Council, George Griffith, Bunkers Hill, Milford Haven.
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Wm. Davies George, Haverfordwest.
Chief Constable, Fred. T. B. Summers, Haverfordwest Castle (74).
County Coroners: Ivor Evans, Cardigan; H. J. E. Price, Haverfordwest.

PETERBOROUGH (SOKE OF), Northants. Acres 53,471.
Chairman of County Council, Col. C. I. Strong.
Clerk C.C. and of the Peace, Walter J. Deacon.

RADNORSHIRE. Acres 301,164. Pop. 23,281.
Rental £185,381.
Lord Lieutenant, Sir Powlett Charles John Milbank, Bart. (1895), Norton Manor.
High Sheriff, W. S. Bryan.
Chairman of Q.S., Jno. Corrie Carter, Rhayader.
Chairman of C.C., C. C. Rogers, Stnage Park, Bampton Brian.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., H. V. Vaughan, Llandrindod Wells.
Chief Constable, Major H. H. Bromfield, D.S.O., Llandrindod Wells (21).
Coroners: Fred. L. Green, Presteigne (Eastern Division); E. Powell Careless, Llandrindod (Western Division).

RUTLANDSHIRE. Acres 94,889. Population 19,708. Val. £185,523.
Lord Lieutenant, Maj.-Gen. J. F. Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B. (1906), Ranksboro, Oakham.
High Sheriff, William Belgrave, Preston Hall.
Chairman of County Council, Earl of Gainsborough, Exton Park, Oakham.
Chair. of Q.S., Sir Arthur John Fludyer, Bart.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., B. A. Adam, Oakham.
Chief Constable, William Wilson, Oakham (15).
Coroner: Valentine George Stapleton, Stamford.

SHROPSHIRE. Acres 861,802. Pop. 239,783.
Assessable value £1,408,526.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Powis (1896), Walcot, Lydbury North, Salop.
High Sheriff, A. W. Corrie, D.L.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir Ofley Wakeman, Bart.
Chairman of C.C., J. B. Bowen-Jones.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., E. Cresswell Peele.
Chief Constable, Capt. Gerard L. Perriman, Shrewsbury (159).
Coroners: John Vernon T. Lander, Wellington; Thomas H. Garside, Market Drayton; Henry Thomas Weyman, Ludlow; R. E. Clarke, Shrewsbury; R. F. Haslewood, Bridgnorth; J. Herbert Williams, Ludlow; W. A. Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

SOMERSETSHIRE. Acres 1,034,055. Pop. 385,106. Rateable val. £2,758,174.
Lord Lieutenant, The Marquess of Bath (1904), Longleat, Warminster.
High Sheriff, A. F. Somerville, Dinder House, Wells.
Chairman of Q.S., Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B., Failand, Bristol.

Chairman of County Council, Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, Hadsden House, Castle Cary.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Geo. Iliff Simey, 3 Chapel Row, Queen Square, Bath.
Ch. Const., Capt. H. C. Metcalfe, Taunton (251).
Coroners: Samuel Craddock, M.R.C.S., Bath; Edward Queckett Louch, Yeovil; Thomas Foster Barham, Bridgewater.

STAFFORDSHIRE. Acres 744,984. Population 1,086,240. Rental £4,460,589.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Dartmouth (1891), Patchull House, Wolverhampton.
High Sheriff, Maj. Sir Thomas Salt, Bart.
Chairman of Q.S. and C.C., Lord Hatherton, C.M.G., Teddesley, Penkridge.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., R. Eustace Joy, M.A.
Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. Geo. Aug. Anson, M.V.O., Stafford (813).
Coroners: H. W. Adams, Tunstall; T. B. Cull, Chaddle; William Morgan, Stafford; G. C. Lewis, Walsall; T. A. Stokes, Wolverhampton; J. H. Joy, Tamworth.

SUFFOLK, EAST. Acres 557,854. Pop. 255,800.
Rateable value £982,234.
(For *Lord Lieut., Vice-Admiral and High Sheriff,* see SUFFOLK, WEST.)
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Rendlesham and Hon. John de Grey.
Chairman of C.C., Lord Rendlesham.
Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., A. T. Cobbold.
Chief Constable, Capt. Jasper G. Mayne, Ipswich (183).
Coroners: Lionel F. Vulliamy, Stonham Aspal; Arthur F. Vulliamy, Ipswich; Walter Brooke, Woodbridge; Henry Edwin Garrod, Diss.

SUFFOLK, WEST. Acres 390,920. Pop. 117,553.
Rateable value £575,720.
Lord Lieutenant, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Brampton Gurdon, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P. (1907), Assington Hall, Colchester.
Vice-Admiral, Earl of Stradbroke, Henham Hall.
High Sheriff, Almeric H. Paget.
Chairmen of Q.S., Col. Hon. Henry Wm. Lowry Corry; A. Matland Wilson.
Chairman of C.C., Oliver Denn Johnson.
Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., A. T. Cobbold.
Chief Constable, Maj. E. P. Prest, Bury St. Edmunds (117).
Coroners, Rowland Holt Wilson, Bury St. Edmunds; Thomas Bates, Sudbury; S. J. Ennon, Newmarket.

SURREY. Acres 452,796. Pop. 519,654. Rateable value £5,327,884.
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Hon. Henry Cubitt (1906).
High Sheriff, Sir Frederick T. Edridge.
Chairman of Q.S., &c., George Cave, K.C., M.P.
Chairman of C.C., Sir Wm. Vincent, Bart.
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Thomas Weeding Weeding.
Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford (272).
County Coroners: Croydon District, W. Percy Morrison, Reigate; Kingston District, M. H. Taylor, 16 Church Rd., Richmond; Guildford Dist., G. F. Roumieu, Bethune House, Farnham.

SUSSEX, EAST. Acres 516,640. Pop. 182,091.
Rental £2,097,152.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G. (1905), Arundel Castle.
High Sheriff, John Waddington.
Chairman of Q.S., Hon. Sir Wm. Grantham.
Chairman of C.C., George William Osborn.

Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council,
Frederic Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.
Chief Constable, Maj. H. G. Lang, Lewes (217).
County Coroners: G. V. Benson, Lewes; T. T. Harratt, Rye; Charles Sheppard, Rape of Hastings and Hundred of Robertsbridge.

SUSSEX, WEST. Acres 401,839. Pop. 151,276.
Rental val. £1,045,588.

Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff. (See EAST SUSSEX.)

Chairman of Q. Sessions, His Honour Judge
Lumley Smith, K.C.

Chairman of County Council, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., C.B.

Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council,
Frederic Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.

Chief Constable, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond,
M.V.O., Horsham (171).

County Coroners, F. W. Butler, Horsham; J. W. Loader Cooper, Chichester; C. C. E. Cheesman, Hundred of Bosham.

WARWICKSHIRE. Acres 579,885. Population 939,904. Rental £2,328,652.

Lord Lieutenant, Marquis of Hertford (1905),
Ragley Hall, Alcester.

High Sheriff, James Frederick Shaw.

Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C., John Stratford
Dugdale, K.C., Blyth Hall, Coleshill,
Birmingham.

Clerk of the Peace and of County Council,
Edward Field, Leamington.

Chief Constable, Capt. J. T. Brinkley, Warwick
(353).

Coroners: Charles Webb Iliffe, M.D., Coventry;
J. J. W. Wilmshurst, Kenilworth; Theodore
Christophers, Henley-in-Arden.

WESTMORLAND. Acres 505,330. Pop. 64,409.
Rental £567,839.

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hothfield (1881), Appleby
Castle, Appleby.

High Sheriff, Richard Rigg.

Chairman of Q.S., The Earl of Lonsdale.

Chairman of C.C., J. Wakefield Weston.

Clerk of the Peace, John Bolton, Kendal.

Chief Constable, C. de Courcy Parry, Penrith (39).

Coroners: Geo. Edward Cartmel, Kendal; Wm.
Hewitson, Appleby; E. A. Hoells, Appleby.

WILTSHIRE. Acres 864,105. Pop. 271,394.
Rateable value £1,390,079.

Lord Lieutenant (1895), The Marquess of Lans-
downe, K.G., Bowood, Calne, Wilts.

High Sheriff, Capt. G. H. Fort, Salisbury.

Chairmen of Q.S., The Marquess of Bath and
Hon. Percy Wyndham.

Chairman of C.C., The Marquess of Bath.

Clerk of the Peace and C.C., R. W. Merriman,
Marlborough and Trowbridge.

Chief Const., Capt. Hoel Llewellyn, D.S.O.,
Devizes (250).

Coroners: A. L. Forrester, Malmesbury,
F. A. P. Sylvester, Trowbridge; R. A.
Wilson, Salisbury; Isaac James, Corsham;
G. S. A. Waylen, Devizes.

WORCESTERSHIRE. Acres 473,328. Popula-
tion, 358,377. Rateable val. £2,174,235.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Coventry (1891),
Croome Court, Severn Stoke, Worcester.

High Sheriff, R. V. Berkeley.

Chairman of Q.S., County Council, and of
Standing Joint Committee, John William
Willis Bund.

Clerk of the Peace and C.C. and County
Solicitor, Samuel Thornely, Worcester.

Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Herbert Sutherland
Walker, Worcester (460).

Coroners: Edwin Docker, Birmingham; G. F.
S. Brown, Worcester; G. H. T. Foster, Upton-
on-Severn; Edward Percy Jobson, Dudley.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING). Acres 741,050.
Pop. 144,748. Rental £2,382,331. Rateable
value £1,332,688.

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Nunburnholme, D.S.O.
(1908), North Ferriby, Hull.

High Sheriff, G. W. Lloyd, Stockton Hall.

Chairman of Q.S., Arthur Grey.

Chairman of C.C., Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I.

Clerk of Peace and to C.C., John J. Bickersteth.

Chief Constable, Maj. W. H. Dunlop, Beverley
(138).

Coroners: Sir Luke White, M.P., Driffield;
John Richardson Wood, York; Jackson and
Birks, Hull; Henry Green, Howden.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING). Acres
1,357,320. Pop. 247,875. Rental £2,550,939.

Lord Lieutenant, Sir Hugh Bell (1906).

High Sheriff. (See EAST RIDING.)

Chairman of Quarter Sessions, E. R. Turton.

Chairman of C.C., John Hutton.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., W. C. Trevor.

Chief Constable, Major Robert Lister Bower,
C.M.G., Northallerton (297).

Coroners: J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Wm.
Richardson, Guisborough; George Buchanan,
Whitby; John Richardson Wood, York;
Joseph Francis Porter, Helmsley; Oswald
H. Cochrane, Middlesbrough; Wm. Lowther
Carrick, Stokesley.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING). Acres 1,673,473.
Pop. 1,389,176. Assessable val. £7,964,621.

Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Harewood (1892),
Harewood House, near Leeds.

High Sheriff. (See EAST RIDING.)

Chairman of County Council, Rt. Hon. Chas. G.
Miles Gaskell, J.P., Thornes House, near
Wakefield.

Chairman of Q.S., G. B. C. Yarrowborough, Camps-
mount, Doncaster.

Clerk of the Peace and C.C., Francis A. Darwin.

Chief Constable, Maj. L. W. Atcherley (1,338).

Coroners: Edgar Wood, Skipton; J. R. Wood,
York; J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Dossey
Wightman, Sheffield; Frederick Edward
Nicholson, Doncaster; E. H. Hill, Halifax;
Pelham Page Maitland, Wakefield; Walter
Brown Arundel, Pontefract; F. D. Robinson,
Clitheroe; J. Charles R. Husband, Ripon.

London Boroughs.

THE CITY OF LONDON. See pp. 491-3.

BATTERSEA. Pop. (1901) 168,907. Val.
£1,062,938.

Mayor, P. P. Haythornthwaite (M).

Town Clerk, W. Marcus Wilkins.

BERMONDSEY. Pop. 128,735. Val. £942,125.

Mayor, Walter William Tyler (M).

Town Clerk, Frederick Ryall.

BETHNAL GREEN. Pop. 131,316. Val. £549,849.

Mayor, Charles Edward Fox (I).

Town Clerk, Robert Voss.

CAMBERWELL. Pop. 273,856. Val. £1,386,960.

Mayor, John Somerville (M).

Town Clerk, Charles William Tagg.

CHELSEA. Pop. 73,842. Val. £936,212.
Mayor, Christopher Head (M).
Town Clerk, Thomas Holland.

DEPTFORD, Kent and Surrey. Pop. 118,583.
 Val. £635,392.
Mayor, Edward George Henry Berryman (I).
Town Clerk, Vivian Orchard.

FINSBURY. Pop. 101,463. Val. £1,038,598.
Mayor, Arthur Millward (M).
Town Clerk, G. W. Preston.

FULHAM. Pop. 160,000. Val. £912,563.
Mayor, Henry George Norris (M).
Town Clerk, J. Percy Shuler.

GREENWICH. Pop. 104,676. Val. £671,516.
Mayor, Charles Newberry (P).
Town Clerk, Francis Robinson.

HACKNEY. Pop. 235,460. Val. £1,234,094.
Mayor, Thomas Emley Young, B.A. (P).
Town Clerk, W. A. Williams.

HAMMERSMITH. Pop. 112,233. Val. £893,747.
Mayor, Ald. Samuel Bewsher (M).
Town Clerk, H. Thompson.

HAMPSTEAD. Est. Pop. 91,137. Val. £1,115,888.
Mayor, E. Todd (I), re-elected.
Town Clerk, Arthur P. Johnson, M.A.

HOLBORN. Pop. 59,405. Val. £1,089,659.
Mayor, Max Clarke, F.R.I.B.A. (M).
Town Clerk, Lionel Walford.

ISLINGTON. Pop. 350,000. Val. £1,933,999.
Mayor, H. J. Clarke (M).
Town Clerk, Wm. Francis Dewey.

KENSINGTON (Royal Borough). Pop. 185,360.
 Rateable val. £2,447,399.
Mayor, Ald. Hon. Sir W. Phillimore, Bt. (M).
Town Clerk, William Chambers Leete.

LAMBETH. Pop. 301,895. Val. £1,968,216.
Mayor, Edward Johnson (M).
Town Clerk, Henry John Smith.

LEWISHAM. Pop. 160,749. Val. £1,094,155.
Mayor, Edward Ball (M).
Town Clerk, Edward Wright.

PADDINGTON. Pop. 151,437. Val. £1,552,634.
Mayor, Ald. Herbert Henry Fuller (M), re-elected.
Town Clerk, Arthur W. J. Russell.

POPLAR. Pop. 168,822. Val. £837,986.
Mayor, Robert R. Brown (M).
Town Clerk, Leonard Potts.

ST. MARYLEBONE. Pop. 133,301. Val. £2,022,982.
Mayor, Rev. E. A. Midwinter, M.A. (M).
Town Clerk, James Wilson.

ST. PANCRAS. Pop. 237,422. Val. £1,801,604.
Mayor, James Bryan (M).
Town Clerk, C. H. F. Barrett.

SHOREDITCH. Pop. 118,637. Val. £812,746.
Mayor, T. E. Harwood (M).
Town Clerk, H. Mansfield Robinson, LL.D.

SOUTHWARK. Pop. 210,442. Val. £1,303,015.
Mayor, Rev. Canon J. W. Horsley, M.A. (P).
Town Clerk, J. A. Johnson.

STEPNEY. Pop. 208,600. Val. £1,490,943.
Mayor, G. A. Duffield (M).
Town Clerk, George William Clarke, B.L.

STOKE NEWINGTON. Pop. 53,000. Val. £353,246.
Mayor, Ald. James Rowland Brough, C.C. (M).
Town Clerk, George Webb.

WANDSWORTH. Pop. 327,322. Val. £2,103,112.
Mayor, Archibald Davis Dawney (M), re-elected.
Town Clerk, Henry George Hills.

WESTMINSTER (City). Pop. 183,011. Val. £6,317,712.
Mayor, Rev. F. Harcourt Hillersdon, M.A. (M).
Town Clerk, John Hunt.

WOOLWICH. Pop. 127,993. Val. £810,147.
Mayor, Ald. J. W. Francis (P).
Town Clerk, Arthur B. Bryceson.

Cities and Boroughs.

ABERAVON, Glamorg. Pop. 9,000. Val. £41,000.
Mayor, D. J. Jones (C).
Town Clerk, Marmaduke Tennant.

ABERGAVENNY, Mon. Pop. 7,795. Val. £37,107.
Mayor, John O. Marsh (C).
Town Clerk, William H. Hopwood.

ABERYSTWYTH, Cardig. Pop. 8,013. Val. £42,335.
Mayor, Edward Price Wynne (C).
Town Clerk, Arthur Johnson Hughes.

ABINGDON, Berks. Pop. 6,480. Val. £26,696.
High Steward, Earl of Abingdon.
Mayor, A. C. Preston, B.A., F.C.A. (C).
Recorder, William Harry Nash.
Town Clerk, Bromley Challenger, F.R.G.S.

ACCRINGTON, Lancs. Pop. 46,000. Val. £185,711.
Mayor, T. E. Nuttall, M.D. (L).
Town Clerk, Arthur Henry Aitken.

ALDEBURGH, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,500. Val. £10,782.
Mayor, Mrs. E. Garrett Anderson, M.D., re-elected.
Town Clerk, Henry Clement Casley (Ipswich).

ANDOVER, Hants. Pop. 6,800. Val. £28,424.
Mayor, Thomas Webb (L), re-elected.
Recorder, Archibald John Mackey.
Town Clerk, Thomas Edgar Longman.

APPLEBY, Westmorland. Pop. 1,764. Val. £10,086.
Mayor, Samuel Wood (C), re-elected.
Town Clerk, William Hewitson (solicitor).

ARUNDELL, W. Sussex. Pop. 3,070. Val. £14,240.
Mayor, John Nibloe Hare (C).
Town Clerk, Arthur Holmes.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Lancs. Pop. 45,000.
 Val. £196,813.
Mayor, William Hamer (L).
Town Clerk, Frederick William Bromley.

ASTON MANOR, Warwickshire. Pop. 82,000.
 Val. £265,500.
Mayor, Alfred Taylor (C).
Town Clerk, Joseph Ansell, J.P.

BACUP, Lancashire. Pop. 25,000. Val. £86,602.
Mayor, Ald. J. H. Maden, C.C. (11th time) (L).
Town Clerk, Joseph Entwistle.

BANBURY, Oxfordsh. Pop. 12,967. Val. £65,897.
High Steward, The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Mayor, Joseph John Chard (C).
Recorder, Henry Staveley-Hill.
Town Clerk, Oliver James Stockton.

BANGOR (City), Carnarvon. Pop. 11,269. Val. £40,784.
Mayor, H. C. Vincent (C), re-elected.
Town Clerk, W. Huw Rowland.

BARNESLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 41,086. Val. £165,000.
Mayor, Henry Milnes Walker (L).
Town Clerk, Henry Horsfield.

BARNSTAPLE, Devon. Pop. 14,137. Val. £56,177.
Mayor, Frederick Wm. Hunt (U) (re-elected).
High Steward, Lord Clinton.
Recorder, His Hon. Sir G. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, James Bosson.

- *BARROW-IN-FURNESS**, Lancashire. Pop. 70,000. Val. £209,855.
Mayor, T. F. Butler (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Leonard Hewlett.
- BASINGSTOKE**, Hants. Pop. 9,793. Val. £68,027.
Mayor, Francis Hillary (C).
Town Clerk, John A. Kingdon.
- *BATH** (City), Som. Pop. 49,839. Val. £333,316.
Mayor, Maj. Charles Henry Simpson (C).
Recorder, Henry Coleman Folkard.
Town Clerk, Fredk. Darlington Wardle.
- BATLEY**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 32,000. Val. £116,974.
Mayor, John Stubley (L).
Town Clerk, Joseph Hanson Craik (solicitor).
- BEAUMARIS**, Anglesey. Pop. 2,326. Val. £10,765.
Mayor, J. W. Jones (L).
Town Clerk, John Rice Roberts, M.A.
- BECCHLES**, E. Suffolk. Pop. 6,898. Val. £29,633.
Mayor, William James Money (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Tom Plowman Angell.
- BEDFORD**, Beds. Pop. 41,000. Val. £210,720.
Mayor, Henry William Longhurst (L).
Recorder, William Russell Griffiths.
Town Clerk, Hedley Baxter.
- BERWICK UPON TWEED** (Town & County), Northumberland. Pop. 13,437. Val. £60,553.
Mayor, James Weatherhead Plenderleith (L).
Recorder, H. F. Manisty, K.C.
Town Clerk, A. H. M. Weddell.
- BEVERLEY**, Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 13,183. al. £51,360.
Mayor, William Henry Elwell (L).
Town Clerk, James Willis Mills.
- BEWDLEY**, Worcester. Pop. 2,866. Val. £9,184.
High Steward, Viscount Cobham.
Mayor, John Green (C) (4th time).
Town Clerk, Stanley Hemingway.
- BEXHILL**, E. Sussex. Pop. 16,126. Val. £119,718.
Mayor, Ald. J. A. Paton (C).
Town Clerk, T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.
- BIDEFORD**, Devon. Est. Pop. 9,000. Val. £29,000.
Mayor, Joshua Heywood (L).
Recorder, His Hon. Sir G. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, Wm. Britton Seldon.
- *BIRKENHEAD**, Cheshire. Pop. 120,955. Val. £673,127.
Mayor, Arthur Henry Arkle (C).
Recorder, Ellis J. Griffith, M.P.
Town Clerk, James Fearnley.
- *BIRMINGHAM** (City), Warwick. Pop. 522,204. Val. £2,915,566.
Lord Mayor, W. H. Bowater (C).
Recorder, John Stratford Dugdale, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, L. Morton Brown.
Town Clerk, Ernest V. Hiley.
- BISHOP'S CASTLE**, Salop. Pop. 1,378. Val. £6,387.
Mayor, Adam Scott (C).
Town Clerk, Ernest Griffiths.
- *BLACKBURN**, Lancs. Pop. 136,135. Val. £545,924.
Mayor, Ald. Franklin Talbot Thomas (C) (5th time).
Recorder, Miles Walker Matkinson, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Lewis Beard.
- BLACKPOOL**, Lancs. Pop. 62,000. Val. £509,255.
Mayor, Thomas Fielding (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Thomas Loftos.
- BLANDFORD FORUM**, Dorset. Pop. 3,649. Val. £14,443.
Mayor, Ald. John Iles Barnes (7th time) (C).
Town Clerk, Edward C. Castleman-Smith.
- BODMIN**, Cornwall. Pop. 5,353. Val. £23,730.
Mayor, William Edwin Bennett (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, John Pethybridge.
- *BOLTON**, Lancs. Pop. 187,824. Val. £837,223.
Mayor, Joseph Tyas Cooper (L).
Recorder, Collingwood Hope, K.C.
Town Clerk, Samuel Parker.
- *BOOTLE**, Lancs. Pop. 75,000. Val. £476,674.
Mayor, H. Carruthers (C).
Town Clerk, Joseph Henry Farmer.
- BOSTON**, Lincs. (Holland). Pop. 20,772. Val. £58,177.
Mayor, Geo. Samuel Wm. Jebb (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Meaburn Staniland.
- *BOURNEMOUTH**, Hants. Pop. 75,000. Val. £643,000.
Mayor, George Edward Bridge (C) (re-elected).
Recorder, Robert Alexander Kinglake.
Town Clerk, George William Bailey.
- BRACKLEY**, Northants. Pop. 2,467. Val. £12,008.
Mayor, George William Hawkins (C).
Town Clerk, Charles Eric Barnes.
- BRADFORD** (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 293,983. Val. £1,557,789.
Lord Mayor, Ald. W. Land (C).
Recorder, T. R. D. Wright.
Stipendiary Magistrate, H. W. W. Wilberforce.
Town Clerk, Frederick Stevens.
- BRECON**, Brecknock. Pop. 5,875. Val. £24,898.
Mayor, William Morgau (L).
Town Clerk, G. Hyatt Williams.
- BRIDGNORTH**, Salop. Pop. 6,052. Val. £22,200.
Mayor, Enoch Sargent (U).
Recorder, Alexander Graham.
Town Clerk, James Hughes Cooksey.
- BRIDGWATER**, Som. Pop. 15,209. Val. £66,977.
Mayor, Richard Owen Sully (L) (re-elected).
Recorder, Wyndham Neave Slade.
Town Clerk, William Thomas Baker.
- BRIDLINGTON**, Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 12,482. Val. £91,742.
Mayor, C. G. Southcott (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, A. E. Matthewman, LL.B.
- BRIDPORT**, Dorset. Pop. 5,944. Val. £29,945.
Mayor, Wm. Saunders Edwards (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Charles George Nantes.
- BRIGHOUSE**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 21,735. Val. £88,000.
Mayor, Robert Thornton (L).
Town Clerk, (vacant).
- *BRIGHTON**, E. Sussex. Pop. 130,926. Val. £894,610.
Mayor, Edward Geere (C).
Recorder, Philip Chasemore Gates, K.C.
Town Clerk, Hugo Talbot.
- *BRISTOL** (City & County), Glos. & Som. Est. Pop. 378,000. Val. £1,841,621.
Lord Mayor, Christopher Albert Hayes (C).
High Steward, Duke of Beaufort.
Recorder, Edward James Castle, K.C.
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.
- BROMLEY**, Kent. Pop. 35,000. Val. £267,489.
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Davis (C).
Town Clerk, F. H. Norman.

BUCKINGHAM, Bucks. Pop. 3,364. Val. £17,111.
High Steward, The Right Hon. Lord Addington.
Mayor, Thomas Osborne (L).
Town Clerk, Thomas Risley Hearn.

*BURNLEY, Lancs. Pop. 105,000. Val. £390,813.
Mayor, Ald. J. M. Grey (L).
Recorder, A. M. L. Langdon, K.C.
Town Clerk, Peregrine Thomas.

BURSLEM, Stafford. Pop. 38,766. Val. £145,997.
 • *Mayor*, Ald. Thomas Edwards (Lab.) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Arthur Ellis.

†BURTON-UPON-TRENT, Stafford. Pop. 53,936.
 Val. £337,948.
Mayor, Thomas Jenkins (C).
Town Clerk, T. N. Whitehead.

*BURY, Lancs. Pop. 58,029. Val. £283,651.
Mayor, S. Kay (L).
Town Clerk, John Haslam.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, W. Suffolk. Pop. 16,255.
 Val. £66,755.
Steward of the Liberty, The Marquess of Bristol.
Mayor, Alexander Mitchell (L).
Recorder, Reginald James Neville.
Town Clerk, Arthur P. Wheeler.

CALNE, Wiltshire. Pop. 3,456. Val. £12,279.
Mayor, Ernest Havelock Henly (C).
Town Clerk, George Isaac Gough.

CAMBRIDGE, Cambs. Pop. 38,379. Val. £397,353.
High Steward, Thomas Walter Harding.
Mayor, Wm. Potter Spalding (C) (re-elected).
Recorder, John F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, John E. Ledsam Whitehead, M.A.

*CANTERBURY (City & County), Kent. Pop. 24,868. Val. £125,602.
Mayor, Francis Bennett-Goldney (C) (re-elected).
Recorder, Frank Safford.
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, Henry Fielding.

*CARDIFF (City), Glamorg. Pop. 195,303. Val. £1,147,878.
Lord Mayor, John Chappell (L).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Thomas William Lewis.
Recorder, Benj. Francis Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, J. L. Wheatley.

CARDIGAN, Cardigan. Pop. 3,576. Val. £12,987.
Mayor, John Davies (L).
Town Clerk, David Morgan Jones.

CARLISLE (City), Cumb. Pop. 50,047. Val. £230,848.
Mayor, William Phillips (C).
Recorder, Ernest Page, K.C.
Town Clerk, Alfred Henry Collingwood.

CARMARTHEN (County of the Borough), Carmarthen. Pop. 10,026. Val. £42,289.
Mayor, Ald. Walter Lloyd (C).
Recorder, E. W. Milner Jones.
Town Clerk, James John.

CARNARVON, Carnarvon. Pop. 9,760. Val. £33,901.
Mayor, Ald. J. T. Roberts (L).
Town Clerk, R. O. Roberts.

CHARD, Somerset. Pop. 4,437. Val. £18,200.
 Acreage 403.
Mayor, Ald. Samuel Hy. Denning (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, J. A. Forward.

CHATHAM, Kent. Pop. 42,971. Val. £154,500.
Mayor, W. E. R. Randall (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Henry Philip Mann.

CHELMSFORD, Essex. Pop. 17,200. Val. £94,422.
Mayor, T. J. Deeks Cramphorn (C) (4th time).
Town Clerk, William Smith.

CHELTHENHAM, Glouc. Pop. 49,439. Val. £318,577.
Mayor, C. H. Margrett (C).
Town Clerk, Robert Owen Seacombe.

*CHESTER (City & County), Cheshire. Pop. 38,309. Val. £219,041.
Mayor, Ald. David Lythall Hewitt (C).
Recorder, Sir Horatio Lloyd.
Town Clerk, James Husband Dickson.

CHESTERFIELD, Derby. Pop. 30,826. Val. £108,882.
Mayor, Charles Markham (L).
Town Clerk, John Middleton.

CHICHESTER (City), W. Sussex. Pop. 12,241. Val. £57,397.
Mayor, George Michael Turnbull (C).
Recorder, Charles Frederick Gill, K.C.
Town Clerk, J. W. Loader Cooper.

CHIPPENHAM, Wilts. Pop. 5,074. Val. £20,134.
Mayor, William Crofts (L).
Town Clerk, Francis Henry Phillips.

CHIPPING NORTON, Oxon. Pop. 3,780. Val. £12,283.
Mayor, Austin Webb (L).
Town Clerk, Thomas Mace.

CHORLEY, Lancashire. Pop. 30,500. Val. £109,211.
Mayor, Henry William Hitchen (C).
Town Clerk, John Mills.

CHRISTCHURCH, Hants. Pop. 4,600. Val. £24,500.
Mayor, David Galbraith (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, John Druiitt.

CINQUE PORTS. See Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye. *Lord Warden*, Lord Brassey, G.C.B. (1908).

CLITHEROE, Lancs. Pop. 11,424. Val. £48,420.
Mayor, Alderman J. T. Whipp (L).
Town Clerk, William Self Weeks.

COLCHESTER, Essex. Pop. 38,373. Val. £177,850.
Mayor, E. Alec Blaxill (L).
Recorder, His Hon. Judge Philbrick, K.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Charles Wanklyn.

COLNE, Lancashire. Pop. 26,150. Val. £95,994.
Mayor, J. Smith (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Alfred Varley.

CONGLETON, Cheshire. Pop. 10,707. Val. £35,801.
High Steward, George B. Baker-Wilbraham, J.P.
Mayor, Alfred Barlow (C).
Town Clerk, Edward A. Plant.

CONWAY, Carnarvon. Pop. 4,636. Val. £28,143.
Mayor, John Williams (L).
Town Clerk, T. E. Parry.

*COVENTRY (City), Warwick. Pop. 93,500. Val. £374,982.
Mayor, Alderman William Lee (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, George Sutton.

COWBRIDGE, Glamorg. Pop. 1,202. Val. £3,998.
Mayor, David Tilley (C).
Town Clerk, William Thomas Gwyn.

CREWE, Cheshire. Pop. 42,074. Val. £170,477.
Mayor, Charles R. Woodridge (C).
Town Clerk, Harold S. K. Feltham.

*CROYDON, Surrey. Pop. 161,000. Val. £1,121,474.
Mayor, Ald. Major John Edward Fox (I) (re-elected).
Recorder, Robert Frederick Colam.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, F. C. Lloyd.

- DARLINGTON**, Durham. Pop. 52,000. Val. £250,676.
Mayor, Peter Prior (C).
Town Clerk, Henry Gordon Stevenson.
- DARTMOUTH**, Devon. Pop. 6,800. Val. £29,038.
Mayor, John Brown (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Sydney J. Pope.
- DARWEN**, Lancs. Pop. 43,000. Val. £159,354.
Mayor, Walfusley Preston Kay (L).
Town Clerk, William P. Halliwell, B.A.
- DAVENTRY**, Northants. Pop. 3,780. Val. £16,022.
Mayor, Percy Farmer (C).
Town Clerk, Frederick Willoughby.
- DEAL**, Kent. Pop. 10,581. Val. £51,943.
Mayor, Lord George Hamilton (C).
Recorder, Wm. Wilson Grantham.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Alf. Chas. Brown.
- DENBIGH**, Denbigh. Pop. 6,438. Val. £36,146.
Mayor, Ald. J. Humphrey Jones (L).
Town Clerk, John Parry Jones.
- *DERBY**, Derby. Pop. 129,411. Val. £558,747.
Lord High Steward, Duke of Devonshire.
Mayor, Hy. Howe Arnold-Benrose (C).
Recorder, John Henry Etherington-Smith.
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, G. Trevelyan Lee.
- DEVIZES**, Wiltshire. Pop. 6,533. Val. £26,220.
Mayor, C. W. Thompson (C).
Recorder, Robert George Seton.
Town Clerk, Joseph Thornthwaite Jackson, B.A.
- *DEVONPORT**, Devon. Pop. 83,103. Val. £329,029.
Mayor, William Littleton (C).
Recorder, Henry Edward Duke, K.C.
Town Clerk, R. J. Fittall.
- DEWSBURY**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 28,060. Val. £139,949.
Mayor, Ald. F. W. Reuss (U) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, H. Ellis.
- DONCASTER**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 31,182. Val. £160,050.
Mayor, John Halmshaw (L).
Recorder, Samuel Hill Smith Lofthouse, K.C.
Town Clerk, Raymond Augustus Hall Tovey.
- DORCHESTER**, Dorset. Pop. 9,458. Val. £48,432.
Mayor, C. F. Symes (C).
Town Clerk, A. G. Symonds.
- DOUGLAS** (I. of Man). Pop. 22,000. Val. £163,851.
Mayor, A. H. Marsden (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Alexander Robertson.
- DOVER**, Kent. Pop. 50,000. Val. £208,186.
Mayor, T. W. L. Emden (C) (re-elected).
Recorder, Archibald Henry Bodkin.
Town Clerk, R. E. Knockner.
- DROITWICH**, Worcest. Pop. 4,163. Val. £24,035.
Mayor, Ald. J. Jackson Gable (L).
Town Clerk, Samuel John Tombs.
- *DUDLEY**, Worcester. Pop. 50,000. Val. £165,644.
Mayor, Joseph Alfred Hillman (C).
Recorder, William J. Disturnal.
Town Clerk, Henry Cartwright Brettell.
- DUKINFIELD**, Cheshire. Pop. 18,929. Val. £79,093.
Mayor, William Underwood (C).
Town Clerk, Thomas Hodgetts Gordon, B.A.
- DUNSTABLE**, Beds. Pop. 7,500. Val. £27,431.
Mayor, Albert Guttridge (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Chas. Crichton-Stuart Benning.
- DURHAM** (City), Durham. Pop. 16,992. Val. £67,465.
Mayor, William Henry Wood (C).
Recorder, His Hon. Francis John Greenwell.
Town Clerk, Frederick Marshall.
- EALING**, Middlsex. Pop. 51,000. Val. £453,902.
Mayor, E. C. Sayers (C).
Town Clerk, Geo. E. Brydges.
- EAST HAM**, Essex. Pop. 140,000. Val. £507,000.
Mayor, G. Pratt (C).
Town Clerk, C. Eustace Wilson.
- EAST RETFORD**, Notts. Pop. 12,339. Val. £56,406.
High Steward, Rt. Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe.
Mayor, W. Loseley (L).
Town Clerk, William Percival Jones.
- EASTBOURNE**, E. Sussex. Pop. 50,696. Val. £427,676.
Mayor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire (C).
Town Clerk, Henry West Fovargue.
- ECCLES**, Lancs. Pop. 41,500. Val. £177,700.
Mayor, Alderman Thos. Thompson (L).
Town Clerk, Edwin Parkes.
- EVESHAM**, Worcestersh. Pop. 8,000. Val. £32,287.
Mayor, John Lloyd Felton (U).
Town Clerk, Thomas Allard Cox.
- *EXETER** (City & County), Devon. Pop. 48,300. Val. £275,844.
Mayor, Henry Hugh Wippell (C).
Recorder & Judge of the Provost Court, John Alderson Foote, K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lloyd Parry, LL.B.
- EYE**, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,004. Val. £8,376.
Mayor, Col. Jas. Sutherland Wilkins, D.S.O. (C).
Town Clerk, Harold Warnes.
- FALMOUTH**, Cornwall. Pop. 11,789. Val. £42,347.
Mayor, Frederick James Barnes (C).
Town Clerk, Edward Ernest Armitage.
- FAVERSHAM**, Kent. Pop. 11,290. Val. £50,355.
Mayor, Thomas George Gillett.
Recorder, John Castleman Swinburn-Hanham.
Town Clerk, Allan Tassell.
- FLINT**, Flint. Pop. 4,625. Val. £23,740.
Mayor, Robert Jones (C).
Town Clerk, Thomas W. Hughes.
- FOLKESTONE**, Kent. Est. Pop. 34,770. Val. £258,941.
Mayor, Walter Charles Young (C).
Recorder, John Charles Lewis Coward, K.C.
Town Clerk, Arthur Frederic Kidson.
- *GATESHEAD**, Durham. Pop. 109,888. Val. £430,762.
Mayor, Ald. A. Gillies (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William Swinburne.
- GILLINGHAM**, Kent. Pop. 52,000. Val. £180,289.
Mayor, George Clement Swain (C).
Town Clerk, F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
- GLASTONBURY**, Som. Pop. 4,016. Val. £25,815.
Mayor, John Morland (L).
Town Clerk, Reginald Thomason Gould.
- GLOSSOP**, Derby. Pop. 21,526. Val. £84,129.
Mayor, Brook Furniss (C).
Town Clerk, Theo. Walter Ellison.
- *GLOUCESTER** (City & County), Glos. Pop. 47,955. Val. £231,307.
High Steward, Viscount St. Aldwyn.
Mayor, F. Hannam Clark (C).
Recorder, Charles F. Vachell, K.C.
Town Clerk, George Sheffield Blakeway.
- GODALMING**, Surrey. Pop. 8,748. Val. £51,000.
Mayor, A. Monro, M.A., C.I.E. (C).
Town Clerk, Thomas Percival Whately.
- GODMANCHESTER**, Hunts. Pop. 2,027. Val. £14,282.
Mayor, A. Markham (C) (3rd year).
Town Clerk, Gerald Hunnybun.

GRANTHAM, Lincoln (Kesteven). Pop. 17,593. Val. £84,785.
Mayor, Walter Plumb (C).
Recorder, Thomas Spooner Soden.
Town Clerk, Aubrey Henry Malin.

GRAVESEND, Kent. Pop. 27,196. Val. £133,663.
Mayor, Henry Edward Davis (C) (re-elected).
Recorder, Alexander D. O. Wedderburn, K.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Hampton Brown, B.A.

GREAT GRIMSBY, Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 71,400. Val. £292,438.
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Lord Heneage.
Mayor, R. W. Roberts (C).
Recorder, Isaac Saunders Leadam.
Town Clerk, William Grange.

GUILDFORD, Surrey. Pop. 22,000. Val. £157,694.
High Steward, The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
Mayor, W. Triggs Turner (C).
Recorder, George Cave, K.C.
Town Clerk, Frederick Sydney Miller.

***HALIFAX**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 108,500. Val. £495,401.
Mayor, F. Whitley-Thomson (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Herbert Ashling.

***HANLEY**, Stafford. Pop. 62,737. Val. £248,557.
Mayor, Geo. Fredk. Adcock (L) (re-elected).
Recorder, William Henry Clay.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, A. Challinor.

HARROGATE, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 33,000. Val. £263,422.
Mayor, Capt. A. Boyd-Carpenter (C).
Town Clerk, Joseph Turner Taylor.

HARTLEPOOL, Durham. Pop. 22,723. Val. £74,799.
Mayor, John T. Graham (L).
Town Clerk and Recorder, Herbert Wright Bell.

HARWICH, Essex. Pop. 10,016. Val. £36,717.
High Steward, Charles Hugh Berners.
Mayor, William Henry Elwell (C).
Town Clerk, Arthur John Hanslip Ward.

HASLINGDEN, Lancs. Pop. 18,543. Val. £81,765.
Mayor, Alderman H. Worsley (C).
Town Clerk, W. Musgrove.

***HASTINGS**, E. Sussex. Pop. 68,165. Val. £435,283.
Mayor, Robert William Mitchell, M.A. (C).
Recorder, James Fenning Torr.
Town Clerk, Benjamin Frederick Meadows.

HAVERFORDWEST (Town and County), Pemb. Acres 1,381. Pop. 6,007. Val. £17,697.
Lord Lieut., Sir Charles E. G. Philipps, Bart. (1876).
Picton Castle, Haverfordwest.
Mayor, Hugh Thomas (C).
Chairman of Q.S., Marlay Samson.
Town Clerk, R. T. P. Williams.

HEDON, Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 1,020. Val. £3,327.
Mayor, G. B. Newton, Junr. (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Robert Alan Park.

HELSTON, Cornwall. Pop. 3,098. Val. £9,602.
Mayor, Hedley Thomas (L).
Town Clerk, Joseph Walker Tyacke.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts. Pop. 11,264. Val. £36,279.
Mayor, Alderman R. A. Hodgson (C).
Town Clerk, Lovel Sneathman.

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, Oxford. Pop. 5,984. Val. £36,573.
Mayor, E. H. Dee (C).
Town Clerk, J. F. Cooper (Dep. A. Caldecott).

HEREFORD (City), Hereford. Pop. 21,382. Val. £126,081.
Chief Steward, Sir Jas. Rankin, Bart.
Mayor, W. Pilley (C).
Recorder, His Hon. Judge A. Gwynne-James.
Town Clerk, Arthur Holt.

HERTFORD, Herts. Pop. 9,600. Val. £54,298.
High Steward, The Marquess of Salisbury, G.C.V.O.
Mayor, Robert Odell, F.R.C.S. (C).
Town Clerk, Thomas Joseph Sworder.

HEYWOOD, Lancs. Pop. 29,000. Val. £112,462.
Mayor, C. Coupe (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, George G. Bouchier.

HIGH WYCOMBE (OR CHEPPING WYCOMBE), Bucks. Pop. 19,000. Val. £73,667.
Mayor, Walter Birch (C).
Recorder, Frank W. Raffety.
Town Clerk, Arthur Joseph Clarke.

HIGHAM FERRERS, Northants. Pop. 2,800. Val. £8,382.
Mayor, Alderman Owen Parker (C) (3rd time).
Town Clerk, Wm. Hirst Simpson, B.A.

HONITON, Devon. Pop. 3,271. Val. £20,394.
Mayor, C. N. Tweed (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Edward William Hellier.

HORNSEY, Middlesex. Pop. 55,000. Val. £669,000.
Mayor, E. A. Ebbelwhite (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, F. D. Askey.

HOVE, E. Sussex. Pop. 43,692. Val. £416,173.
Mayor, Capt. A. B. S. Fraser (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Henry Endacott.

***HUDDERSFIELD**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 100,000. Val. £508,139.
Mayor, John Holroyd (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Joseph Henry Field, LL.B.

***HULL** (Kingston-upon-Hull) (City & County), Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 275,552. Val. £1,181,594.
High Steward, (vacant).
Mayor, Henry Feldman (C) (re-elected).
Recorder, Harold Thomas.
Stipendiary Magistrate, J. G. Hay-Halkett.
Town Clerk, Edwin Laverack.

HUNTINGDON, Hunts. Pop. 4,261. Val. £21,547.
High Steward, The Earl of Sandwich.
Mayor, Thomas Coxon (L).
Town Clerk, J. Percy Maule.

HYDE, Cheshire. Pop. 32,766. Val. £137,902.
Mayor, S. Fildes (C).
Town Clerk, Thomas Brownson, B.A.

HYTHE, Kent. Pop. 5,557. Val. £36,051.
Mayor, F. W. Butler (C).
Recorder, Beaumont Morice.
Town Clerk, George Stringer Wilks.

ILKESTON, Derbyshire. Pop. 22,500. Val. £84,806.
Mayor, Charles Alan Sudbury (L).
Town Clerk, Wright Lissett.

***IPSWICH**, E. Suff. Pop. 66,530. Val. £338,832.
High Steward, Fld.-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M.
Mayor, Alexander Gible (L).
Recorder, Sir Frederick Low, K.C.
Town Clerk, William Bantoft.

JARROW-ON-TYNE, Durham. Pop. 34,295.
Estimated val. £121,799.
Mayor, M. C. James (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William Stephen Daglish.

KEIGHLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 41,564. Val. £196,758.
Mayor, Richard Edmonson (C).
Town Clerk, William Bagshaw.

KENDAL, Westmorland. Pop. 14,183. Val. £70,045.
Mayor, David Jackson Pennington (L).
Town Clerk, John E. Bolton.

KIDDERMINSTER, Worcestershire. Pop. 24,681. Val. £88,897.
High Steward, The Earl of Dudley (Witley Court).
Mayor, Clement Dalley (C).
Town Clerk, James Morton.

KIDWELLY, Carmarth. Pop. 2,285. Val. £8,820.

Mayor, William Davies James (L).

Town Clerk, Daniel Charles Edwards.

KING'S LYNN (Royal Borough), Norfolk. Pop.

21,000. Val. £84,016.

Mayor, Holcombe Ingleby (C).

Recorder, H. St. John Raikes.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Johnson William Woolstencroft.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (Royal Borough),

Surrey. Pop. 34,375. Val. £237,053.

Mayor, Ald. G. Clarke (C).

Recorder, Horace Edmund Avory, K.C.

High Steward, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.

Town Clerk, Harold Albert Winsor.

LAMPETER, Cardigan. Pop. 1,722. Val. £7,338.

Mayor, Ald. David Francis Lloyd (L).

Town Clerk, J. Ernest Lloyd.

LANCASTER, Lancs. Pop. 47,500. Val. £213,067.

Mayor, Robert Wilson (L) (3rd year).

Town Clerk, Thomas Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.

LAUNCESTON, Cornw. Pop. 4,053. Val. £19,362.

Mayor, Thomas Pomeroy Trood (L).

Town Clerk, Claude Hurst Peter.

LEAMINGTON (Royal Leamington Spa), War-

wickshire. Pop. 27,000. Val. £192,774.

Mayor, Alfred Holt (C) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, Leo Rawlinson.

*LEEDS (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 484,012. Val.

£2,134,194.

Lord Mayor, William Penrose-Green (C).

Recorder, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Chas. Milner Atkinson.

Town Clerk, Robert Eyes Fox.

*LEICESTER, Leicester. Pop. 244,255. Val.

£1,108,101.

Mayor, George Chatham (C).

Recorder, Marston Clarke Buzard, K.C.

Town Clerk, Herbert Arthur Pritchard.

LEIGH, Lancs. Pop. 46,000. Val. £184,000.

Mayor, W. J. Smith (L).

Town Clerk, Stanley Wilson.

LEOMINSTER, Hereford. Pop. 5,826. Val.

£31,502.

Mayor, George James Abell (C).

Town Clerk, W. T. Sale.

LEWES, E. Sussex. Pop. 11,249. Val. £63,456.

Mayor, Ald. George Holman (L) (6th time).

Town Clerk, Montague Spencer Blaker, B.A.

LICHFIELD (City & County), Stafford. Pop.

7,902. Val. £41,168.

Mayor, Godfrey Benson (L).

Recorder, Stamford Hutton.

Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Herbt. Russell.

*LINCOLN (City & County), Lincoln (Lindsey).

Pop. 53,000. Val. £235,859.

Mayor, Charles Thomas Parker (L).

Recorder, Hugo Young, K.C.

Town Clerk, John Thos. Tweed.

LISKEARD, Cornwall. Pop. 4,011. Val. £19,551.

Mayor, William Hotten Huddy (C) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, Henry Lyde Caunter.

*LIVERPOOL (City), Lancs. Area 16,619 acres.

Pop. 760,357. Val. £4,679,520.

Lord Mayor, W. H. Williams (L).

Recorder, Edward George Hemmerde, K.C., M.P.

Stipendiary Magistrate, T. Shepherd Little.

Presiding Judge Court of Passage, Wm. Francis

Kyffin-Taylor, K.C.

Coroner, Thomas Edward Sampson (solicitor).

Town Clerk, Edward Ralph Pickmere, M.A., J.P.

LLANDOVERY, Carmar. Pop. 1,809. Val. £9,743.

Mayor, J. C. Vaughan-Pryse-Rice (C) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, H. Alfred Thomas.

LLANFYLLIN, Montgomery. Pop. 1,632. Val.

£7,720.

Mayor, Ellis Roberts (L).

Town Clerk, Thomas Jones.

LLANIDLOES, Montgomery. Pop. 3,920. Val.

£7,525.

Mayor, Edward Hamer (L).

Town Clerk, Arthur Davies.

LONGTON, Stafford. Pop. 35,815. Val. £122,650.

Mayor, Alderman A. B. Jones (C).

Town Clerk, George Charles Kent.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Bertram Brough.

LOSTWITHIEL, Cornwall. Pop. 1,331. Val.

£4,185.

Mayor, Robert Pease (C).

Town Clerk, William Pease.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire. Pop. 23,500.

Val. £105,872.

Mayor, Thomas Mayo (C).

Town Clerk, Harry Perkins.

LOUTH, Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 9,518. Val.

£38,884.

High Steward, Wm. H. Smyth, D.L.

Mayor, Thomas Gelsthorpe (L).

Town Clerk, Thomas Falkner Allison.

LOWESTOFT, E. Suffol. Pop. 36,500. Val.

£145,000.

Mayor, William Mobbs (L).

Town Clerk, Robert Beattie Nicholson.

LUDELOW (Royal Borough), Salop. Pop. 6,328.

Val. £22,809.

Mayor, George Woodhouse (C) (re-elected).

Recorder, Henry David Greene, K.C.

Town Clerk, John Herbert Williams.

LUTON, Beds. Pop. 43,500. Val. £205,000.

Mayor, Albert Wilkinson (L).

Town Clerk, Bruce Penny.

LYDD, Kent. Pop. 2,615. Val. £10,215.

Mayor, Alderman Edwin Finn (21st year) (C).

Town Clerk, Harold W. Stringer.

LYME REGIS, Dorset. Pop. 2,100. Val. £10,148.

Mayor, Samuel Harris (L) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, Matthew Colbeck Preston.

LYMINGTON, Hants. Pop. 4,165. Val. £19,659.

Mayor, Edward Fluder Chinery (C).

Town Clerk, John Davis Rawlins.

MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire. Pop. 34,624. Val.

£111,411.

Mayor, Ald. Thomas Crew (C).

Town Clerk, Frederick Ralph Oldfield.

MAIDENHEAD, Berks. Pop. 14,836. Val.

£94,496.

High Steward, Lord Desborough, Taplow Court.

Mayor, David Bidmead (C) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, H. L. Davies.

MAIDSTONE, Kent. Pop. 33,516. Val. £196,889.

Mayor, James Raynor Betts (C).

Recorder, Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C.

Town Clerk, S. Lance Monckton.

MALDON, Essex. Pop. 5,558. Val. £21,857.

Mayor, Charles Ernest Barritt (U) (re-elected).

Recorder, William Willis, K.C.

Town Clerk, Frederick Henry Bright.

MALMESBURY, Wilts. Pop. 2,854. Val. £7,745.

Mayor, Ald. Joseph Moore (C).

Town Clerk, Montagu Henry Chubb.

*MANCHESTER (City), Lancs. Pop. 710,687. Val.

£4,456,211.

Lord Mayor, Charles Behrens (L).

Recorder, Sir Joseph F. Leese, Bart., K.C., M.P.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Edgar Brierley.

Town Clerk, Sir William Henry Talbot.

- MANSFIELD**, Notts. Pop. 21,445. Val. £105,085.
Mayor, John Henry Collins (L).
Town Clerk, John Harrop White.
- MARGATE**, Kent. Est. Pop. 26,000. Val. £184,490.
Mayor, W. H. White (L) (re-elected).
Recorder, Herbert Stuart Sankey.
Town Clerk, Edward Brooke.
- MARLBOROUGH**, Wilts. Pop. 4,123. Val. £19,207.
Mayor, Edward James Hill (C).
Town Clerk, Edward Llewellyn Gwillim.
- MERTHYR TYDFIL**, Pop. 78,000. Val. £292,777.
Mayor, F. T. James (C).
Town Clerk, T. Aneuryn Rees.
- *MIDDLESBROUGH**, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 104,000.
Val. £455,052.
Mayor, T. G. Poole (C).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Theodore Wilfrid Fry.
Town Clerk, Alfred Sockett.
- MIDDLETON**, Lancs. Pop. 26,000. Val. £91,200.
Mayor, W. H. Wolstenholme (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, F. Entwistle.
- MONMOUTH** (Monmouth). Pop. 5,095. Val. £24,957.
Mayor, William Sambrook (U) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Bickerton Homer Deakin.
- MONTGOMERY**, Montgom. Pop. 1,034. Val. £7,571.
Mayor, N. W. Fairles-Humphreys (L) (11th year).
Town Clerk, Charles Sidney Pryce.
- MORECAMBE**, Lancs. Pop. 11,758.
Mayor, Ald. John Robert Birkett (C).
Town Clerk, Ald. William Tilly.
- MORLEY**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 24,000. Val. £98,447.
Mayor, Alderman Joseph Haigh (L).
Town Clerk, Fred Thackray.
- MORPETH**, Northumb. Pop. 7,000. Val. £22,412.
Mayor, William Duncan (C).
Town Clerk, James Jardin.
- MOSSLEY**, Lancs. Pop. 13,452. Val. £61,684.
Mayor, William Evans Rawson (L).
Town Clerk, Joseph Hyde.
- NEATH**, Glamorg. Pop. 13,720. Val. £56,730.
Mayor, David Davies (Lab.).
Town Clerk, Edwin Charles Curtis.
- NELSON**, Lancs. Pop. 40,000. Val. £153,420.
Mayor, A. Smith (Lab.) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, J. H. Baldwin.
- NEWARK**, Notts. Pop. 16,480. Val. £77,243.
Mayor, F. H. Appleby (C).
Recorder, William James Noble, K.C.
Town Clerk, Godfrey Tallents.
- NEWBURY**, Berks. Pop. 11,061. Val. £49,063.
High Steward, Earl of Carnarvon.
Mayor, Alfred Camp (C).
Recorder, Francis Fitzgerald, LL.D.
Town Clerk, Francis Quekett Louch.
- NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME**, Staffordshire. Pop. 19,914. Val. £66,152.
High Steward, Grand Duke Michael of Russia.
Mayor, James Lovatt (C).
Recorder, A. J. David.
Town Clerk, Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
- *NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE** (City & County), Northumb. Pop. 281,584. Val. £1,717,526.
Lord Mayor, Sir Wm. Haswell Stephenson, D.C.L. (C).
Recorder, L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, Arthur Maule Oliver.
- NEWPORT**, Isle of Wight. Pop. 10,921. Val. £54,464.
Mayor, Charles Webb (C).
Town Clerk, T. Ross Pratt.
- *NEWPORT**, Mon. Pop. 78,000. Val. £425,810.
Mayor, William Miles Blackburn (C).
Town Clerk, Albert Augustus Newman.
- NEW ROMNEY**, Kent. Pop. 1,328. Val. £6,328.
Mayor, F. W. Maude (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Walter Lamacroft.
- *NORTHAMPTON** (Royal Borough). Pop. 93,760. Val. £369,737.
Mayor, Henry Butterfield (C).
Recorder, Edward Philip Monkton.
Town Clerk, Herbert Hanksinson.
- *NORWICH** (City & County), Norfolk. Pop. 124,136. Val. £462,863.
Mayor, Ernest Egbert Blyth, LL.D. (L).
Recorder, W. E. Hume-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk, Arnold Henry Miller.
- *NOTTINGHAM** (City & County), Notts. Pop. 263,441. Val. £1,240,394.
Mayor, Albert Ball (C).
Recorder, Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B., K.C.
Town Clerk, John Alfred Henderson Green.
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Samuel G. Johnson, Knt.
- OSKEHAMPTON**, Devon. Pop. 2,568. Val. £10,082.
Mayor, John Cornish (C).
Town Clerk, J. J. Newcombe.
- *OLDHAM**, Lancs. Pop. 141,730. Val. £517,763.
Mayor, Ald. William Schofield (L).
Recorder, Allan Gibson Steel, K.C.
Town Clerk, J. H. Hallsworth.
- OSSETT**, Yorks. Pop. 14,150. Val. £65,000.
Mayor, T. W. Bentley (C).
Town Clerk (vacant).
- OSWESTRY**, Salop. Pop. 9,579. Val. £74,799.
Mayor, Dr. R. de la Poer Beresford (L).
Recorder, Robert Lloyd Kenyon, M.A.
Town Clerk, S. Pryce Parry, M.A.
- *OXFORD** (City), Oxford. Pop. 49,336. Val. £399,000.
High Steward, The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B.
Mayor, James Edward Salter (L).
Recorder, R. B. Dyke Acland, K.C.
Town Clerk, Richard Bacon.
- PEMBROKE**, Pembroke. Pop. 15,853. Val. £48,249.
Mayor, Rees Phillips (L).
Town Clerk, Ronald D. Lowless.
- PENRYN**, Cornwall. Pop. 3,190. Val. £7,532.
Mayor, Chas. Wesley Andrew (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Matthew Henry Truscott.
- PENZANCE**, Cornwall. Pop. 13,136. Val. £60,842.
Mayor, A. K. Barnett (U) (re-elected).
Recorder, Samuel Henry Leonard.
Town Clerk, Thomas Henry Cornish.
- PETERBOROUGH** (City), Northants (Soke of Peterborough) and Hunts. Pop. 30,870. Val. £154,749.
Mayor, William Cliffe (L).
Town Clerk, William Mellows.
- *PLYMOUTH**, Devon. Pop. 122,000. Val. £567,698.
Mayor, John Yeo (L).
Recorder, Dr. Wm. Blake Odgers, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, John H. Ellis.
- PONTEFRAC**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 13,424. Val. £62,239.
Mayor, Col. J. R. Shaw, K.O.Y.L.I. (C) (re-elected).
Recorder, R. H. Vernon-Wragge.
Town Clerk, William Haddock.

POOLE (Town & County), Dorset. Pop. 35,000.

Val. £179,145.

Mayor, L. D. Ballard (C) (re-elected).

Recorder, A. Clavell Salter, K.C., M.P.

Town Clerk, Charles Lisby.

*PORTSMOUTH (Royal Borough), Hants. Pop.

189,133. Val. £1,281,232.

Mayor, Sir William Thomas Dupree (C).

Recorder, F. R. Y. Radcliffe, K.C.

Town Clerk, G. Hammond Etherton.

*PRESTON, Lancs. Pop. 118,929. Val. £448,147.

Mayor, W. M. Margerison (C).

Recorder, Francis Hamilton Mellor, K.C.

Town Clerk, Alfred Howarth.

PUDESEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 14,907. Val.

£57,725.

Mayor, Ald. Walter Forrest (L).

Town Clerk, Alfred E. Evans.

PWLLHELL, Carnarvon. Pop. 4,000. Val.

£14,800.

Mayor, Ald. R. Ivor Parry (L).

Town Clerk, Evan R. Davies.

QUEENBOROUGH, Kent. Pop. 2,000. Val.

£10,000.

Mayor, Charles Ralph Stevens (C) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, Charles B. Harris.

RAMSGATE, Kent. Pop. 27,733. Val. £154,918.

Mayor, J. H. Clutton (C) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, A. Blassdale Clarke.

RAWTENSTALL, Lancs. Pop. 31,053. Val.

£120,866.

Mayor, Joseph Grimshaw (L) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, James Whalley.

*READING (Royal Borough), Berks. Pop. 84,000.

Val. £437,432.

High Steward, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.

Mayor, William Frame (L).

Recorder, Arthur Hewett Spokes, LL.B.

Town Clerk, Walter Sweeting Clutterbuck.

REIGATE, Surrey. Pop. 25,993. Val. £233,065.

Mayor, Ald. Thomas Gregory (C) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, Alfred Smith.

RICHMOND (Royal Manor), Surrey. Pop.

35,415. Val. £356,030.

Mayor, Ald. R. W. Simpson (C).

Town Clerk, Henry Sagar.

RICHMOND, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 3,887. Val.

£17,017.

Mayor, Bartholomew Russell (L) (re-elected).

Recorder, William Norton Lawson.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Christopher

George Croft, M.A.

RIPON (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 8,230. Val.

£43,006.

Mayor, Francis George Metcalfe (C).

Town Clerk, M. Kirkley.

*ROCHDALE, Lancs. Pop. 83,114. Val. £415,239.

Mayor, Wilson Dunning (C) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, William Henry Hickson.

ROCHESTER (City), Kent. Pop. 30,590. Val.

£141,245.

Mayor, Charles Willis (L) (4th year).

Recorder, Morton William Smith.

Town Clerk, Apsley Kennette.

ROMSEY, Hants. Pop. 4,365. Val. £16,447.

Mayor, Edward Ernest Newman (C).

Town Clerk, Bartram Waller Attlee, M.A.

*ROTHERHAM, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 65,000.

Val. £213,803.

Mayor, Daniel Mullins (C) (re-elected).

Recorder, Geo. Fredk. Lloyd Mortimer.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, William

John Board.

RUTHIN, Denbighshire. Pop. 2,641. Val. £12,032.

Mayor, Thomas Owen Jones (L) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, Baldwin Griffith.

RYDE, Isle of Wight. Pop. 11,043. Val. £74,637.

Mayor, Michael Maybrick (C) (4th year).

Town Clerk, Chas. G. Vincent.

RYE, E. Sussex. Pop. 3,900. Val. £17,403.

Mayor, Joseph Adams (C) (re-elected).

Recorder, W. P. Gratwicke Boxall, K.C.

Town Clerk, Walter Dawes.

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex. Pop. 5,896. Val.

£26,328.

Mayor, Joseph Bell (L) (re-elected).

Recorder, His Hon. Judge Willis, K.C.

Town Clerk, William Adams.

ST. ALBANS (City), Herts. Pop. 16,019. Val.

£85,298.

Mayor, Dr. E. H. Lipscomb (C).

Town Clerk, Ernest Percy Debenham.

*ST. HELENS, Lancs. Pop. 95,000. Val. £391,571.

Mayor, A. J. Foote (U) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, W. H. Andrew.

ST. IVES, Cornwall. Pop. 6,699. Val. £26,211.

Mayor, Lt.-Col. H. W. Williams (U).

Town Clerk, &c., Edward Boase.

ST. IVES, Hunts. Pop. 2,910. Val. £16,991.

Mayor, Edward Anderson (C).

Town Clerk, George Dennis Day, LL.B.

*SALFORD, Lancs. Pop. 241,950. Val. £1,231,351.

Mayor, Alderman Joseph Snape (C).

Recorder, Alfred A. Tobin, K.C.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Joseph Makinson.

Town Clerk, L. C. Evans.

SALISBURY (City), Wilts. Pop. 22,065. Val.

£113,447.

Mayor, F. Shepherd (L).

Recorder, Edward Thornton Hill Lawes.

Town Clerk, Francis Hoddling.

SALTASH, Cornwall. Pop. 3,800. Val. £14,036.

Mayor, T. Lean (L) (re-elected).

Town Clerk, Frederick Ernest Cleverton.

SANDWICH, Kent. Pop. 3,174. Val. £12,547.

Mayor, Charles Watson (C).

Recorder, Patrick Rose-Innes.

Town Clerk, Edward Cotton Byrne, B.A.

SCARLOROUGH, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 38,160.

Val. £249,395.

Mayor, William Ascough (C).

Recorder, Charles Haigh.

Town Clerk, D. Arthur Nicholl, LL.M.

SHAFTESBURY, Dorset. Pop. 2,027. Val. £6,232.

Mayor, Thomas G. Pinney (C).

Town Clerk, John Kingsley Rutter.

*SHEFFIELD (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 470,958.

Val. £1,827,918.

Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, D.S.O.

(C).

Recorder, J. Scott Fox, K.C.

Master Cutler, Herbert Barber.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Edwd. M. Earle Welby.

Town Clerk, R. M. Prescott.

SHREWSBURY, Salop. Pop. 28,395. Val.

£161,903.

Mayor, Benjamin Blower (I) (re-elected).

Recorder, John Wm. St. Lawrence Leslie.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Hy. C. Clarke.

SMETHWICK, Staffs. Pop. 70,000. Val. £274,870.

Mayor, William Henry Goodyear (C).

Town Clerk, William Shakespeare.

*SOUTHAMPTON (Town & County), Hants.

Pop. 124,667. Val. £574,184.

Mayor, Charles James Sharp (C).

Recorder, Temple Cooke.

Town Clerk, Richard Roope Linthorne.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, Essex. Pop. 61,000. Val. £377,789.
Mayor, Walter Robert King (C).
Town Clerk, Herbert James Worwood.

SOUTH MOLTON, Devon. Pop. 2,848. Val. £13,583.
Lord High Steward, Earl Fortescue.
Mayor, J. Sanders (L).
Recorder, Charles Barrett Russell.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, R. L. Riccard.

SOUTHPORT, Lancs. Pop. 54,669. Val. £394,662.
Mayor, T. H. Gregson (C).
Town Clerk, J. Ernest Jarratt.

***SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham.** Pop. 115,000. Val. £422,350.
Mayor, G. T. Grey.
Town Clerk, John Moore Hayton, B.A.

SOUTHWOLD, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,800. Val. £15,483.
High Steward, Collingwood Hope, K.C.
Mayor, Edwd. Adolphus Holmes (C) (3rd time).
Town Clerk, Ernest Read Cooper.

STAFFORD, Staffs. Pop. 20,895. Val. £89,500.
Lord High Steward, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot (1892), Ingestre Hall.
Mayor, Edward Horton (L).
Town Clerk, Richard Battle.

STALYBRIDGE, Cheshire. Pop. 28,906. Val. £118,750.
Mayor, Ald Robert Dawson (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, John Miller.

STAMFORD (Royal Borough), Lincs. (Kesteven).
 Northants (Soke of Peterborough), and Rutland. Pop. 8,229. Val. £35,028.
Mayor, The Marquess of Exeter (C).
Recorder, John Corrie Carter.
Town Clerk, Charles Atter.

***STOCKPORT, Cheshire and Lancashire.** Pop. 103,706. Val. £450,060.
Mayor, Arthur Briggs (C).
Town Clerk, Robert Hyde.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Durham. Pop. 51,478. Val. £229,000.
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Brownlow Watson (L).
Town Clerk, Arthur B. Crosby, M.A.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Staffs. Pop. 35,000. Val. £123,688.
Mayor, Wm. Booth Hackney, J.P. (L) (re-elec.).
Stipendiary Magistrate, B. G. Brough.
Town Clerk, John Blow Ashwell.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwickshire. Pop. 8,300. Val. £44,191.
High Steward, Marquess of Hertford.
Mayor, Edward Deer.
Town Clerk, Robert Lunn.

SUDBURY, W. Suffolk. Pop. 7,109. Val. £22,059.
Mayor, William J. Langdon (C).
Recorder, William Pinder Eversley.
Town Clerk, Charles Henry Wells.

***SUNDERLAND, Durham.** Est. pop. 160,000. Val. £710,288.
Mayor, Arthur Ferguson Young (L) (re-elected).
Recorder, Edward Shortt.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Francis Marshall Bowey.

SUTTON COLDFIELD (Royal Borough), Warwickshire. Pop. 23,000. Val. £125,401.
Mayor, J. H. Cartwright (U).
Town Clerk, R. A. Reay-Nadin.

***SWANSEA, Glam.** Pop. 108,110. Val. £490,759.
Mayor, David Matthews (L).
Recorder, J. Lloyd Morgan, K.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, John Thomas.

SWINDON, Wilts. Pop. 51,000. Val. £240,058.
Mayor, W. H. Lawson (C).
Town Clerk, Robert Hilton.

TAMWORTH, Staffs. Pop. 7,271. Val. £28,399.
Mayor, Thomas Lowe (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, John Matthews.

TAUNTON, Somerset. Pop. 21,078. Val. £108,703.
Mayor, William Henry Westlake (L).
Town Clerk, George H. Kite.

TENBY, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 4,542. Val. £22,587.
Mayor, Thomas Tucker (C).
Town Clerk, G. Lort Stokes.

TENTERDEN, Kent. Pop. 3,243. Val. £19,561.
Mayor, Edwin Apps (C).
Recorder, Henry Herbert Stephen Croft.
Town Clerk, Joseph Munn-Mace.

TEWKESBURY, Glouc. Pop. 5,420. Val. £28,962.
High Steward, The Earl of Coventry.
Mayor, Francis William Godfrey, junior (C).
Recorder, Frederick Stroud.

THETFORD, Norfolk. Pop. 4,613. Val. £19,747.
Mayor, Robert Tilley (C) (re-elected).
Recorder, Charles Edward Malden.
Town Clerk, J. Houchen.

THORNABY-ON-TEES, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 16,054. Val. £80,387.
Mayor, Alderman R. Nevison (L).
Town Clerk, William James Watson.

TIVERTON, Devon. Pop. 10,382. Val. £67,753.
Mayor, William Thorne (3rd time) (L).
Recorder, Trehawke Herbert Kekewich.
Town Clerk, Chas. Marshall Hole.

TODMORDEN, Yorks (W.R.) & Lancs. Pop. 25,418. Val. £116,848.
Mayor, Edward Lord (J).
Town Clerk, Dan Sutcliffe.

TORQUAY, Devon. Pop. 34,000. Val. £188,314.
Mayor, Col. C. H. Spragge, C.B. (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Frederick S. Hex.

TORRINGTON (GREAT), Devon. Pop. 3,241. Val. £9,576.
Mayor, Milton Chapple (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, George Mark Doe.

TOTNES, Devon. Pop. 4,034. Val. £19,900.
Mayor, Francis J. Reeves (L).
Town Clerk, George E. Windeatt.

TOWER OF LONDON.
Constable, General Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, G.C.B.
Lieutenant, Gen. Sir R. MacG. Stewart, K.C.B.
Major, Maj.-Gen. H. Pipon, C.B.
Keeper of H.M.'s Jewels, Gen. Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, G.C.B.
Chief Warder, Thomas Faulkner.
Coroner, Wynne Edward Baxter, J.P., D.L.
Curator, Viscount Dillon, F.S.A.

TRURO (City), Corn. Pop. 11,557. Val. £50,270.
Mayor, Thomas Henry Beard (C).
Town Clerk, Frederick Parkin.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Kent. Est. Pop. 35,000. Val. £291,380.
Mayor, Frederick Wadhams Elers (C).
Town Clerk, William Charles Cripps.

TYNEMOUTH, Northumberland. Pop. 55,808. Val. £250,023.
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Coulson (C).
Town Clerk, Edward B. Sharpley.

WAKEFIELD (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 52,200. Val. £234,265.
Mayor, Albert Hudson (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William Whitman Greenhalgh.

WALLINGFORD, Berks. Pop. 2,808. Val. £11,143.
High Steward, Edward Wells.
Mayor, S. L. Hawkins (L).
Town Clerk, Francis Reade Hedges.

WALLSEND, Northumberland. Pop. 30,069. Val.

£126,045.

Mayor, Joseph Duffy (N).
Town Clerk, Walter Villiers Mulcaster.

*WALSALL, Staffordsh. Pop. 86,430. Val.

£293,463.

Mayor, John Williams (L).
Recorder, Edward Annesley Owen.
Town Clerk, John Richmond Cooper.

WAREHAM, Dorset. Pop. 2,003. Val. £5,336.

Mayor, Edgar Robert Smith (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, George Clavell Filitier.

§WARRINGTON, Lancs. Pop. 73,009. Val.

£283,852.

Mayor, William John Forshaw (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, James Lyon Whittle.

WARWICK, Warwick. Pop. 11,889. Val. £64,600.

Recorder, Douglas John Kendall (C).
Recorder, Thomas Milnes Colmore, M.A.
Town Clerk, Brabazon Campbell, M.A.

WEDNESBURY, Staffs. Pop. 25,544. Val.

£100,800.

Mayor, Edwin James Hunt (U).
Town Clerk, Thomas Jones.

WELLS (City), Somerset. Pop. 4,849. Val. £21,206.

Mayor, Henry Charles Norton (C).
Recorder, William Henry Bateman Hope, M.P.
Town Clerk, Edward Pyndar Foster.

WELSHPOOL, Montgom. Pop. 6,121. Val.

£40,652.

Mayor, T. J. Evans (C).
Town Clerk, C. Pryce Yearley.

WENLOCK, Shropsh. Pop. 15,866. Val. £56,464.

Mayor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Forester (C).
Recorder, William Edward Mirehouse.
Town Clerk, Frederick Hezekiah Potts, LL.M.

*WEST BROMWICH, Staffordsh. Pop. 70,000.

Val. £230,818.

Mayor, John Brockhouse (L).
Recorder, Reginald Chas. Edward Plumptre.
Stipendiary, N. C. A. Neville.
Town Clerk and C. of the Peace, Alfred Caddick.

*WEST HAM, Essex. Pop. 321,767. Val. £1,322,050.

Mayor, George John Hosking (L).
Recorder, Edward Morten.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Robert A. Gillespie.
Town Clerk, Frederic Edward Hileary, LL.D.

§WEST HARTLEPOOL, Durham. Pop. 72,000.

Val. £262,032.

Mayor, Thomas James Johnson (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Higson Simpson.

WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE REGIS, Dorset.

Pop. 22,000. Val. £115,195.

Mayor, William Gregory (C).
Town Clerk, Henry Anthony Huxtable.

WHITEHAVEN, Cumberland. Pop. 19,324.

Val. £76,648.

Mayor, Ald. Joseph Braithwaite (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Thomas Brown.

WIDNES, Lancs. Pop. 28,579. Val. £170,922.

Mayor, Thomas Smith.
Town Clerk, Henry Samuel Oppenheim.

*WIGAN, Lancs. Pop. 93,350. Val. £351,587.

Mayor, Samuel Wood, (C) (re-elected).
Recorder, Lancelot Sanderson, K.C.
Town Clerk, Harold Jevons.

WILTTON, Wiltshire. Pop. 2,400. Val. £10,585.

Mayor, George Bell (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Henry John King.

WIMBLEDON, Surrey. Pop. 57,000. Val.

£462,531.

Mayor, John M. Bathgate.
Town Clerk, A. Steele Sheldon.

WINCHELSEA, Sussex. Pop. 674. Val. £4,500.

(Unreformed borough, election *Easter Monday*.)*Mayor*, Walter Charles Campion (C).
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes.

WINCHESTER (City), Hants. Pop. 20,929.

Val. £135,941.

Lord High Steward, Lord Northbrook.
Mayor, Harold Stratton.*Recorder*, Charles Alexander Spencer Garland.
Town Clerk, Thomas Holt.

WINDSOR (New), (Royal Borough), Berks.

Pop. 13,958. Val. £85,456.

High Steward, H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., Cumberland Lodge,
Windsor Great Park.*Mayor*, C. Frederick Dyson (C).*Recorder*, S. A. T. Rowlatt.*Town Clerk*, E. Cecil Durant.

WISBECH, Cambs. (Isle of Ely). Pop. 9,831. Val.

£44,672.

Mayor, Weston Miller (C) (re-elected).*Town Clerk*, C. E. F. Copeman, M.A.

WOKINGHAM, Berks. Pop. 3,795. Val. £21,890.

High Steward, Arth. Fraser Walter (Bearwood).
Mayor, Ald. Daniel Norton Heron (C) (4th time).*Town Clerk*, James May.

*WOLVERHAMPTON, Staffs. Pop. 104,895. Val.

£409,914.

Mayor, John Grout (C).*Recorder*, Abel John Kam, K.C.*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Nigel C. Alfred Neville.*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, Horatio Brevitt.

WOODSTOCK, Oxon. Pop. 1,684. Val. £4,395.

Mayor, Ald. William Haynes.*Town Clerk*, Adolphus Ballard, M.A., LL.B.

*WORCESTER (City & County), Worcester. Pop.

49,700. Val. £229,904.

Mayor, Hon. A. P. Allsopp (C).*Recorder*, Frederick William Sherwood.*Town Clerk*, Samuel Southall.

WORKINGTON, Cumb. Pop. 26,143. Val.

£101,048.

Mayor, William Leitch (C).*Town Clerk*, John Warwick.

WORTHING, W. Sussex. Pop. 26,200. Val.

£191,874.

Mayor, James G. Denton (L) (re-elected).*Town Clerk*, William Verrall.

WREXHAM, Denbigh. Pop. 17,000. Val. £77,500.

Mayor, John Stanford (L).*Town Clerk*, Lawson Taylor.

*YARMOUTH (GREAT), Norfolk and Suffolk.

Pop. 53,000. Val. £255,461.

High Steward, Lord Claud John Hamilton,

4, Hans Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.

Mayor, T. W. Swindell.*Recorder*, H. H. Lawless.*Town Clerk*, William Edgar Stephens.

YEOVIL, Somerset. Pop. 11,800. Val. £59,987.

Mayor, Edmund Damon (C).*Town Clerk*, Henry Butler Batten.

*YORK (City & County), Yorks (E.R.). Pop.

77,914. Val. £408,020.

Lord Mayor, James Birch (C) (re-elected).*Recorder*, William Alfred Meek, K.C.*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, H. Craven.

The 61 County Boroughs named in the Third Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1888, are distinguished by having a * prefixed, those since constituted under the Act of 1888 have a § prefixed.

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Year.	Investments at Cost.	Annual Rent Roll.	Reserve Fund.	Subscribed Capital.
	£	£	£	£
1893	3,074	220	27	1,050
1896	43,280	3,321	275	12,860
1899	118,112	8,571	930	41,945
1902	200,964	13,375	1,976	69,610
1905	296,948	19,094	3,148	107,280
1909	377,550	23,848	5,000	128,760

The Reserve Fund is invested in Consols.

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EDWARD WELSH, *Secretary.*

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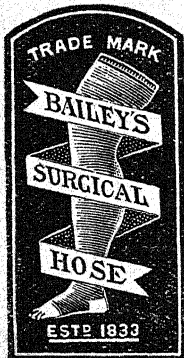
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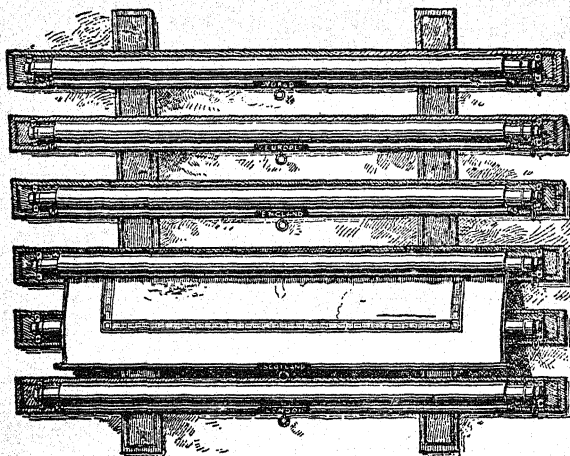
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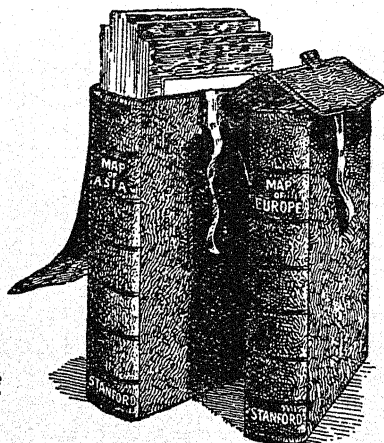
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WHITAKER'S SCHEDULE REGISTERS

OF

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Whitaker's system of Schedule Registers has been established in order to enable Parents and Guardians, in search of a suitable school, to ascertain all those particulars which cannot be contained in an advertisement in Whitaker's publications except at too great expense to the Principals.

Two pages in each Register are allotted to every School. The Schedules are most comprehensive, and the particulars are classified under five headings, viz., *General Information, School Buildings, Education, Special Features, and Domestic Arrangements.*

Only one form of Schedule is used, consequently all essential points can be obtained at a glance from the Register more quickly and easily than by reading through the ordinary prospectuses. Schedules are supplied free to advertisers to be type-written by them.

See page 822.

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

CLISSOLD PARK, N.

Occupies an elevated healthy position, with numerous parks and open spaces, contributing to make it a first-class residential neighbourhood.

BOYS.

Established 1876.

MODERN SCHOOL. PARADISE HOUSE.

Principal - T. S. WHITE, B.A.

To develop healthy, moral tone, providing PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION on sound liberal lines.

Curriculum.—Includes usual English subjects; Modern Languages (conversational); Mathematics; Science (Laboratory); Carpentering; Typewriting. *Physical Development.*—Football, Cricket, Fencing, Riding, Fives, Regular Drill, Gymnasium, Plunge Bath. Country excursions for Natural History. Debating and Public Speaking developed.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. White.

CROUCH HILL, N.

Middlesex, occupies an elevated position on a range of hills which stretch northward towards Highgate and Barnet. The locality enjoys a fine record for salubrity, officially mentioned as one of the Health Resorts within the County of London.

GIRLS.

DURHAM HOUSE,

102, CROUCH HILL.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - Miss THOMPSON, B.A. (Lond).

Specially arranged to combine the most modern educational requirements with comfort and refinements of home life.

Spacious, well-ventilated rooms, and special care paid to sanitation. Large Garden. Tennis and Recreation Ground. Healthy, picturesque neighbourhood.

Aim of the School:—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. BOARDERS RECEIVED.

EALING, N.W.

Supplied with all essentials for a healthy residence; gravel soil, moderate elevation, good water, drainage, and lighting facilities.

GIRLS.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, EATON RISE, EALING, MIDDLESEX.

On the PURE ORAL SYSTEM, *i.e.*, LIPREADING and SPEAKING.

Religious teaching, lessons, and games carried out on that system, the children communicating with one another and with other people by speech. The instruction approximates as nearly as possible to that of hearing children.

Deaf children (girls only) received as Boarders or Day Pupils.

Pleasant, healthy locality. Good garden. Every care. Apply Principal.

HIGHBURY PARK, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Highbury has an exceptionally low death-rate for an urban district. It is situated on rising ground, and close to the fine Clissold Park. It is a very healthy district."

BOYS.

HIGHBURY PARK SCHOOL,

43 and 45, HIGHBURY PARK, N.

Principal - W. A. INGRAM (L.A.).

Special Feature.—Recommended by the Electrical Standardizing Institution, Southampton Row, W.C. Their 50 guineas Scholarship gained 1907. *General Aim.*—Provides varied, useful Education. PROFESSIONAL OR COMMERCIAL. All Examinations taken.

Curriculum.—Languages (conversational), Practical Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Correspondence, Sciences (Practical Laboratory), Latin, Greek, Drill. *Playground.*—Fives Court, Gymnasium, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Rifle Clubs. *Preparatory Department.*—For little and backward boys.

HIGHGATE, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A residential suburb, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.N.W. of London. Average altitude is nearly 400 ft. above sea-level. District particularly healthy; the mortality and incidence of disease being among the lowest in the country. Exceptionally well provided with open spaces, being on the borders of Hampstead Heath, and containing the Highgate Wood, Queen's Wood, and an 18-hole golf course. Within easy access of London."

BOYS.

GROVE HOUSE SCHOOL

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

(Established 1825.)

Principal—A. E. C. DICKINSON, M.A., LL.D.

Registered under Order-in-Council, 1902.

Healthy position at the top of Highgate Hill. Limited number of pupils received from 8 to 17 years of age. Thorough preparation for professional pursuits.

Successes in Public Examinations—over 80 per cent. during last 30 years.

References on application. Moderate fees.

GIRLS.

Established 1898.

KING'S HOUSE SCHOOL,

62-64, WOODLAND GARDENS, HIGHGATE, N.

Principals—

MISS LEAR and MISS COCK.

Assisted by an efficient Staff.

Aim.—Provide thorough, complete education for Gentlemen's Daughters, and cultivate good Moral and Religious tone.

Music, Languages, Art.—Special features.

Usual Examinations prepared for. Large percentage successes.

Premises.—Large, well-ventilated Classrooms, &c. Drill Room, Studio, Music Room.

Every facility Outdoor Games and Recreations.

Entire charge pupils from abroad.

Fees: From 40 Guineas to 50 Guineas.

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

EARL'S COURT.

GIRLS.

COLLEGE FRANCO-BRITANNIQUE.

STRATHALLAN HOUSE,
38, BOLTON GARDENS, S.W.

• Principal - - - Mile. DESSAINT

(Officier d'Académie).
HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS
OF GENTLEMEN.

Thorough English. Lessons illustrated by lantern slides. Visits to Museums.

MUSIC AND LANGUAGES.

Unique opportunity for acquiring thorough knowledge of French in London. Special attention given to *Accent*. A great deal of care taken to cultivate elegant manners. Riding, Games in the country and in own garden. Health specially studied, excellent record.

NEW BARNET, N.

A picturesque locality about 9 miles North of London, near to Hadley Woods, and 350 feet above the sea. The district has long been famous as one of the healthiest within easy access of London, and yet out of reach of the London fogs.

BOYS. **NORMAN COURT.**
NEW BARNET, HERTS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal—HENRY WALKER, M.A. (Oxon.).

Object—Gradual, all-round training of young boys (8-15 years) from leaving home until fit for PUBLIC SCHOOL life. Special attention Modern Languages, taught conversationally.

Exams—Public Schools Entrance, Navy, &c.

Premises—Detached, 5 acres, elevation, 350 ft., sanitation certified; 2 Playing Fields, Fives Court, Tennis, Miniature Rifle Range, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Cycle House.

Special provision delicate and backward boys.

Entire charge pupils from abroad.

Fees, 60-84 guineas; Day Boys, 12-18 guineas.

OLD SOUTHGATE, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on the 'Northern Heights,' 13 m. from Charing Cross. 300 ft. above sea-level. A bracing locality with charming rural surroundings. Has the lowest death-rate in the county, 7.8. Drainage and water-supply beyond reproach."

GIRLS.

OLD SOUTHGATE SCHOOL,
MIDDLESEX.

Miss BOYER-BROWN and Miss ANSELL.

MAYFIELD HOUSE . . . Elder Girls.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S LODGE . Little Girls from age of 5.

A long-established, first-class School which keeps abreast of the times. Two large country houses and holiday house at seaside.

Connection—Naval, Military, Civil Service, Irish, Midlands, North; distant parts of Empire.

Aim—To turn out resourceful, intelligent girls, fitted for home and social life.

Telegrams, "Beowulf, London."

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

GIRLS.

"LOGANS,"

173, CROMWELL ROAD, S. KENSINGTON.
HIGH-CLASS FINISHING SCHOOL FOR THE
DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals - { Miss NIMMO, L.L.A.,
Miss TOTHILL.

Refined home life amid cultured surroundings. Thorough Education with individual attention. Special advantages for Modern Languages, Art, and Music. Particular attention given to Physical Culture, Deportment, and Social Training. Full advantage taken of the opportunities which residence in London affords for the acquirement of general culture.

Health record excellent. Tennis, Croquet, Swimming, Riding. *Entire charge undertaken.*

NORWOOD, S.E.

Upper Norwood (7 miles from London) extends along the range of hills upon which the Crystal Palace stands. This high-class suburban residential district is noted for its bracing air and healthy country surroundings.

GIRLS.

CONVENT

OF THE FAITHFUL VIRGIN.
SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.
CENTRAL HILL, UPPER NORWOOD, S.E.

Under patronage of Lord Bishop of Southwark.

Superioress - - - GUDULA WIRZ.

Aim—Superior English education, fitting girls for respective calling. Ten Resident Teachers. KINDERGARTEN CLASS. BOYS UP TO 8 YEARS.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Special—French, Needlework, Domestic Science, Physical Development. Gymnasium.

Premises—Modern, large grounds, high elevation. Sanitation certified. Laboratory.

Tennis, Swimming, Dancing, Drilling.

Entire charge taken of Colonial pupils.

Fees: 36 to 42 Guineas.

WOODSIDE PARK, N.

On the G.N. Ry., is in the parish of Finchley. Its excellent health record, pleasant situation, and general facilities have contributed to its popularity as a residential district. 7½ m. from London.

GIRLS.

HOLMWOOD.

Resident Pupils only.

Principal - - - Miss CHIGNELL.

Assisted by large Staff of highly-qualified English and Foreign Resident Mistresses and London Professors.

Daughters of Gentlemen. Thoroughly sound Education, careful Moral and Social Training. Preparation principal Examinations. Over-pressure avoided.

Specialities—Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Nature Study.

Situated on high ground on the southern slope of a hill (London, 9 miles).

Large Gardens, Field, Bicycling, Tennis, Swimming, Gymnastics (remedial work when desired).

THE EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES SEASIDE AND INLAND).

In the selection of a SCHOOL, the climate to meet individual requirements is often of primary importance to Parents and Guardians, and Educational facilities must generally be considered when deciding upon a locality for residential purposes. A decision is difficult where so many districts in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales have evenly balanced claims and diversity of advantages. Many places are noted for the number, variety, and excellence of the PRIVATE COLLEGES and SCHOOLS which flourish under favourable hygienic conditions, but isolated efforts of individuals to draw attention to the special advantages of their local surroundings having proved disappointing, Whitaker's List of Schools and Climates (Seaside and Inland) was established, and now constitutes the special educational supplement to "Whitaker's Almanack."

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ABERYSTWYTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aberystwyth possesses a dry, bracing climate with a high record of sunshine and a very equable temperature. The evenness of temperature practically extends throughout the year (see p. 853).

GIRLS. *Established 1850.*

CAERLEON HOUSE.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - - - { Miss RHODES.
Miss RICKS, B.A.
Assisted by Resident Certificated and Visiting
Mistresses.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

Aim—Develop moral, mental, physical faculties for healthy, useful future. *Curriculum*—Scripture, customary English subjects; comprehensive general course; preparation for Public Examinations; Drill and usual accomplishments. Preparatory Form. *Premises*—Facing Sea. Lofty rooms. Sanitation certified. Sanatorium. Gymnasium. Recreation Grounds. Tennis, Hockey, Swimming. Delicate, backward girls studied. Entire charge where parents abroad.

ASHFORD.

Ashford, in Kent, has a dry, bracing climate. Rainfall, low; prevailing winds, W. and S.W. Educational facilities splendid, there being the Ashford Grammar School, Ashford County School, and Ashford School for Higher Education.

BOYS.

**THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
ASHFORD (KENT).**

Founded 1635. Re-constituted and removed 1879.

MODERN EDUCATION for BUSINESS, PROFESSIONS, and MATRICULATION at Universities, under supervision and inspection of Board of Education. Lofty, well-lighted Classrooms. Excellent Laboratories, Gymnasium, and Workshop. New buildings, standing high on gravelly soil and surrounded by open country. Bracing air. School Games carefully organised. Playing Fields, 5 acres. Domestic arrangements under Headmaster's wife and Matron.

Headmaster—

A. SYDNEY LAMPREY, B.A. (Cantab.)

ASSTEAD.

A healthy, elevated Surrey village and rural residential district between Epsom and Leatherhead, 16 miles from London. Ashtead Woods, once a Saxon forest, are common lands. Surroundings are similar to Leatherhead, 2 miles.

GIRLS.

PARSONS MEAD.

Principal - - - Miss ELLISTON,

Assisted by competent Mistresses and
Visiting Professors.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

To prepare girls for HOME LIFE; cultivate interest in Literature, Music, Art; to play games energetically without losing interest in quiet, useful occupations.

School Course.—Comprehensive, embracing all usual subjects for modern education.

Healthily situated in own grounds (6 acres), Hockey Field, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Riding, Swimming. PERFECT SANITATION.

Kindly recommended by Dr. Eustace Smith.

BANSTEAD.

A healthy Surrey village with beautiful Downs, &c., 17 miles from London, 500 ft. above sea-level. Climate dry and bracing. Soil porous—chalk and gravel. Prevailing winds, S.W. Low death rate.

GIRLS.

GARRATTS HALL,

BANSTEAD, SURREY.

Principal - Mrs. HORACE ADDISON DAVIES.

For young gentlewomen of good social position, from all parts of the Empire and Foreign Countries.

Aim.—To instil highest principles of true womanhood; train girls to become Home-makers.

Education.—Cultured, on Modern lines. Large staff Resident Specialists. Music, Art (studio), Languages, Literature.

Recreation.—All games; Golf; Riding (own stables), Driving, Cycling, Hunting.

Premises.—Fine mansion in grounds of 45 acres; 550 ft. elevation; Sanitation certified.

BASINGSTOKE.

Is 240 ft. above sea-level, and one of the most bracing places in Hampshire. Has exceptionally good water supply and sewerage. Good train service; two packs of hounds; an excellent cricket ground; golf links.

GIRLS.

Established 1896.

GREENBANK HOUSE.

Principal - - - Mrs. RUTH SMITH.

Assisted by Certificated Governesses and Visiting Masters.

Modern Education.—Thorough preparation for Home and Business life. *Specialities*.—Music, Drawing, Painting. *Examinations*.—Cambridge Locals and Musical. Passed all candidates entered. *Modern Premises*.—Detached, well ventilated. Sanitation good. S.W. aspect. Large garden. Isolation ward. Library, Croquet. Tennis. Little boys (5-10) received. Domestic arrangements under Principal's supervision. Special provision for delicate, backward pupils.

Entire Charge, Parents Abroad.

BEN RHYDDING.

A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, exceptionally pure water supply. Golf and hydropathy. 16 miles from Leeds; 210 miles from London. Mid., G.N., and N.E. Rlys.

CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.

WHARFEDALE GRANGE.

Principals - { E. W. STOKOE, M.A.

S. KENNINGTON, M.A.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7-14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention. Entire charge taken of those whose parents are abroad.

PREMISES.—High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class-Rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout. New Wing just added.

Sanitary arrangements and Water Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Miniature Rifle Range. Private Golf Links.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough. Health resort. Somerset. Pop. 50,000. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. 'Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe.' Extensive Roman remains. Subsoils, freestones, clay, sand, and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 750 ft. Climate: where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates; where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Sunshine (1908), 1,740 hrs. and rainfall, 24.13 ins. Water supply, pure and abundant springs."

Bath stands alone in Great Britain as a City of considerable size, and much reputation, the beginnings of which have been determined by the existence of Thermal Springs. Traditions assert that the first discovery of the Spring and acquaintance with their healing virtues was made in primitive times before the advent of the Romans.—Vide: *Climate and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland* (see p. 855).

GIRLS.

GROSVENOR COLLEGE.

Principal - Mrs. LOCK.

School Course includes Religious Instruction, French, Natural Science, Class Singing, Needlework and usual English Subjects, Lectures for Advanced Pupils, Shorthand and Typewriting, Domestic Economy, Cooking.

Specialities: MUSIC, PAINTING & SOLO SINGING. All Examinations prepared for.

Premises.—Situated on high ground, near Cotswold Hills. Large, well-ventilated rooms, Modern sanitation. Pleasant Garden attached (Lawn Tennis Court).

Swimming, Medical Drill, Riding.

Health and hygiene first consideration.

Preparatory department for children under 9.

GIRLS.

THE HERMITAGE HOUSE, BURLINGTON STREET.

Principal - Miss GRACE WEBSTER.

School for the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Aim.—To give good sound education combined with advantages of home life. Studies based upon preparation for usual Examinations. Great care taken with backward and delicate children. Every attention given to physical exercise. Entire charge of children where parents are abroad.

The School stands on high ground in one of the healthiest parts of Bath.

Sanitary arrangements thoroughly modern. Drainage certified.

BIRMINGHAM,

Warwickshire, the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery (see p. 856).

GIRLS.

TANGLEWOOD SCHOOL.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss M. EBBUTT, M.A. (Newnham Coll., Camb.; Trin. Coll., Dublin).

Aim.—To cultivate talents of each pupil, educate girls become cultured women, equipped for work in life. *Curriculum.*—Thoroughly comprehensive, according Individual Health and Ability. *Special Points.*—Music, Art, Literature, Languages, Physical Development. Happy home life; healthy outdoor life. *Situation.*—Lickey Hills, elevation 700 ft., recommended for delicate children. Gymnasium, Gardening, Games, Cycling. *Fees.*—90 to 100 gs. *Entire charge Pupils from abroad.*

GIRLS. OLDFIELD LODGE, WELLS ROAD.

Principal - Miss ELLIS, L.L.A.

The School provides thorough instruction and careful training under personal direction of Principal. Preparation for principal Examinations if desired.

Special care given delicate and backward girls; all undue strain avoided.

The House is situated in a high and healthy position. Good garden. Tennis ground. Well-lighted and airy class-rooms. Separate cubicles.

Domestic arrangements under superintendence of Principal.

Every attention paid to health and comfort of pupils.

GIRLS. FAIRHAVEN, BATHEASTON.

Principal - Miss FRANCES HERBERT.
RESIDENT ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOVERNESSES.

High Class Home School for Gentlemen's Daughters (6-19), limit 14.

School Course.—English Subjects, Languages, Music, Drawing, Needlework, Hygiene, Drill, &c. Preparation usual Exams. *Aim.*—Training to lead useful home lives with ability to earn livelihood if necessary. *Premises.*—Modern, detached, special provision sanitation, heating, ventilation, baths; 6 acres grounds, S. aspect. Elevation 300 ft. Gardening, care of poultry, and other hobbies encouraged. Individual attention backward pupils. *Entire charge English, Colonial, and Foreign Pupils.*

WHITAKER'S Schedule Registers OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS

have been placed at the Offices mentioned
on page 822.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. Estimated population, 39,000. Railways, Midland, London 47½ miles; L. & N.W. to Oxford and Cambridge. Drainage modern. Water supply constant. Death rate, 10·7 per 1,000. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. River-side Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages; numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death rates very low. Surrounding country is pretty, and, with the river, affords unlimited opportunities for out-of-door exercise and sports. Bedford has made its modern reputation as a place for educational establishments, schools of every sort, for boys and girls of all ages, from kindergarten children to young men and young women preparing for their vocations" (see p. 854).

BOYS. ORKNEY HOUSE.

Headmaster—A. H. BLAKE, M.A. (Cam.)

Boys (6 to 14) prepared all usual subjects for Public Schools. Special Class for Royal Navy.

EXCELLENT LIST OF SUCCESSES.

Four Form Masters (each Form about 12). Visiting Masters for FRENCH, MUSIC, CARPENTRY, DRILLING, GYMNASIUMS.

HOUSE built for School. Highest situation; in own grounds. Sanitation perfect. Large well-ventilated CLASS-ROOMS. All Games, Bathing, Swimming.

(Mrs. BLAKE has entire charge of many boys (parents abroad) from 7 until Public School life begins.

BOYS. AVENUE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmaster - Mr. C. B. YULE, B.A. (Oxford).
Late Assistant Master, Cheam School, Surrey.

Late Assistant Master Bedford Grammar School.

Boys are prepared for the Public Schools and the Royal Naval College.

Playing Fields for Cricket, Football, and Hockey.

Gymnastics, Drill, and Swimming are taught.

Sole charge of children undertaken whose parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

BOYS. ELSTOW SCHOOL.

(Recently called BEDFORD COUNTY SCHOOL.)

Headmaster - Rev. C. F. FARRAR, M.A.

Assisted by Fully Qualified Staff.

Boarding 200, the Sons of Professional and Business Men.

Thorough education. Professional, Engineering, and Mercantile sides.

Chemical and Physical Laboratories. Lecture Rooms, Workshops.

Playing Fields 23 acres. All outdoor sports.

Gymnasium. Cadet Corps of 100 members. Regular shooting practice.

Electric light.

Scholarships. Fees moderate and inclusive.

Prospectus on application to Headmaster.

GIRLS. Established 1857. Registered.

THE CRESCENT HOUSE LADIES' COLLEGE.

Principal - - Mrs. E. CARROLL.

Curriculum.—Religious Instruction, usual English Subjects, Modern Languages, Latin, Mathematics, Political Economy, Science, Drawing, Theoretical, Vocal and Instrumental Music (Orchestra), Needlework, Painting, Dancing, Cooking, Typewriting, Shorthand. All Examinations prepared for. Numerous Successes.

Annual Examination by London University.

Premises specially built. Commodious. Sanitation perfect. Electric Light. Sanatorium.

Tennis, Hockey, Cricket (Professional Coaches),

Gymnasium (Sergeant-Major), Riding, Fencing.

Special arrangements for entire charge during Vacations.

GIRLS. MORAVIAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL WITH KINDERGARTEN.

Principal - - Miss ELLEN SMITH.

Assisted by 5 Certificated Mistresses.

Objects.—Founded 1801 to impart Christian Education, combined with HOME COMFORTS, CAREFUL SUPERVISION, and THOROUGH TRAINING. *Curriculum.*—Scripture, English Subjects, Languages, Science, Drawing, Music, Handwork, Needlework, Dressmaking, Cooking, &c. Usual Exams. prepared for. *Premises.*—South aspect; Large Garden and Playground; Gymnasium; Sanatorium. *Games.*—Tennis and Netball. Swedish Drill, Swimming. *Fees.*—£45 to £50.

Pupils from India and Colonies specially provided for.

BOGNOR.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. The air is remarkably pure, balmy, and bracing; having mildness of southern and dryness of eastern coast. Unrivalled sands and safe sea bathing, and an ideal winter health resort. The atmosphere of Bognor is clear, dry, and exhilarating. Sunshine (1908), 1,959 hrs." (see p. 856).

GIRLS.

SOUTHERNWOOD SCHOOL

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - - Miss A. H. WHEELER

(Formerly Headmistress under Girls' Public Day School Company).

A thorough Education offered on good modern lines. Large Staff of highly qualified Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated Mistresses (English, French, German, Music).

Health and Amusements of pupils receive special attention. Large Tennis Lawn, Field for Hockey, Cricket. Sanitation certified.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

Sunshine, 1908: Bexhill, 1,880 hours; London, 1,305 hours.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bexhill has always been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants. The death rate for 1907 here was only 7'93. The town holds a first place among health resorts, owing to the general salubrity of the climate; genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine; perfect drainage; the purity of its water; and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Residence at Bexhill is very beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and tuberculous complaints, and in diseases of the respiratory organs, which may be sent here with advantage during the greater part of the year. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children" (see p. 856).

Area of Borough	8,013 acres
Rateable value	£118,036
Population	16,126
Inhabited houses	2,932
Mean annual temperature	50° F.
Hours of bright sunshine	1,880 hrs.
Total rainfall	23'89 in.

BOYS. HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.

Situation.—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings.—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes. Gymnasia, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark Room for Photography. Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Grounds.—Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

Education.—Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy. *Modern Languages* taught conversationally.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

Headmaster—

A. F. BRYAN, B.A. and Inter. Sci., London.

BOYS. COLLINGTON, SEAFIELD.

Principal—

H. GRANVILLE COGHAN, M.A. Cantab.
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.
Careful individual attention given.

Curriculum.—Usual English Subjects, French (special feature), Mathematics, Latin, Greek, German. *Premises.*—Specially built, on hill, facing Sea, in own grounds (5 acres). Large well-ventilated rooms. Electric Light. Pure Water. Sanitation perfect.

PHYSICAL TRAINING particularly studied.

Drill (Sergeant-Major Instructor), Cricket, Association Football, &c., Riding, Sea Bathing. Principal teaches Swimming. Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Coghlan's supervision.

BOYS.**NORTH HILL SCHOOL.**

*Principal—*ALBERT Y. SALMON (Regd. Col. R.)

Boys between 7-14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne.

Situation of Premises open and healthy on high ground overlooking Golf Links and Sea. Rooms large. Well ventilated. Playing field. Swimming. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Usual course of instruction: Scripture, English, French, Latin, Mathematics, Elementary Science, &c.

Mrs. Salmon (Certified Nurse) takes special care of health and comfort of Boys.

GIRLS.**LINDUM HOUSE.**

*Principal—*Miss C. M. RICHARDSON, B.A.

Premises large. Every modern convenience. Beautifully situated in our own grounds. Magnificent Sea views.

School Course comprises English, Religious Knowledge, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, Science, Drilling, Class Singing, and Needlework.

Preparation for any Examination up to Standard of London B.A.

Tennis, Hockey, Cricket, Golf. Special care given backward and delicate girls.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

BOYS.**WHINDOWN**

(DEUTSCHES PAEDAGOGIUM.)

Principal - M. F. BLASSNECK, Ph.D.

Three Resident, Eight Visiting Teachers.

Most up-to-date Continental system of teaching. Conversational German and French taught by Native Teachers. Laboratory, Gymnasium, Technical Course, Music. All English Games. Splendidly situated on Bexhill Downs, overlooking Sea. 4½ acres, including Tennis Lawn, Cricket, Hockey, Football Field. Every modern domestic convenience.

Entire charge taken of children with parents abroad.

Prospectus on application to Principal.

Highest references.

BIRMINGHAM—see p. 814.

BLUNDELLSANDS.

Situated on the estuary of River Mersey, 7 m. north of Liverpool, the sea coast forming its south-west boundary. Population, estimated 12,663. Average death rate, 10.70 per thousand. Total rainfall for 1908 was 30.83 in.

BOYS.**BLUNDELLSANDS HOUSE, BLUNDELLSANDS, near LIVERPOOL.**

Principal - W. B. HAWKINS, M.A.

Boarding and Day School for Sons of Gentlemen.

Object.—Prepare for UNIVERSITIES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, various Preliminary PROFESSIONAL and MERCANTILE Exams.

School Course.—Thorough English education, and other usual subjects. Preparatory Division (5-9). Great attention to DIET and general COMFORT. Notable HEALTH record.

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Hawkins.

Premises.—Specially built, sanitation certified. Playing field, Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, Laboratory. *Entire charge pupils from abroad.*

Fees: 50 to 60 Guineas.

BLACKPOOL.

Pop. 59,900 Elevation, 4½ ft. to 97 ft. Aspect W. Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating, and of a peculiarly tonic character. The heat of summer is much tempered. In winter the proximity of the sea occasions a marked mildness of the climate as compared with inland towns. The water supply is abundant, and of the finest possible character. Sunshine (1908), 1,615 hrs. (see p. 856).

GIRLS. "YORKBOURNE."

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by seven Resident Mistresses and a large Staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

Branch School—
SPRINGFIELD ROAD, NORTH SHORE.

GIRLS.

CONVENT OF THE HOLY CHILD JESUS, LAYTON HILL.

Under patronage of LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL.

Aim.—High-class French and English Education. Kindergarten Class. Special provision delicate and backward pupils. *Exams.*—Usual. Oxford Locals, Royal College of Music prepared for. List of Successes. Physical Culture, Painting, Woodcarving, Elocution, Gymnasium, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Library. *Premises.*—Detached, own grounds, 22 acres, Sanitation certified. 12 Resident Teachers. *Fees*—£42.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Prospectus, apply Rev. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

BOGNOR—see p. 815.

BOYS.

BLACKPOOL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principals - T. SANKEY, F.R.G.S.
The Rev. T. A. SANKEY, B.A.
Efficient Staff.

High-class Modern Education for Professional or Commercial career. Special attention Character-Formation, Physical Drill, Sports. Usual Exams. prepared for. List of successes. Kindergarten Class. Individual care backward, delicate Pupils. Modern Premises, high position; Sanitation certified. Playing Field, Gymnasium, Rifle Range, Carpenters' Shop, Laboratory, Gardening, Cycling. Domestic arrangements under Mrs. SANKEY.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Fees.—39 to 42 gs.

GIRLS. HIGHFIELD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, BISPHAM, near BLACKPOOL.

Principals - Mrs. and the Misses IRELAND.
Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff.

Aim.—Combine happy home-life with thorough all-round Modern Education, and gradually develop, without strain, mental, moral, and physical powers of pupils. *School Course.*—Usual English subjects, Languages, Drawing, Painting, Class-singing, Music, Domestic Economy, Needlework, Physical Culture, Gymnastics, Botany. Usual Exams. prepared for. *Premises.*—On Sea-front, perfect Sanitation; Library; Playing Field. *Games.*—Cycling, &c. Delicate or backward pupils receive individual care. *Fees.*—30 to 50 gs. p.a. *Entire charge Colonial Pupils.*

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"For the past 50 years Bournemouth has been adding to its reputation as one of the most perfect sanatoria in the United Kingdom. From early days it had gained a reputation with eminent men in the medical faculty, who found that a residence here for their patients for a few months in the spring, summer or winter gained lasting benefit. Bright Sunshine (1908), 1,932 hrs." (see p. 857).

GIRLS.

FONTAINEBLEAU SCHOOL, MANOR ROAD.

Principal - Miss C. A. ROWLAND.
Offers to Daughters of Gentlemen Liberal Education with Sound Church Teaching. Preparation for all Examinations.

French and German constantly spoken.
Bright Home Life.

Resident Graduates, 4. Language Mistresses, 3. Gold Medalist for Swedish and Medical Gymnastics. Games, Riding, Cycling, Fencing, Swimming. Special attention to Health.

Entire charge taken of Pupils between the ages of 7 and 19 whose parents are abroad.
Illustrated Prospectus and full particulars on application.

BOYS.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALUM CHINE ROAD.

ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. Lately moved nearer the sea, within a few yards of Alum Chine and West Cliff. *The House* is large, lofty, and very sunny, large schoolroom adjoining. Playgrounds and Playing Fields.

EVERY CARE TAKEN OF CHILDREN FROM ABROAD.

The Headmaster's wife, who has three small boys of her own, personally looks after boarders, and superintends domestic arrangements.

MANY SUCCESSSES IN LOCALS AND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Unexceptional recommendation from parents.

FEES MODERATE.

Headmaster - - Mr. R. H. HARVEY.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridge of Allan has a long-standing and deservedly high reputation as a health resort. It is charmingly situated, well wooded, well watered, and sheltered by the Ochils from the north-east winds."

GIRLS.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL,

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

Beautifully situated on the Hill. Large Garden. Every facility for Out-door Games. Fully qualified Staff of English and Foreign Resident Mistresses and Visiting Masters. Preparation, if desired, for various Examinations. References from parents of pupils at home and abroad.

Principals - - The Misses MacDONALD.

BRIDLINGTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridlington possesses a bracing climate, plenty of sunshine, and low rainfall. Its water supply is pure and abundant, and its drainage system excellent. The extensive bay and firm sands afford unrivalled facilities for safe boating and bathing."

BOYS.

DANESCROFT SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Headmaster - C VENOUR GANE, B.A.

(Scholar of St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.).

Facing the Sea, in climate rapidly becoming known as one of the healthiest in England.

Subjects include Religious Knowledge, English, Latin, Mathematics, French, and Freehand Drawing. Greek if desired.

SEA-BATHING, CRICKET, AND FOOTBALL.

Private Ground. Morris Tube Range.

Games used as a means of inculcating honour and manliness. Experienced Matron.

BROMLEY (KENT).

An increasing good-class residential district lying nearest to the pretty country parts of Kent, 200 ft. above sea level, chiefly on sand and gravel. A pure water supply and good drainage. Pop. 30,000. Death rate, 9 per 1,000 (see p. 856).

BOYS.

Founded 1870.

AMESBURY SCHOOL,
BICKLEY HALL, KENT.

Proprietors { Mrs. E. H. MOORE.

Mr. BROWN, Headmaster of this School, is assisted by experienced Staff of graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. Boys 7 to 14½ prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and OSBORNE.

School Course arranged to ensure sound knowledge; individual attention secured. Library, School Magazine, Physical Drill.

Premises—Modern; 2½ acres grounds. Cricket, Football, &c., Cycling, Riding, Gymnasium, Rifle Range, Carpenters' Shop, Electric Light, Sanatorium. Sanitation perfect; altitude 300 ft.; gravel soil. Entire charge taken.

For Terms, &c., apply Headmaster.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on the cliffs. Aspect, S.E. Has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer, and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The drainage system is excellent, and the water supply pure and abundant." Sunshine (1908), 1,784 hrs. (see p. 859).

BOYS. **DUMPTON HOUSE.**
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge).

In June, 1908, Royal Naval Cadetship; in March, 1909, Junior Classical Scholarship (highest value), Rossall; in March, 1909, Junior Mathematical Scholarship, Rossall.

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS.

LINDENTHORPE.

(Established 1882.)

Principals { EDWIN S. OAK-REID, F.R.G.S.
M. B. HUGHES, B.A.

Preparatory for Public Schools, Royal Navy, and Scholarships. Boarders only (7-14). Limited number. Special attention to Geography, Science.

Specially built for School. Detached. Three acres grounds. S. aspect. Elevation 300 feet. Sanitation perfect. Scientific ventilation.

Cricket. Football. Hockey. Rifle Range. Military Drill. Fretwork. Model Railway. Sea Bathing (supervised).

Domestic Arrangements under Principal's wife (Matron—Trained Nurse). Special care delicate, backward boys.

Entire charge parents abroad. Indian references.

BROMSGROVE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Important market town of considerable antiquity, situated in a charming and fertile valley on the southern slope of the Lockey Hills. Air dry and invigorating. Drainage excellent. Water supply pure and copious. Salsol good." Mid. Rly.

BOYS.

Founded 1859.

BROMSGROVE COLLEGE,
WORCESTERSHIRE.

Headmaster—

SAMUEL SAYWELL, M.A., F.L.S., F.R.A.S. (Dublin University).

Assisted by University Graduates.

Object. — To fit pupils for Professional and Commercial life, and give at a moderate cost thoroughly Sound, Liberal, Religious Education.

School Course. — Divinity, Latin, Languages, English Subjects, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand, Drawing, &c. Preparation for usual Exams.

Premises. — In 8 acres of ground. Carpenters' Shop, Drilling, Gymnastics, Sports.

FEES: 30 To 60 GUINEAS.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the East Coast with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. Its rainfall is moderate; the roads dry rapidly after rain. The sunshine is 18 per cent. in excess of that of London, and the superiority is especially great in winter. Brighton is 7 per cent. warmer in winter and 10 per cent. cooler in summer than London. It has an unlimited pure water supply and perfect sanitary arrangements."

Brighton combines with the advantages of a seaside position some of the peculiarities of a large town, and extending as it does some distance inland, it presents great varieties in the individual aspect, in the altitude, and in the distance from the sea of particular sites. It may be almost divided into three towns, viz., Kemp Town at the east, Hove at the west (see Hove, page 821), and Central Brighton. Brighton is favoured in the possession of an aspect south and south-west, and with the advantages arising from the slope of the chalk downs and the open valley dividing the latter. The Brighton sky is famed for its clearness and brightness, and the air for its bracing quality. Sunshine (1908), 1,925 hours. Pop. 123,478 (census 1901). L. B. & S. C. Rly. (see p. 858).

BOYS. BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

Founded 1845.

Headmaster - The Rev. W. R. DAWSON, M.A.
Assisted by a Staff of 15 Graduates.

UPPER SCHOOL.—Classical for Universities, Home and Indian Civil Service, Learned Professions. Modern for Woolwich, Sandhurst, Indian Forest, Indian Police, Engineering and Commerce.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.—Preparatory for Upper School Grounds, over 10 acres. Private chapel. Medical Officer daily. Sanatorium solely for infectious diseases. Cadet Corps. Gymnasium, Morris Tube Rifle Range. Playing Fields.

Boarding fees, £72, £93 a year.

Apply, HEADMASTER.

BOYS.**BRIGHTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

Headmaster - T. READ, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.).
Second Master - C. F. GREGORY, M.A. (Lond.).
Founded 1859.

To provide liberal education; moderate cost.
Staff.—Twenty Assistant Masters.

Curriculum.—Broad, comprehensive; usual English subjects, Latin, Mathematics, Science, French, German, Drawing. Practical Science teaching. Buildings include large, well-equipped Chemical, Physical Laboratories. Workshop. Covered Playground.

Games, &c.—Playing field of fifteen acres. Physical Drill. Gymnastics. Morris Tube Range. Sea-Bathing.

Boarders in Headmaster's House. Detached Sanatorium.

BOYS.**SHOREHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**

SHOREHAM

(Near Brighton, Sussex, close to the Sea).

Pupils prepared for Commercial and Professional Life. All Examinations. Very healthy situation. Best dietary. Sanitation perfect. Individual attention. Special attention to backward and delicate boys. Home comforts. Fine premises. Open and covered playgrounds. Laboratory. Sea Bathing, Cricket, Football, and Tennis. Inclusive fee, 30 guineas per annum. Prospectus, address Headmaster.

GIRLS.**WESTCOMBE,
DYKE ROAD.**

Principals - The Misses STEVENS.

Six Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

30 to 40 Young Ladies resident Pupils received. Home-life united with systematised Mental and Physical Education, under thoroughly comprehensive curriculum. All Exams. prepared for; marked successes; Scholarships gained. Special—French, German, and Music. Large, detached house; healthiest situation; high, facing south; exceptional accommodation; bedrooms and passages warmed. *Extensive Grounds*, Games, Cycling, Sea Bathing, Drill. *Recreation Room*. Social Musical Evenings weekly.

GIRLS.**THE CLOSE,**

70, DYKE ROAD, BRIGHTON.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

The MISSES PIPSON receive a limited number of Young Ladies to enjoy advantages of THOROUGH education with the comforts of a HOME.

Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated French Governesses.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for the Oxford and Cambridge Exams., and the Music Exams. of Associated Board of R.A.M.—R.C.M.

Fees: Resident pupils, inclusive, £60 a year.

Prospectus and references on application.

BRECON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Brecon is distinctly bracing, with an average rainfall. The sanitation is good and the water supply pure and abundant. Death rate, 1908, 14.1 per thousand."

GIRLS.**BOUGHROOD
HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Principal - Miss CONSTANCE GARLICK.

The Misses Garlick, assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Thorough modern English Education, Painting, Singing, Games, &c.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

BURNHAM.

Burnham (Somerset), on the east side of Bridgewater Bay, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Bridgewater, occupies a very healthy situation amidst fine coast scenery, with a dry sandy soil and excellent water supply. The climate of this part of the Bristol Channel possesses special recuperative properties, and is beneficial to pupils of delicate constitution, who generally show a marked improvement in health. The late Ven. Archdeacon Denison, in describing its attractions, said that it was the "healthiest place in the world" (see p. 853).

BOYS.**ST. DUNSTAN'S SCHOOL,**

Headmaster: K. H. BIRD, M.A. (Camb.).

Boys from 6 to 14 prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Thorough grounding in all subjects, with special attention to the modern side of education. Very young boys under a Lady. Nature Study and Science encouraged.

Physical Culture, Military Drill, Miniature Rifle Range.

School noted for care of delicate children.

Entire charge taken of Indian and Colonial Boys.

GIRLS.**GARDENHURST.**

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals - - The Misses HAINS.

Assisted by Resident English, French, and German Governesses, &c.

General Course of Instruction includes English, Latin, Mathematics, French, German, Science, Physical Culture, Class Singing, and Plain Sewing.

Numerous special optional subjects.

Training and instruction on most modern principles; aptitude and capability of each pupil studied. *Premises.* - Modern, specially built, in own grounds. Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Cricket, Archery.

Special care given to, and entire charge taken of Colonial, &c., Pupils.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine. Bronchitis and catarrhal diseases generally are well suited here, whilst acute rheumatism is rare. Children of school age and elderly people do remarkably well. Within a mile of the Borough boundary the Cotswold Hills rise to an altitude of 1,000 feet and these bracing heights are accessible by tramcars." Sunshine (1908), 1,591 hrs. (see p. 860).

BOYS.**BRANDON HOUSE.**

Mr. F. R. GURNEY, B.A. Oxford.

Assisted by a first-rate Staff of University men.

Gentlemen's Sons received (7-14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy.

Situation.—Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary certificate renewed annually.

All Games; Gymnasium (very fine). Carpenters' Shop; Swimming; Boxing; Fencing. May, 1909. Mathematics Scholarship at Cheltenham College, £40.

April, 1909. Two Naval Cadetships at Osborne.

July, 1909. Musical Scholarship at Radley, £30.

Special Terms for Sons of Officers.

GIRLS.**ECKINGTON HOUSE, LANDSDOWNE.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals - - The Misses CHAMBERS.

Assisted by Certificated English, French, and Music Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Pupils prepared (if desired) for University Locals and Royal Academy Music Examinations.

Large detached house. South aspect. On high ground. A few minutes' walk from the town. Good Garden and Playing Field. Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Riding, Swimming.

The Misses Chambers offer ANGLO-INDIAN and COLONIAL children a happy refined HOME with every care. Moderate Fees. Highest references to parents of pupils.

BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buxton is famous for its magnificent scenery, baths, &c.; in centre of Peak district, 1,000 ft. above sea-level—the highest in England—and nowhere is the air purer or more bracing. Water supply exceedingly good and soft. Epidemics are unknown. Prevailing winds, west and south-west. Buxton has a drier atmosphere than the great majority of other resorts; difficult to find a more healthy place or one more suitable for growing boys and girls." Sunshine (1908), 1,268 hrs. (see p. 859).

BOYS.**PARK HOLM.**

Mr. T. A. LACE, M.A. (Cantab),

Receives into his house twelve Pupils to be prepared for the Army, Universities, and all Public Examinations.

Four experienced Resident Tutors (University honours).

Careful attention is given to the outdoor life of the Pupils.

Games.—Cricket, Hockey, Golf, Tennis.

GIRLS.**"MARLBOROUGH" RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS**

(BOARDERS ONLY).

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

Full Staff of Resident Teachers holding University Degrees, L.R.A.M., &c., &c.

Preparation for Exams. when desired. Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Riding, &c. Domestic arrangements comfortable and homelike.

NO DAY PUPILS.

Number limited. Splendid health record.

Illustrated Prospectus from Principal,

Miss ASHMALL-SALT.

CHESTER,

Cheshire. City and County Borough. Pop. 46,207.
Means of access: L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry.,
 and G. Central Ry. (Cheshire Lines Committee).
Location: Liverpool, 17 m.; Manchester, 25 m.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Mild,
 equable climate—westerly breezes. Hours of
 bright sunshine well above the average. Rain-
 fall moderate. Mean temperature throughout
 1907 was 50° F. Water supply exceptional—
 controlled by bacteriological examination" (see
 p. 859).

BOYS. *Founded 1541.*

THE KING'S SCHOOL.

Headmaster—The Rev. J. T. DAVIES, M.A.
 6 Resident Teachers, all University men.

A small Public School at moderate fees, which
 has gained numerous University and other distinctions.
Entrance Scholarships to Universities a special feature;
 Boys have gained enough on *Endowments* to pay all expenses at Oxford
 and Cambridge. Valuable Exhibitions. *School*
Buildings erected 1876, cost £21,000. Library.
 Chemical Laboratory.

Boarding House.—Excellent accommodation
 for 20. Household arrangements under Mrs.
 Woodhouse.

Fees £46 to £52 per annum.

Illustrated Year Book.

GIRLS. *Founded 1878.*

QUEEN'S SCHOOL.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress—Miss B. CLAY, B.A. (Lond.)

SECONDARY SCHOOL OF HIGHEST TYPE, PRE-
 PARATORY FOR UNIVERSITIES AND HOME LIFE.
The Course of Instruction—Covers all usual
 Subjects in Curriculum of first-class High School.
Exams.—Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board.
 Matriculation, Previous Responses, &c. List
 of Successes. Backward, delicate pupils individual
 care. Kindergarten Class. Boys 3 to 8
 received. *The Boarding House.*—Kingsholme,
 4, King's Buildings, in charge of Miss Travers.
Premises.—Modern, detached, in own grounds.
 Playing Field, Laboratory, Games Mistress.
 Cycling. *Fees.*—£3 to £5 10s. per term.

**WHERE TO STAY IN THE
HOLIDAYS.**

SEE

THE HOLIDAY GUIDE

N ALL EDITIONS

OF

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK

FOR

Hotels, Hydros, Boarding Houses, Apart-
 ments, Nursing Homes, House Agents,
 Furnishing Removers, Livery Stables,
 Motor Garages, Laundries, &c., &c.

CHISLEHURST,

Kent, distant twelve miles from London. Enjoys
 the charm of still retaining its rural character,
 interspersed with spreading commons, carefully
 preserved in all their native wildness, which
 furnish delightful walks and rides. The climate
 is very healthy, the soil chalk and gravel. The
 neighbourhood, too, is rich in historic associa-
 tions, Chislehurst being the home of the Walsing-
 hams, of the antiquarian Camden, and of the last
 of the Napoleonic Emperors. Camden House,
 once the ex-Imperial residence, is now converted
 into the headquarters of the Golf Club, which
 generously places some of the large rooms at the
 disposal of the public for the purposes of con-
 certs, lectures, and other entertainments.

GIRLS.

Established 1871.

COED-BEL.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - Miss HAMILTON FOX.

9 Resident Mistresses.

School Course—Religious Instruction, usual
 English Studies, Mathematics, Science, Lan-
 guages, Class-singing, Drawing, Physical Exercises.
 Church of England. Optional: Music, Paint-
 ing, Dancing, Elocution, Drilling, Gymnastics,
 Handicrafts, Dressmaking, Riding.

Premises.—Modern, Electric Light, S. aspect,
 gravel soil, Bedrooms (30) cubicle system;
 Grounds of 4 acres, and Playing Field, Tennis
 Courts, Croquet, Cricket, Library, Gardening.
Special attention Health, Hygiene, Sanitation.

GIRLS.

TUDOR HALL SCHOOL,

CHISLEHURST, KENT

(Formerly for over 50 years at Forest Hill, S.E.)

Principal—Miss MARGARET WORTERS.

Advanced Modern Education for Girls of
 good social position. BOARDERS ONLY.

London Professors attend daily. Special
 feature made of Weekly Lectures in English,
 French, and German. Large Resident Staff, in-
 cluding Certificated Gymnastic Mistress and
 Trained Nurse as Matron.

Entire charge taken of Pupils.

House stands in park of over 100 acres, in
 which all games are played. Aspect, south;
 gravel soil; elevation, 350 feet.

Fees from 120 guineas per annum.

BOYS.

ST. HUGH'S SCHOOL,

CHISLEHURST.

PREPARATORY FOR OSBORNE AND
 PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Principals—

Rev. J. F. JOHNSON, M.A. (Oxon.)

Mr. A. S. JOHNSON, M.A. (Cantab.)

Specialities—

French, by Phonetic Method. Sound Education.
 Good Food. Sufficient Recreation.

Terms and References on application to—
 Rev. J. F. Johnson.

CLIFTON (BRISTOL).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 44,573. Educational centre and health resort. Situated on carboniferous limestone hills. Open Downs of 442 acres at elevation of 300 ft., commanding views of Bristol Channel. Climate equable and bracing. The mean temperature during the winter is rather lower than the south coast, but in March and April somewhat higher. The rainfall is not excessive, and does not differ much from that of the south coast. Water supply pure and constant" (see pp. 853, 858).

GIRLS.

ROYAL PARK HOUSE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN
TRAINING COLLEGE.

Principal - Miss **BLANCHE WORKMAN**
(B.A. London).

House pleasantly situated near the Downs, with Gardens and Tennis Lawn; commands sunny aspect. Ventilation and drainage perfect. Few strict rules enforced—purpose being to make the life as homelike as possible. Health record excellent. Every care and home comfort. Sound modern education. Entire charge of children from India and Colonies. Pupils from 7 to 19 years old.

BOYS.

COLCHESTER HOUSE,

CLIFTON PARK.

Headmaster - - **A. C. DOUGLAS, M.A.**
(Charterhouse and Oxford).

Boys from the age of 7 are prepared and trained for the Public Schools and Osborne. Headmaster's Wife looks after the health and comfort of the Boys with the assistance of a Lady Matron.

Drill and Gymnastics are taught by a Swedish Instructor.

Children of parents living abroad are taken for the holidays.

Governess for quite small boys.

Whitaker's Schedule Registers of Boys' and Girls' Schools

have been placed at the undermentioned Offices, available for free inspection.

COUNTRY OR TOWN.	FIRM.	ADDRESS.	BUSINESS.
LONDON	J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd.	12, Warwick Lane, E.C.	Publishers.
"	Peter Eard & Sons	71, Cornhill, E.C.	Tailors.
"	International Riviera Agency	71, Regent Street, W.	Information Bureau.
"	London Press Exchange	15, Strand, W.C.	Advertising Agents.
BATH	Powell & Powell	18, Old Bond Street	House Agents.
BEDFORD	McConnells	29, Mill Street	House Agents.
BELFAST	W. M. Carson & Co.	37, Rosemary Street	House Agents.
BEXHILL	Hyde Colman	6, St. Leonard's Road	House Agent.
BIRMINGHAM	Midland Education Co., Ltd.	Corporation Street	Booksellers.
BOURNEMOUTH	Jolliffe, Flint & Cross	Arcade Chambers	House Agents.
BRADFORD	W. Claridge, M.A.	47, Market Street	Accountant.
BRISTOL	W. Hughes & Son	33, College Green	Estate Agents.
BRIGHTON	Lanester & Harrison	111a, Western Road	Auctioneers.
CAMBRIDGE	C. F. Charlton	7, Alexandra Street	Accountant.
CHELTENHAM	Cornelius & Boulter	Promenade	House Agents.
CHESTER	Phillipson & Golder	Eastgate Row	Booksellers.
DERRY	Cumberland, Brownson & Page	The Wardwick	Auctioneers.
DUBLIN	T. Dockrell, Sons & Co.	Lord Edward Street	House Agents.
EASTBOURNE	F. T. Lloyd, A.A.I.	6, Gildridge Road	Auctioneer.
EDINBURGH	J. Taylor & Son, Ltd.	110, Princes Street	House Agents.
EXETER	John Wilson, Son & Coombe ..	22, Cathedral Yard	Auctioneers.
FOLKESTONE	Sherwoods	5, Sandgate Road	House Agents.
GLASGOW	J. MacLachlan & Sons	61, St. Vincent Street	Booksellers.
HALIFAX	Richard Horsfall & Son	22a, Commercial Street	Architects, &c.
HARROGATE	John Day & Sons	1, Princes Square	House Agents.
HASTINGS	L. F. St. John	33, Havelock Road	House Agent.
HULL	Chas. Chatter	4, Bond Street	Estate Agent.
LEEDS	C. H. Johnson	1-5, Cloth Hall Street	Mfg. Stationer.
LEICESTER	G. E. Brown & Son	54, Belvoir Street	House Agents.
LIVERPOOL	J. Marsh & Co.	9, Union Court	House Agents.
LOWESTOFT	S. E. Pamphilon, F.A.A.	150, London Road North	House Agent.
MANCHESTER	J. E. Cornish, Ltd.	16, St. Ann's Square	Booksellers.
MARGATE	John Bayley, F.A.I.	The Auction Mart	House Agent.
NEWCASTLE	Thos. B. Sanderson & Son	3-5, Mosley Street	Estate Agents.
NOTTINGHAM	J. Martin Langley, F.A.I.	Journal Chambers, Pelham St.	Estate Agent.
OXFORD	E. J. Brooks & Son	14-15, Magdalen Street	Auctioneers.
PLYMOUTH	Elliot, Ellis & Co.	George Street	House Agents.
SCARBOROUGH	R. Harland and Sons	Aberdeen Walk	House Agents.
SHEFFIELD	Nicholson & Co., F.A.I.	2, High Street	Auctioneers.
SOUTHAMPTON	J. J. Barnett & Sons	2, High Street	Estate Agents.
SOUTHSEA	King & King	20, Minsteron Road	Surveyors.
SUNDERLAND	Barnes, Welch & Barnes	43, Frederick Street	Auctioneers.
SWANSEA	David Roberts	19, Heathfield Street	Auctioneer, &c.
TORQUAY	Cox & Son, F.A.I.	8, Strand	House Agents.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	R. W. Denyer & Co.	38-40, High Street	Auctioneers.
WORMSLEY	Jordan & Co.	38-7, South Street	House Agents.
YORK	Richardson & Trotter	4, Lendal	House Agents.

See page 809.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

Pop. 7,453. G.E. Ry. Faces nearly due south; is protected by cliffs and built upon a gravel subsoil. The air is bright, clear, and bracing, and much brilliant sunshine is experienced. Fogs are very rare at Clacton, and rainfall small. The prevailing wind is from the south-west. The chief peculiarity is its dryness, due to small rainfall, porous nature of the soil, and well-made roadways. Clacton-on-Sea is especially suitable to chest cases which require a bracing climate. Water and drainage excellent. Analysis of water made every month. Sunshine, 1908, 1,733 6 hrs. (see p. 860).

GIRLS. OXFORD COLLEGE.

Principals - - - The Misses MUIR.
Assisted by Certificated (English, Foreign)
Resident and Visiting Teachers.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Preparation all Public & Musical Examinations. Many successes. Comprehensive Curriculum. Special attention Music, Painting, Drawing, French Conversation.

Every care taken of delicate girls.

Premises.—Large, detached, modern (30 rooms). Sanitation perfect. Separate beds. Unlimited diet. Home comforts.

On Cliff, facing Sea; south aspect.

Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, Gymnastics, Cycling, Swimming.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

GIRLS.**HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SOUTHLIFF.**

Headmistress - Miss F. M. SMITH.
Highly-qualified Staff.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. KINDERGARTEN.
Aim.—Thorough development of Mental and Physical Powers and training of Character. *Curriculum.*—Usual subjects preparatory for Public Examinations (London Matriculation, Cambridge Locals, Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, Royal Drawing Society). Physical Culture. *Premises.*—On cliffs. Close Sea. South aspect. Spacious, well-lighted rooms. Large garden. Library. Sanitation perfect.

Sea Bathing. Tennis. Hockey. Cricket.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial pupils.

COLCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Essentially a bracing place on elevated ground receiving air fresh from the sea nine miles away. Air very pure and free from mists and fogs, but cold in spring. Sunshine above the average. Rainfall low, averaging 18 inches."

BOYS THE CEDARS, STANWAY.

SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN
(Resident Pupils only).

Principals - - - Mrs. and MISS MANLEY
(Assisted by Resident Governesses and Visiting Tutors).

Situated within 1½ miles of Mark's Tey Station (G. E. Main Line). Pupils are prepared for the Public Schools and may remain to the age of 14 years. Home comforts. Delicate boys receive special attention. Constant supply of Alderney milk and butter from School dairy.

Entire charge taken of boys whose parents are abroad.

COLWYN BAY (see p. 860).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds and enjoys a large amount of sunshine, 1,674 hours, 1908. Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable."

GIRLS.**NANT-Y-GLYN ROAD.
PLAS-TIRION.
HIGH-CLASS FOR GIRLS.**

Principals - { Miss WHITEHOUSE, A.C.P.
Miss R. M. WHITEHOUSE.

Assisted by Resident French and English Mistresses and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

The Ordinary Course of Study includes all usual subjects. Special attention is given to languages. Pupils prepared for Examinations (Oxford Local, and Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M., &c.)

Premises.—Detached. Healthily situated. Schoolrooms, large and airy. Separate Bedroom cubicles. Library. Garden. Tennis Lawn. Sea Bathing.

CROYDON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Croydon owes its prosperity and progress to its being within 10 miles of London, with an excellent train service, and to various natural advantages. It is one of the largest as well as one of the healthiest towns in the country."

BOYS.**OXFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, BIRDHURST LODGE, SOUTH CROYDON.**

Principal, ARTHUR E. P. VOULES, M.A. (Oxon.).
Vice-Principal, PERCY REYNOLDS, B.A. (Lond.).

**DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

The School has recently been removed from Birdhurst Rise to Birdhurst Lodge, an old family mansion standing in 4 acres of park-like grounds, providing excellent football and cricket grounds. Boys are admitted at 7 years of age.

Arrangements can be made for taking entire charge of boys whose parents are abroad.

Inclusive Fees: For boarders, £20 to £35 per term; for day boys, £4 to £10 per term.

DARTMOUTH.

Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest spots in England, with charming surroundings. Situated at the mouth of the river Dart, noted for its boating and fishing. Excellent water supply, sanitation perfect, and an ideal educational centre."

GIRLS.**HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
MOUNT PLEASANT.**

Principal - Miss DAVIDSON, L.L.A.
(Registered Teacher in Col. B.).

Building situate on high ground, commanding view of Kings Wear and Channel.

High School methods adopted. Young ladies over school age admitted as ParLOUR Boarders and trained in Housekeeping, Cookery, and General Domestic Science. Pupils can be prepared for University and other Examinations.

Swimming, Bathing, Boating, and all outdoor exercises. Special arrangements for pupils where parents are abroad.

DEAL (see WALMER, p. 845).

Kent. M.B. Pop. 11,000. S. E. & C. Ry., 84 m. from London. Location: 8 m. N.N.E. Dover. Front: 2 m. marine drive between houses and asphalted promenade on sea-wall; bandstand. Beach: Shingle. Boating; excellent sea-fishing. Sea Bathing: Not mixed; public baths. Pier: 1,100 ft.; pavilion.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"S.E. & C. Ry. 84 miles from London. Location, 8 miles N.N.E. Dover. Elevation little above sea level. Aspect, east. Climate, bracing, dry, breezy. Water supply from chalk wells, constant. Drainage modern. Soil, chalk, sand and clay. Beach, shingle. Excellent sea-bathing and golf (links recently added to rota of championship greens)" (see p. 861).

BOYS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

Principal—
Rev. E. H. W. LEACHMAN, B.A.,
Assisted by experienced Staff,
Prepares Gentlemen's Sons (under 14) for Public
Schools and Royal Navy.
60 SCHOLARSHIPS GAINED.

Distinct and special provision for young and delicate boys. Domestic arrangements under Headmaster's wife and a trained nurse.

Well-built, suitable PREMISES. 70 yards from and facing sea. Cricket Field (5 acres). Sea Bathing, Drilling, Gymnastics, Rifle Shooting. Science Lectures. Laboratory. Small classes.

GIRLS. COMBER COLLEGE.

Principals - The Misses McCORMICK.
Thorough Modern Education. Usual subjects, including French, German or Latin, Mathematics, Physiology or Botany, without overstudy.

Examinations. — Matriculation, University Locals, Musical and Drawing, L'Alliance Française.

Special Department (over 17) advanced Studies. Kindergarten (under 7), Froebel systems. 57 Public Examination successes since 1903, 17 Honours.

Hockey, Tennis, Cycling, Swimming, Riding, Swedish Exercises.

Domestic arrangements under Principals. Spinal Cases specially treated with massage. Entire charge parents abroad.

BOYS.

SUNNYMEAD SCHOOL, ST. LEONARDS ROAD, UPPER DEAL.

Principal - - Mr. C. G. SKENE (Oxon.)

Mr. SKENE having had great experience in large Preparatory and minor Public Schools, is prepared to coach boys for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ROYAL NAVY, or OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE LOCALS.

Thorough individual attention is given to every pupil. Special attention is paid to backward and delicate boys.

School Course embraces usual subjects. All Games, Drilling, Shooting, Photography, Gardening, Swimming, Cycling. Entire charge taken and special provision made for Pupils from abroad.

DEVIZES.

This bracing, health-restoring town is a municipal borough in Wiltshire. Pop. 6,500. 8½ m. from London, G.W. Ry., 20 m. E.S.E. of Bath (connected by motor omnibuses and tramways), standing dry and open, 400 to 500 ft. above sea-level.

GIRLS AND BOYS.

THE COLLEGE.

GIRLS, BOYS, AND KINDERGARTEN.
Principal - - - ADA M. BENNETT.

Assisted by a large Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Primary Aims.—Development of individual character and reasoning powers; fitness for brunt of life rather than examination room; unforced play; health; no evening work; handicrafts for Boys, household management for GIRLS. School Library, Museum, Gymnasium. Annual public athletic sports. Special facilities for Music, Art, and Languages. Separate boarding-house for Girls adjoining College Grounds.

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

Special terms for Anglo-Indians.

DONCASTER

Has population of 31,408. Situated in centre of agricultural district, and is 75 ft. above sea-level. The climate is mild and equable. Rainfall during 1908 was 22'69 ins.

GIRLS.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, HALL GATE.

Principal - - - Miss HARKER.

Assisted by thoroughly qualified Teachers.

Objects—Thoroughness of instruction in essentials. Sound and liberal Education.

School Course includes, in addition to ordinary subjects, Political Economy, Literature, French, Latin, and Drill. Examinations are held and reports sent out at the end of each term.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local and other Examinations.

DORCHESTER,

The City of Avenues, is remarkable for its long boulevard thoroughfares. Fine trees. This once important Roman station is now a quiet, well-built, and healthy town on the Frome, 8 miles N. of Weymouth. Population, 9,458. L. & S. W. Ry. (see p. 861).

GIRLS.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

Principal - - Miss L. JENNINGS.
Higher Education for Upper Middle-Class Girls, 4-18 years and over (Boys 4-8 received).

School Course.—Thorough English education; also French. Class-Singing. Theory of Music. Needlework. Drilling. Limited number. Home comforts. Individual care.

Special provision Delicate and Backward Girls. Entire charge taken.

Usual Examinations prepared for. All pupils entered last three years passed. Three gained Distinctions.

Premises.—Modern. Spacious, lofty rooms. Every convenience. Sanitation certified. Garden. Playing Field. Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, &c.; Cycling. Fees, 27 to 30 guineas.

DOVER.

Dover is sunny, dry, and invigorating, enjoys a low rainfall, dry subsoil, and protection by its tall cliffs from cold winds. Aspect south, climate bracing, water supply constant, drainage modern, soil chalk; baths, swimming, &c. Sunshine, 1908, 1,832 hours.

GIRLS.

GODWYNEHURST SCHOOL, CASTLE HILL.

Principal - Mrs. J. STANTON WISE.

Assisted by Certificated Mistresses and Masters.

Curriculum.—Includes all ordinary Subjects for EDUCATION OF GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS. Pupils prepared for usual Exams.

Premises.—Modern, detached, 2½ acres grounds, high elevation, sanitation perfect; Tennis Courts, Croquet Lawn. Careful attention given Physical Exercises and Games.

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Wise's supervision. Cheerful HOME-LIFE. Especially adapted for Daughters of Service Officers in India or Colonies.

Preparatory Class for little Girls and Boys.

GIRLS.

THE PRIORY SCHOOL,

20, FOLKESTONE ROAD.

Principals - The Misses FALLOON.

Assisted by Certificated Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Comprehensive Modern Education for Girls from 5 to 18 years.

Preparatory for Oxford, Cambridge Locals and Preceptors. Special attention Languages.

Modern Premises.—Specially ventilated. Detached. In own grounds, S. aspect. Gymnasium, Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, Cycling, Swimming.

Domestic arrangements under Principals.

Successful with Delicate Pupils.

Little boys to 9 years received.

Entire charge Parents abroad.

EASTBOURNE—see p. 826.

EXETER.

Occupies ridge-like hill, rising from east bank of the Exe to 433 feet. Open to the south-east but otherwise sheltered. Chief climatic features, warm, soft, mild, equable, calm, and free from storms. G.W. and L. & S.W. Rlys. (see p. 864).

GIRLS.

PENNSYLVANIA HILL, EGERTON HOUSE.

Principal - - - Miss GARDINER.

Aim of the School.—To supply sound and modern education, with individual attention to health and study. Careful moral and physical training.

Foreign Languages thoroughly taught, grammatically and conversationally.

School House.—Situated in own grounds in the healthiest and best part of Exeter. Large premises, with lofty and well-ventilated rooms.

Daily Drill.—Games under supervision. Tennis and Croquet Lawns.

Entire charge is taken of children whose parents reside abroad.

EDINBURGH.

For nearly 200 years the Metropolis of Scotland, apart from its historical associations, has been famous as an educational centre. Its University dates from 1582. The town is built on several hills, and the altitude of different portions varies considerably. In the matter of climate this beautiful city has been well endowed by Nature. Influenced in the matter of its bracing properties by the city's proximity to the sea. Winter temperature same as London; summer temperature lower. Sunshine (1908), 1,270 hrs. (see p. 863).

GIRLS.

CRAIGMOUNT.

The education provided by the Misses GOSSIP is that of a high-class Ladies' School. The instruction, which is thorough and on modern lines, has for special aim the mental growth and the individual progress of the pupils.

While preparation for home life rather than for a University career is the end kept in view, the course of study includes all the usual branches of an English Education. Modern languages taught by Resident Foreign Mistresses.

The School has its own Gymnasium and Swimming Bath, and its Tennis Courts are within its own grounds.

The situation is exceedingly healthy.

The tone of the School is carefully guarded.

GIRLS.

(Established for 40 years.)

ST. BRIDE'S SCHOOL, ETRICK BANK.

This School is inspected by Scotch Education Department.

Staff.—Highly qualified Specialists. *Education.*—That of a first-class High School combined with much individual attention. *Specialities.*—Modern Languages, French, Drawing, and Music.

Science Scheme forms a basis for Housewifery Course later. Swimming and all Games are coached by, and Remedial Gymnastics are given by a Resident Gymnastic Mistress. Every attention is paid to health. Entire charge taken of Indian and Colonial girls.

Principals.—

Mrs. MUIRHEAD, A.Mus., and Miss BIRD, M.A. (of the Cambridge Training College).

EXMOUTH.

Occupies a sheltered position on the Exe, 11 miles from Exeter. It is a pretty watering-place with considerable natural attractions. The climate is remarkable for its equability—cool in summer, and comparatively warm in winter (see p. 863).

GIRLS.

SOUTHLANDS SCHOOL,

"FAIRFIELD."

Principals - - - { The Misses JESSIE and FANNY VINTER

(Late Scholars Girton College, Cambridge, M.A. Trin. Col., Dublin).

Assisted by a large and efficient Staff.

Thorough education for the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Large House, in its own grounds of 2½ acres. Facing the Sea. Good Playing Field and Lawn. Private Bathing-house. The Lady Matron is a trained nurse.

Full charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

EASTBOURNE,

Sussex. Municipal Borough. Population, about 50,000. L.B. & S.C. Rly. 62 miles from London. Elevation, from sea level to 140 feet above; the districts of Mead and Upperton stand upon very high ground. Climate mild, invigorating, moderate rainfall. Bathing excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia, scrofula and tubercular diseases; and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children. Death-rate 1908, inclusive, 9.9 per 1,000; of residents, 8.8. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds, and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. More sunshine recorded than in any other place in England for two years following, 1906 and 1907, and nearly first in 1908, sunshine, 1932 hours" (see p. 862).

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum most comprehensive, and includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field, which is attached to the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Quite young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowing.

BOYS. CHOLMELEY HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Headmaster—A. G. PATERSON, M.A. (Camb.)

Prepares Boys (7 to 14 years) for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Classical and Modern sides) and OSBORNE COLLEGE.

SMALL CLASSES. INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION.

Premises built for the School (1906), overlooking Royal Eastbourne Golf Links; in 3 acres, South aspect, Playing Fields, Gymnasium, Rifle Range, Workshop (Carpentry and Engineering). Sanitation certified annually. Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Paterson and experienced Matron.

Fees 80 to 100 guineas. Entire charge taken.

Illustrated Prospectus. List References.

BOYS.

HILL-BROW, MEADS, EASTBOURNE.

Principals { Mr. R. G. THORNTON, M.A.,
Mr. C. W. HUNT, B.A.

Receive SONS OF GENTLEMEN (7 to 14 years) to prepare for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and the NAVY.

School Course—Classics, Mathematics, English, French, German. Special attention given to Modern Languages.

Pupils receive individual attention. Special facilities afforded to backward boys to recover lost ground.

Premises—Modern, detached, in own grounds, close to Sea and Downs, Rifle Range, Workshop, Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Boxing, Riding, Swimming. Entire charge taken.

Fees, 100 guineas.

GIRLS.

DEERHADDON, SOUTH CLIFF.

Established in 1884 by Miss EDNA COOKE.

Conducted since 1902 by present Principal—

Mrs. ALASTAIR MORISON (née BERRY), Who receives 30 to 35 Resident Pupils, and is assisted by Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Special attention given to Languages, Music, and Drawing. Pupils, if desired, prepared for usual Examinations.

Premises.—Detached; facing Sea; close to Downs; Garden and Field for Games; Sanitation certified. Electric Light, Gymnastics, Drilling, Swedish Health Exercises, Riding, Cycling.

Entire charge taken of Pupils.

GIRLS.

MALVERN HURST.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Mrs. GIB, A.R.C.M., assisted by efficient Staff of Governesses and Professors, receives limited number of Resident Pupils, to whose EDUCATION and TRAINING she devotes her entire attention.

No effort spared to combine influence and comfort of Home with advantages of School Life.

Cultivation of Modern Languages, English Literature, Music, Drawing, Painting, made a special feature.

Careful attention given to Outdoor Games. Riding, Cycling.

Full particulars and references on application.

GIRLS.

ST. KATHERINE'S.

(Recognised.)

BOLSOVER ROAD, MEADS.

Principals - The Misses BALLS.

L.L.A., A.C.P., A.C.T. (registered.)

Efficient Staff of Resident (English and Foreign) and Visiting Professors.

A successful examination is not the sole object. The School inspires a love of knowledge and culture, training habits which render life-work useful and pleasant; every home comfort ensured.

The Curriculum embraces the usual subjects for an advanced education. Modern Languages. Music, Needlework.

Premises admirably adapted, detached; sanitary and all arrangements most modern.

Gymnasium, Dancing, Riding, Swimming.

Special arrangements for children from India.

FALMOUTH.

Lies on south side of Falmouth Harbour and Carrick roads, 10 miles in circumference, 15 miles from the Lizard, 186 feet above sea-level, in wooded, hilly neighbourhood. Residential portion of town overlooks bay with S. aspect. Climate mild and agreeable.

BOYS. ST. JOHN'S HOUSE, FLUSHING.

Principal - G. A. F. WALLIS, B.A. (Oxon.),
Assisted by J. P. WALLIS, B.A. (Oxon.).

Prepares Sons of Gentlemen for entrance to Public Schools, &c. Thorough preparation given in all school subjects. Requirements of individual pupils receive special attention. Limited number of vacancies for Boarders. Every home comfort. Greatest care taken of physical as well as mental development.

Especially successful with backward and delicate boys.

Highest references given and required.

Terms on application.

FAREHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Fareham, in Hampshire, commands magnificent marine and land views. Enjoys special protection from winds. Climate is mild and equable. Rainfall moderate, drainage good, and water-supply excellent. The town is lighted by electricity."

BOYS.

ENGINEERING.**SEAFIELD PARK COLLEGE, CROFTON-ON-THE-SOLENT, FAREHAM, HANTS.**

A Residential College, specially equipped for preparing the Sons of Gentlemen for the profession of an Engineer, and for giving a Mathematical, Mechanical, and Practical Education.

Candidates are also prepared for the Universities and for Woolwich.

The College is under the inspection of the University of London.

Address: The Master of Seafield.

FAVERSHAM.

Faversham is built on ground gradually rising from Faversham Creek. Subsoil contains brick-earth and chalk, and below these gravel. Rainfall about 24 inches. Climate mild; not so bracing as sea coast. Water supply and sewerage good.

BOYS.

Founded 1527.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

FOR SONS OF PROFESSIONAL MEN (10-18 YRS.).

All classical and modern subjects. Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Science, English, Music, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Laboratory.

Preparation for Scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge. All usual Exams.

LIST OF SUCCESSSES.

Recreation—Gymnastics, Fives Courts, Rifle Range, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis, Sports. Special provision delicate or backward pupils.

Entire charge taken pupils from abroad, or during parents' absence. Fees: Tuition (£15) and Board and Laundry, £58.

FELIXSTOWE.

Population, 8,550. G.E. Railway. Aspect, south. Beach, shingle; sand as tide recedes. Excellent bathing. Felixstowe occupies a sheltered but very sunny position, the soil (red crag) ensuring a dry surface. The climate is dry, bracing, and exceptionally sunny, the amount of bright sunshine during 1908 being 1,751 hours as compared with 1,582 hours for the whole of the East of England; while the average for the last six years is 1,806 hours (see p. 854).

BOYS.

Established 1883.

EASTWARD HO COLLEGE.

Principal: B. B. THOMPSON, Inter. Arts (Lond.).

To prepare Gentlemen's Sons for Professional and Commercial Careers. Junior Department for little boys.

Situation.—On Cliffs, facing Sea.

Premises.—Light, spacious, and well-ventilated.

Physical Culture.—A special feature.

Complete charge of Colonial pupils.

Domestic Arrangements.—Under Mrs. Thompson and Matron.

COMPLETE CHARGE OF COLONIAL PUPILS.

Backward and delicate boys receive special attention.

GIRLS.

ST. JOHN'S HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - Mrs. and Miss WERNER, Assisted by efficient Staff, offer combination of most careful PHYSICAL TRAINING WITH THOROUGH MODERN EDUCATION to 20 Girls (6 to 18 years).

Special attention English Subjects, Arithmetic, Languages, Music, Drawing.

Preparation for all usual Exams.

List of Successes.

House stands on high ground; gravel soil; South aspect; Sanitation certified. Playing Field (Cricket, Hockey), Sea-Bathing, Swimming, Dancing.

Special care of delicate girls.

Entire charge when desired.

Inclusive Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per annum.

FILEY

Is a small town on the Yorkshire coast 7 miles S.E. of Scarborough, standing on a high elevation. Well drained; air pure and very bracing, excellent bathing, fishing, and golf. Six miles of level sands renders it suitable for children. Beneficial for all kinds of debility.

GIRLS.

CLARENCE HOUSE.

Principal - - - Miss McCALLUM.

Assisted by Resident English, French, and German Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Clarence House, situated in the best part of Filey, was specially built in 1901 for the purpose of a School and has every modern convenience.

Liberal education combined with comforts and refinements of home. Every attention paid to health and moral training.

Special care given to delicate Girls.

Entire charge taken of Wards in Chancery and those whose parents are abroad.

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Aspect, S. & S.E. The town is one of the best planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation, and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The water supply is constant, and the water exceedingly pure. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted." Sunshine (1908), 1,787 hours.

GIRLS. MONTAGUE HOUSE, WESTBOURNE GARDENS.

Principals - - The Misses CAREY.
Resident English, German and French Mistresses. Assisted by Experienced, Highly Qualified, and 18 Visiting Professors.

First-class Education. Individual care. Home comforts. Examinations prepared for if desired. Facilities for specialising in Music, Languages, Art.

Specially built on high ground near Leas. South aspect. Sea Views. Electric Light. Physical development studied.

Tennis, Croquet, Swimming, Hockey, Fencing, Gymnastics, Riding.

Recommended for delicate growing girls.

Entire charge Parents abroad.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S, FOLKESTONE.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal—Miss de la MARE, L.L.A. (St. Andrews).

Detached House, large Garden, good Tennis Courts and Playing Fields. Home comforts. Liberal table. Health of Pupils carefully considered. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

Special attention paid to FOREIGN LANGUAGES, MUSIC, and ART. Physical Culture (Ling's Swedish system).

References given and required.

Illustrated Prospectus on application to the Principal.

BOYS.

YORK HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal - - - - Miss BAKER.

Assisted by Efficient Staff.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Aim.—To fit for larger life of Public School : develop self-control and independence.

Special Features.—Thorough grounding in English, French (conversationally and grammatically), and Latin. Successful preparation for Scholarships. Improvement of delicate backward boys.

Close Sea, and Downs, in own grounds. Playing Field, Sea-Bathing, Swimming, Gymnastics, Drilling, Carpentry.

Indian and Colonial Pupils received on special terms.

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE.

The College, of Gothic architecture, is well situated on an elevation overlooking the town and castle. Has a good water supply and system of drainage. Excellent recreation grounds and good walks in the surrounding neighbourhood.

BOYS.

Founded 1864.

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE, SUFFOLK.

Principal—

Rev. OLIVER DIGBY INSKIP, M.A., LL.D.
A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 300 Boys (9 to 19 yrs.).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. **Premises.**—Elevated situation, 23 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Range, Gymnasium, Fives Court; Carpenters' Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath; Library, Reading Room, Chapel. *Cadet Corps.* Sanitation certified. Fees, £36 to £39.

GLASGOW.

Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Is well supplied with parks, public pleasure grounds, botanic gardens, museums, picture galleries; fine University and Cathedral. Education, art, and science liberally provided for. Sunshine, 1,053 hours" (see p. 865).

GIRLS.

ST. HELEN'S,

1, HAMILTON DRIVE, GLASGOW, W.

Principals { Miss C. K. MALCOLM.

Miss A. L. MALCOLM, M.A. (Hons.).

Efficient Staff, Resident French Mistress.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOARD AND EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Elementary, Junior, and Senior Departments.

Course of Study.—Provides complete education on most approved MODERN LINES; thorough training given in all practical subjects; a love of literature and interest in study developed.

Pupils prepared for Public Exams. Kindergarten Department under Specialist. Boys received up to 8. Principals personally supervise comfort and home-training of Boarders.

Inclusive Terms on application.

EPSOM.

An important market town of Surrey, on western side of Banstead Downs. Occupies a situation in a very healthy open district, possessing attractive sylvan surroundings. Population, 10,918. 14 miles from London, L. & S.W. Rly. 18½ miles L.B. & S.C. Rly.

BOYS.

EPSOM COLLEGE.

PREPARATION FOR UNIVERSITIES,
NAVY, ARMY, MEDICAL, AND
OTHER CAREERS.

Classical and Modern Sides. Separate Lower School.

Open Scholarships annually in March.

* Valuable leaving Scholarships to Universities and Hospitals.

A few VACANCIES only remain for next Term, beginning January 20. Apply—

THE BURSAR,
Epsom College, Epsom.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Harrogate is the most important centre in Yorkshire for thoroughly equipped private secondary schools. The enterprise and educational zeal of highly qualified teachers, aided by the salubrity of the climate, have made these schools famous in every part of the United Kingdom. Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and always has been remarkably low. During the last 20 years the average death-rate has been 11·2. The incidence of disease amongst the resident population is low. Epidemic diseases are uncommon, and when they occur they are most frequently from imported cases. Respiratory diseases are infrequent and rheumatic fever is seldom seen. Harrogate is undoubtedly one of the best-drained towns in the kingdom. Sunshine records, average for 6 years, 1756 hours."

Harrogate, M.B. Population, 32,000. North Eastern Rly. Location, 18 miles N. of Leeds, 20 miles W. of York. Elevation, 320 feet to 600 feet above sea-level. Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Climate, bracing. Dry, clear air. Water supply, constant, soft. Drainage, modern. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Total sunshine (1908), 1,353 hours (see p. 866).

BOYS.

HARROGATE MODERN COLLEGE.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXCLUSIVE BOARDING
SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Magnificent situation overlooking "Stray," surrounded by pine forest.

Four characteristics of School—high moral tone—thoroughly efficient teaching—liberal table—excellent sport. Extensive playing fields. Only Boarders. Sanitation, domestic arrangements perfect. Cubicles. Separate bathrooms. Single bedrooms. Gymnasium. Science Laboratory. Accommodation—45 boys. Individual attention a special feature.

Boys admitted whose Parents reside abroad.

Five Resident and four Visiting Masters.

Prospectus and successes apply PRINCIPAL.

BOYS.

CLIFTON COLLEGE.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS OF 7-14 YEARS.

Situated in Tewit Park. Excellently adapted for scholastic purposes. Commodious Rooms and comfortable, airy, and well-ventilated Dormitories. Reading Room, Chemical Laboratory, Workshop, Photographic Room, &c. Electric Light. Perfect sanitation, periodically examined. SPACIOUS PLAYGROUND; COVERED GYMNASIUM. PHYSICAL TRAINING WELL LOOKED AFTER.

Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

Preparation for Public Schools.

Principal, J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

BOYS.

Established 1873.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE.

Headmaster - A. H. ALLAN, M.A., J.P.

Assisted by thoroughly Efficient Staff.

Object.—To fit boys for PROFESSIONAL or MERCANTILE careers. High record successes at Public Examinations.

Special attention MODERN LANGUAGES, MATHEMATICS, SCIENCE, and COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.

HEALTH RECORD excellent, due sanitation and ventilation; Diet and Exercise studied.

Young delicate, backward boys receive individual attention. Electric Light, Large Playground, Field, Gymnasium.

Sole charge taken of Boys from India and Colonies.

GIRLS.

WALDERNHEATH.

Principal—

Miss ANDERSON

(Regd. Column B.)

GIRLS.

HARROGATE

LADIES'

COLLEGE,

YORKSHIRE.

FOR RESIDENT PUPILS ONLY.

Headmistress—

Miss M. E. JONES, B.A. (R.U.I.).

Assisted by large Resident Staff.

GIRLS.

Established 1875.

"ELMWOOD,"

STRAYSIDE, HIGH HARROGATE.

Principals - The Misses BREWER.

Assisted by strong Staff.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Resident Pupils only.

Aim.—Thorough Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Training, preparatory for SOCIAL and HOME Life.

School Course.—Based on lines of University Exams. Pressure avoided.

Recreation.—Outdoor GAMES—Walking, Riding, Cycling, Golf, Tennis, or Croquet.

Premises.—Detached, 3 acres grounds, facing Stray; Elevation, about 450 ft.; Sanitation certified; Gymnasium.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

Pop. 10,220. L. & N.W. & Met. Rys. 11½ m. from London. Occupies an elevated situation overlooking a broad rich vale in Middlesex. It is chiefly noted for its famous public school. Its healthy position, general climate, and sylvan surroundings make it a desirable place of residence, close to London.

BOYS.

ORLEY FARM SCHOOL, HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

Principals:

G. B. INNES HOPKINS, M.A. (Harrow & Camb.)
H. C. BROADRICK, M.A. (Haileybury & Camb.)

The School has been specially built and is fitted with every modern requirement. The dormitories and class-rooms face south. Large playing-fields of more than five acres adjoin school.

The standard of work is very high, and 12 Open Scholarships have been recently gained at Public Schools.

(ETON SCHOLARSHIP 1909.)

Special attention paid to backward boys.

GIRLS.

SOUTHLANDS,

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals { Mrs. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Miss FLORENCE HACKER.

Assisted by a large Staff.

Premises.—Modern, own grounds. Tennis Court, Playing Field. Sanitation perfect. Gymnasium, Hockey, Cricket. Library.

School Course.—Religious Knowledge, English Language and Literature, Latin, French, German, History, Geography, Mathematics, Elementary Science, Theory of Music, Needlework. Usual Exams. prepared for if desired. Careful attention given Physical Development. Opportunities attending Lectures, Concerts, Matinées, Picture Galleries, &c., London.

HASTINGS—see p. 832.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA,

Norfolk. U.D.C. Pop., 1,893 in winter. G.E. Ry. Location on coast between Cromer and King's Lynn. Within 8 miles of Sandringham, the Norfolk residence of H.M. the King. Aspect, westerly. Soil, chalk. Beach, sand. Climate, bracing. Water, pure and plentiful.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages" (see p. 866).

BOYS. THE GLEBE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.

(late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford).

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 7 acres, 100 feet above sea level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Games and Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 45; ages, 7 to 14. No day boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BOYS. LYDGATE HOUSE

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON. Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A. (Formerly Scholar Selwyn College, Cambridge).

Boys prepared from 7 to 14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and Osborne.

Thoroughly wide, comprehensive SCHOOL COURSE. Importance attached ENGLISH generally; ELEMENTARY SCIENCE; GEOMETRY; GEOGRAPHY (magic lantern); MODERN LANGUAGES.

Carpentry, Physical Drilling, Games, Bicycle Rides, Photographic Expeditions, Air-Rifle Club.

EXCELLENT SITUATION for Health on Cliffs, overlooking Sea. Pure Water. Good Drainage. Class-rooms, Dormitories, Bath-room, Play-room, light, lofty, well-ventilated, warmed.

GIRLS. Established 1891.

RHIANVA COLLEGE.

Principal—Mrs. A. J. HACKNEY.

Assisted by Resident (German, French, English) and Visiting Teachers.

Receives limited number of resident pupils.

Educational course develops mind and character, preserving and guiding individuality and originality. Successful preparation Public Examinations.

SPECIAL ATTENTION FOREIGN LANGUAGES. MUSIC.

Premises.—Large, detached; highest part; west aspect; facing Sea. Library, Orchestra, Debating Society, Tennis, Hockey, Sea Bathing, Swedish Drill. Entire charge where parents abroad.

Suited Anglo-Indian or delicate children.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

WESTHOLME.

Junior Preparatory School (ages 6 to 10½ years.)

Principals—

L. GATHORNE WILSON, M.A. (Cantab.)
Mrs. WILSON.

Assisted by Governess (Higher Froebel Cert.).

Buildings.—Specially adapted for Co-educational School, facing Sea, overlooking private Playing Field.

Object.—Combines careful Home Training with thorough School grounding, to bridge the gap from home to school life.

Curriculum.—Gives constant variety and prevents fatigue. Importance attached to speaking and writing grammatically. Pressure systematically avoided. Inclusive Fees. NO DAY PUPILS.

HOVE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The climate of Hove is singularly dry and fresh, being open to the bare Downs on the north, and the sea on the south. There is nearly always a good breeze, which in fine weather blows off the sea by day and off the Downs at night, thus preventing any feeling of oppressive heat or intense cold. London's foggy days are generally fine and sunny at Hove. It is specially recommended for those suffering from overwork or too active life in a busy town, and as a bracing change from the damper climate of the south-west of England. The humidity of the air is as low as 50 to 60 per cent. in the summer; the ground dries rapidly after rain. Rheumatism is rare. The death returns show that almost half of the persons who die reach the age of 60, and several live to be 90."

See BRIGHTON (p. 858).

BOYS. **HOLLAND HOUSE,** CROMWELL ROAD. PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Headmaster : W. B. C. CAWOOD, M.A.
(Keeble Coll., Oxford).

Open situation facing South, within short distance of Sea and Downs.

Competent staff. Small classes. Several Scholarships gained recently.

Resident Trained Nurse. Sanatorium separate from School. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Supervision and Coaching in Games. Cadet Corps, Gymnastics, Swimming, Carpenters' Shop.

Arrangements made for boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS. **WADHAM HOUSE.** PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

A limited number received for Public Schools, Osborne, &c. Usual subjects. Thorough grounding. Individual attention through small classes.

MODERATE FEES.

School situated best part Hove. 100 yards from beach. Playground. Boys attend Sussex County Ground for Cricket, Football. Sea-bathing under strict supervision. Gymnasium twice weekly. Principal's wife personally supervises domestic arrangements. Shooting.

Rooms large, well-ventilated. Sanitation perfect. Entire charge if parents abroad. Illustrated prospectus on application.

GIRLS. **SHREWSBURY HOUSE SCHOOL,** BRUNSWICK PLACE.

Principals - - The Misses NORMAN.
Assisted by fully qualified Staff of Resident English, French, and German Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Thorough and comprehensive education. All English subjects, with Mathematics, Science, French, German (special attention to conversation), Latin, Drawing, Sketching from Nature, Cookery, and Dressmaking. Outdoor Games a special feature. Swimming, Riding, and Driving Lessons. Continental tours arranged during vacations. Special arrangements made for pupils from India and Colonies.

GIRLS. **ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL** FOR GIRLS,

HEREFORD HOUSE, EATON ROAD.

Principals - - - { Miss TURNER.
Miss WALTON.

Girls receive a sound education on modern lines without over-pressure. Pupils over 16 prepared for Public Examinations.

Boys admitted to the Preparatory Department.

Special and rapid methods of teaching English to Foreigners. Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad. Country Home on the Downs. Prospectus on application.

GIRLS. **ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE,** 26, WILBURY ROAD.

Principals—

Miss CADWALLADER (Ladies' Coll., Cheltenham),
Miss MARSLAND (Newnham Coll., Camb.).

Miss L. E. CADWALLADER, B.A. (Lond. Univ.).

Affords Gentlemen's Daughters high-class, modern Education. Individual physical, mental capacities studied. *Curriculum*: Comprehensive, includes Religious Knowledge (Church of England). French, German (resident Foreign Teachers). *Music*.—Highly qualified Assistants and Visiting Masters. *Orchestra*. *Premises*.—Commodious, detached. Sanitation perfect. Close to Sea, healthiest part. *Playing Field*.—Tennis, Cricket, &c. *Gymnasium*, Riding, Swimming, Cycling.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Situated facing the sea, at the extreme point of the Wirral Peninsula. Sub-soil sandy. Rainfall average 27 ins. Very equable temperature.—Climate is excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; the air is bracing and very pure." Sunshine, 1908, 1,562 hours.

BOYS. **KINGSMOOR SCHOOL**

Principal - - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.
Assisted by J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Private Boarding School. Limited number Day Boys received.

The training develops an intelligent sound mental conception, and manly Christian character.

Curriculum.—Scripture, Latin, Conversational French, Mathematics, Elementary Science, Greek, German, and all usual English Subjects. Usual Examinations prepared for.

Situation.—On Sea Coast. School House in own Grounds. *Playing Field*, 5½ acres. Football, &c. Sea Bathing. Drill.

Household arrangements under Lady-Matron.

HASTINGS.

Mild winter climate. Compares favourably with many southern Continental resorts. Summer here is cool, to the surprise of strangers, who expect the contrary. Aspect, temperature, soil and sky combine to make Hastings a home of safety and comfort for weakened constitutions desirous of avoiding severe weather. Climate decidedly conducive to recovery from attacks of bronchitis and catarrh; many cases of phthisis do well on the breezy heights all the year round. Sunshine, 1908, 1,887 hours (see pp. 841, 877).

GIRLS.

BRAYBROOKE COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Examinations. English, French, Mathematics, Science, Drawing, Drill. Senior and Junior Classes.

HOLMESDALE GARDENS.

Healthiest position, high ground. Sanitation excellent. Well-ventilated Class and Bed Rooms. Large Field for Tennis, Hockey, and Cricket.

Principal - Miss FOSS,

Assisted by Certificated Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters. Domestic supervision of Lady Housekeeper. Every care to Health and Home Comforts.

GIRLS.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE, 3 and 4, WELLINGTON SQUARE and CASTLE HILL ROAD, HASTINGS.

Headmistress—Miss HELEN BATHGATE.
Assisted by a registered English and Foreign Staff.

Private Day School for Girls. Gymnasium, Kindergarten, Lecture Hall. Modern methods. A special feature: Modern Languages (direct method).

Passes in Public Exams. last three years, 433.

Boarding House for 12 Pupils next door.

House-Mistress—Miss EMILY L. BATHGATE.

Fees.—(Inclusive of instruction in the Day School), 55 to 65 Guineas per annum.

References to Parents and Friends in INDIA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE.

JERSEY.

Population, 52,756. Mild climate, exceptionally large amount of sunshine, and luxuriant vegetation. Specially suitable for delicate, strumous, or rickety children. The breadth and full development of the children in Jersey is particularly noticeable. Sunshine, 1908, 2,001 hrs. (see p. 866).

THE JERSEY MODERN SCHOOL.

Principal - W. LAWRENCE CLIFT, B.A.

Aim.—To provide at moderate cost liberal and practical education of high-class character, and modern type. Kindergarten Class special feature. Individual attention. French taught conversationally. Typewriting and Shorthand, and Book-keeping for commercial purposes.

Premises.—Extensive, south aspect, excellent sanitation, well lit, well-ventilated rooms.

Sanatorium by the Sea. Playing Field.

Boarders receive Home Comforts, while the mild and salubrious climate is exactly suited to delicate children. French and Colonial pupils specially provided for.

ILFRACOMBE.

Air is moist and unirritating. A large average amount of sunshine. Range of temperature is comparatively small. Climate therefore favourable to all forms of respiratory trouble; peculiarly suited to children affected with catarrh or kidney diseases. Thunderstorms rare.

GIRLS.

OXFORD PARK LADIES' SCHOOL.

Principals - Mrs. and the Misses WARE.

SOUND MODERN EDUCATION.

Careful training under Christian influence, with home comforts. Preparation for Camb. Locals, Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M., and other Exams., as required. List of successes supplied on application. Attention given to physical development.

Young Children carefully watched over, and entire charge taken.

The House is most healthily situated on high ground, overlooking the Sea.

ILKLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A health resort of high reputation due to its invigorating moorland air, the beauty of its scenery, and the purity and healing qualities of its waters. Children and flowers thrive vigorously. Ilkley is noted for its beautiful, high-spirited, well-grown children."

GIRLS.

ILKLEY HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss MAY, B.A.

School work conducted on High School principles, especially adapted to pupils requiring individual attention, and is immediately under personal superintendence of Principal.

Development of moral as well as mental faculties is the chief aim, and every endeavour made to combine home comforts with school life. School situated 500 feet above sea level, and gets full benefit of bracing atmosphere from the Moors.

Special Games Mistress and Foreign Resident Mistress.

Entire charge taken where parents abroad.

KING'S LYNN.

97 miles from London, G.E. Rly., 41 from Cambridge, 151 from Hunstanton. An ancient market town and seaport situated on the north-east coast. The climate is a very healthy one, and the rainfall average low.

BOYS.

KING EDWARD VII. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Founded in Reign of Henry VIII.

Under direct patronage of His Majesty the King.

Headmaster—The Rev. W. BOYCE, M.V.O., M.A.

Situation.—In 20 acres of own grounds between King's Lynn and Gaywood, within few miles of Sandringham.

Buildings.—The finest in England, recently rebuilt at cost of over £40,000. Every modern appliance.

Teaching under direct supervision of Board of Education.

LAUNCESTON.

Pop. 4,053. L. & S.W. Rly. and G.W. Rly. A thriving market borough, stands on the River Kensey, 22 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth. Golfing, shooting, fishing, hunting. Dartmoor air. Picturesque. Bracing climate. Educational facilities excellent.

GIRLS. PENDRUCCOMBE.**GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL & KINDERGARTEN.**

Principals - - The Misses SECCOMBE.

Assisted by Highly Certified Resident and Visiting Staff.

The School is healthily situated near Dartmoor. The Rooms are large, lofty, and well ventilated. Air healthful and bracing.

School system specially adapted to promote habits of thoroughness and accuracy and to encourage intelligent study.

Girls prepared for various University and Musical Examinations. Outdoor games and exercises encouraged. Physical instruction given daily.

LEAMINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health says:—"Climate equable, inclined to be warm in July and August. Suitable for children; average rainfall for 30 years about 18 inches. Direction of wind generally westerly. Situation sheltered. Roads and pavements good. Sanitation excellent" (see p. 867).

GIRLS.**CLARENDON HOUSE SCHOOL.**

(Recognised.)

Principals - { Mrs. STAFFORD.
Miss PILGROM.

Assisted by an efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting English and Foreign Mistresses.

Sound Modern Education. Pupils prepared for Public and Local Exams. Recent successes.

House stands alone on high ground in healthy locality, with large garden.

Playing Field, Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Fencing.

Arrangements those of refined home.

Health and physical training specially considered.

Entire charge of Indian and Colonial Pupils.

LEICESTER—see p. 835.

LITTLEHAMPTON (see p. 868).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On the South Coast. The town is quite open to the south and south-west, and the air is well known to possess invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles. Water pure and supply constant. Excellent bathing facilities from a wide expanse of fine sand. The health-giving Downs, which give protection from the north and north-east winds, afford ample opportunities for outdoor exercise."

BOYS.**"ROSEMEAD."**

Principal—E. A. HOLLINGBERRY

(Rugby School and St. John's College, Oxford).

Boys thoroughly grounded and prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

House stands in own grounds (about 5 acres) within easy reach of Sea. Private Cricket and Football Field and Gymnasium.

Sanitation perfect. Sea Bathing, Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, &c.

Mrs. Hollingberry personally superintends domestic arrangements.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

Situated adjacent to Lee Station, on the coast of Hampshire, immediately west of Stokes Bay; on a peninsula between Portsmouth Harbour and Southampton Water, about half an hour from Portsmouth.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lee-on-the-Solent possesses a south-west aspect, a climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny, gravel soil, excellent water supply. The air contains properties strength-giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints."

BOYS.**EDINBURGH HOUSE;****LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT, HANTS.**

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education.

Principal - Mr. J. CRICKSHANK, M.A.
For Sons of Gentlemen, preparatory for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Scholarship and Entrance), ROYAL NAVY, ARMY, &c.

SMALL CLASSES. INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION.

School Premises—4 detached modern buildings connected by corridors. Very healthy surroundings. S.W. aspect; gravel soil. Grounds, 4 acres. Sanitation certified. Sanatorium, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Boating, Cycling, Photography.

GIRLS.**ST. BONIFACE COURT.**

(LEE COLLEGE.)

Principal - - Miss ADAMSON.

For the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations.

School beautifully situated on Sea front, facing Isle of Wight. House, spacious with lofty rooms, well furnished. Large Hall, well lighted and ventilated for indoor recreations.

Special attention given to Health and Physical Culture. Outdoor sports include Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Croquet, Basket-ball, Cycling, and Swimming.

Climate specially suitable for Indian and Colonial children. Entire charge taken.

GIRLS.**PELLEW HOUSE.**

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Mrs. BRAITHWAITE ARNETT

Assisted by first-class Visiting Professors and Resident Mistresses.

The House stands in its own Grounds, and there is a Playing Field attached. A High-class School in every way. The aim of the Principal is to give her Pupils a thoroughly good Modern Education, combined with careful Social and Moral Training, and the advantages of a Refined Home.

Entire charge taken of Colonial Boarders.

LONDON.

SCHOOLS WITHIN TEN MILES OF CHARING CROSS.

			<i>See page</i>
CLISSOLD PARK	Modern School	T. S. White	810
CROUCH HILL	Durham House	Miss K. E. Thompson, B.A.	810
CROYDON	Oxford House	A. E. P. Voules	823
EALING	School for the Deaf		810
EARL'S COURT	Strathallan House	Mlle. Dessaint	811
HARROW-ON-THE-HILL	Orley Farm School	{ G. B. I. Hopkins, M.A. } { H. C. Broadrick, M.A. }	830
HARROW-ON-THE-HILL	Southlands	Mrs. Semple and Miss Hacker	830
HIGHGATE	King's House School	Miss Lear and Miss Cock	810
HIGHGATE	Grove House School	A. E. C. Dick'nsen, M.A., LL.D.	810
HIGHBURY PARK	Highbury Park School	W. A. Ingram, L.A.	810
NEW BARNET	Norman Court	H. Walker, M.A.	811
NORWOOD	{ Convent of the Faithful } { Virgin }	Gudula Wirz	811
OLD SOUTHGATE	Old Southgate School	Miss Boyer-Brown and Miss Ansell	811
SOUTH KENSINGTON	Logans	Miss Nimm and Miss Tothill	811
WIMBLEDON	Collegiate School	H. F. Redman, B.A.	849
WINCHMORE HILL	Avondale Ladies' School	Mrs. Hendley and Miss Cobbett	848
WOODSIDE PARK	Holmwood	Miss Chignell	811

LOWESTOFT.

Has the distinction of being the most easterly town of Great Britain. It has long enjoyed a great reputation as one of the leading health resorts, the climate being magnificently bracing. Amongst its many and varied attractions are two promenade piers, one of which overlooks the exceptionally fine harbour and yacht basin; the Club House adjoining the latter is the headquarters of the Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club. Exceptional facilities exist for both fresh and salt water angling and yachting. Oulton Broad (in Broadland) is only 2 miles distant. There is a golf course (9 holes) at the southern end of the town. The water supply is pure and constant and the drainage system is modern. Sunshine (1908), 1,703 hrs. Estimated population (1909) 36,542. Death-rate per 1,000 pop. (1908), 12.2. Means of access: G.E. Ry., 117½ miles from London, 2½ hours by express train (see p. 868).

BOYS.

LOWESTOFT COLLEGE.

Headmaster - Rev. JOHN CLEGG, B.A.

Location.—College House stands 150 feet above sea level in the most healthy and bracing part of Lowestoft, overlooking the North Sea.

Sanitary arrangements have been submitted to the test of the Municipal Authorities.

Objects.—To furnish liberal education, principally of a modern character, but provision is made for Boys whose parents wish them to proceed to the Universities.

All games under supervision.

GIRLS. EASTHOLME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss E. E. SMITH.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses. To combine comfortable home, thoroughness in studies, industrious habits, and high standard of conduct.

School Courses.—Usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, Drawing, Class Singing, Calisthenics, Needlework. *Optional*—Instrumental Music, Painting, German, Gymnastics, Dancing, Swimming.

Preparation for Examinations if desired.

Private pupils received for Music, Art, &c.

Premises.—Large; healthily situated. Sea views. Certificated sanitation.

Garden, Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, &c.

GIRLS.

GUNTUN CLIFF SCHOOL, NORTH LOWESTOFT.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal and Headmistress—

Miss MARY KIDNER, Assoc. of Trin. Coll., Lond. (Pianist).

Situation.—Healthy. Best part. Facing Sea and Dunes. Large rooms. Sanitation perfect. Electric light. *Curriculum.*—Usual English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Music, Science, Art, Needlework, Calisthenics. *Specialities.*—Piano, French, and Needlework. Little boys received as Boarders. Terms arranged for Foreign Pupils.

Individual care of backward and delicate children.

GIRLS.

CLAIRE HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

NORTH PARADE, LOWESTOFT.

Miss HERON (Cert. High. Camb.).

Mademoiselle MAURY (Diplômée),

Receive and personally supervise limited number of Boarders for thorough instruction, usual branches, high-class modern education. Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Exams. English, French, Music, Painting, Drawing.

Situation.—Excellent. Premises well adapted for school purposes; Sanitation perfect, certified; rooms large, overlooking Park and Sea. Tennis Courts. Health and Moral Training cultivated; each pupil's abilities developed. French Conversation obligatory stated times.

LYTHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"8 miles from Blackpool, 12 from Preston, L. and Y. Rly. ; at mouth of River Ribble, facing due south. Climate mild, well sheltered, little frost ; water supply pure and abundant ; beach sandy ; drainage modern ; front esplanade 3 miles long, bandstand, pier 500 ft. ; pavilions, landing-stage for steamers, facilities for sea-bathing. 'Town of room and space and free air.' An all-round-the-year health resort. Known as 'leafy Lytham' in consequence of the number of trees and rich greenery. It is essentially a residential district suitable for patients affected with lung, heart, and rheumatic affections. Unique facilities for golf, yachting, and boating." Pop. 10,000.

BOYS. LYTHAM COLLEGE.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL.

Aim.—To prepare Boys thoroughly for Commercial or Professional life.

Locality.—Sunny climate, bracing sea air. Specially suitable for growing boys and those who are liable to chest affections.

Recreations under supervision.—All the usual Games. Annual Athletic Sports in July. Delicate or Backward Pupils receive every care and individual attention.

Entire charge taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Illustrated Prospectus, &c.

Principal—JOHN H. WATTERSON, F.R.G.S.

GIRLS.

FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL (LADIES).

Near LYTHAM, LANCASHIRE
(Recognised by the Board of Education),

With which is incorporated a

CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC.

Principal—MISS MILLEN.

Fine School Building in own grounds. Bracing position. Close to the Sea and St. Anne's-on-Sea, on the mild West coast. Hockey and Tennis Grounds. Boarders only and the daughters of Colonial and Indian gentlemen received. Staff of 22 Resident B.A. English, Foreign, and Music Mistresses, and Visiting Masters (Graduates). Highest English and Music successes. Parents' References.—PROSPECTUS UPON APPLICATION.

GIRLS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, ANSDALL, near LYTHAM.

Principals - The Misses ROBERTSHAW.

Objects.—To combine a high-class, modern Education with comforts and conveniences of HOME-LIFE. *School Course.*—English and French, Language and Literature, Mathematics, Science, Geography, History, Domestic Science, Needlework, Drawing. *Exams.*—University Locals, Matriculation, Music, Art. Extra care delicate girls. Individual assistance backward pupils. Playing-Field, Gymnasium, Tennis, Riding, Hockey, Concerts, Lectures, Matinées, &c.

Fees.—45 to 60 gs.

Special provision for Pupils from Colonies and Abroad. Thorough Colonial Home.

LEICESTER.

The county town of Leicester is situated on the Soar, a tributary of the Trent; 22 miles S. of Nottingham. Is a very healthy town, the general death-rate being remarkably low.

GIRLS.

STONEYGATE COLLEGE.

Principals { Miss MAWSON, B.A., Lond.
Fraulein REITZ.

Assisted by Certificated Resident, Visiting Mistresses.

School Course.—Divinity, usual English Subjects, Mathematics, Latin, French, German, Needlework, Drawing, Class Singing, Hygiene, Botany, Drill.

Extras.—Greek, Instrumental Music, Painting, Dancing, Calisthenics, Swedish Drill.

Preparation for all Examinations. Studies carefully adapted to Pupils' powers, overpressure being avoided. *Specially built in 1886* in highest, healthiest suburb. Sanitation perfect.

Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Swimming. Musical Evenings. Botanical Excursions.

MORECAMBE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Has a N.W. outlook. The winds are all more or less westerly. Equable climate, never very cold, and good for bronchial troubles. Excellent drainage and water. Water and milk supplies under close observation."

GIRLS.

FYLDE COLLEGE.

(Established 1897.)

Principals - - - { Miss TINKLER.
Miss FYFFE, L.L.A.

Assisted by Resident English, French Governesses and Visiting Professors.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Aim of the School is to impart a sound education on modern lines. Pupils are prepared, if desired, for the University Local, Music, and other Examinations. Careful attention is given to the health and general training of the pupils, and backward and delicate girls receive special care.

Entire charge of Colonial and Foreign Pupils by special arrangement.

NORTHWOOD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Well-wooded, attractive residential place north of Harrow. 200-350 feet above sea level. Higher ground, gravel and sand subsoil. Bracing climate. Chosen as most healthy place around London for Mount Vernon Open-air Hospital."

GIRLS.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals—Miss ROWLAND BROWN,
Miss D. ROWLAND BROWN, M.A. (Dublin).

Modern Language Tripos, Cambridge.

A Consultative Council advises the Principals.

School Course.—On general lines, until girls' abilities and tastes decided, then individual capacities trained. Departments for training in Housewifery and Domestic Science, Music, Art, Modern Languages, and Kindergarten teaching. Junior and Middle School affiliated with Parents' National Educational Union.

Premises.—Modern, in own grounds, elevated (300 ft.). Grass and gravel Playing Grounds. Sanitation certified. Gymnasium. Girls' Sitting Room. *Fees* £50 to £70.

MALVERN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The Hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. Persons having houses to let can obtain "Sanitary Certificates" from the Urban Council, and these are not granted unless the sanitary arrangements are thoroughly up-to-date. The average annual (corrected) death-rate for the past five years is as low as 9'9 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Malvern Urban District Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise. No trouble or expense is spared in making Malvern the 'Queen of Health Resorts.' Pop. 18,000" (see pp. 852, 870).

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS (Scholar, Keble College, Oxford),
Five years Assistant Master at Rossall.

E. H. DOUGLAS (Scholar, Eton and King's
College, Cambridge),
Ten years Assistant Master at Glenalmond.

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground,
Carpenters' Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens,
adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take *entire charge* of
Boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS.

CHERBOURG.

Preparatory to the PUBLIC SCHOOLS and ROYAL
NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Principal—

ARTHUR C. ALLEN, M.A. (*Repton and New
College, Oxford*),

Assisted by staff of Resident Masters.

Boys received between the ages of 8 and 14.

Arrangements can be made to take entire
charge of Boys whose parents are abroad.

Large Cricket Ground (9½ acres), Pavilion,
Playground, and Gymnasium.

BOYS.

THE ELMS, COLWALL.

Headmaster - H. D. ROSS, B.A. (Oxon).
Preparation for *Public Schools and Navy*.

Curriculum.—All usual subjects—Greek,
Latin, Additional Mathematics, French, German,
Music, Drawing, regular Drill (Physical and
Swedish).

Situation.—Grounds 4½ acres, 450 ft. above sea
level and sheltered by hills. Sanitation annually
certified.

Playing Fields, with Pavilion, adjoin school
buildings. Two covered Fives Courts. Well-
fitted Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, School
Chapel, Rifle Range, detached Sanatorium.

Mrs. STAVELEY personally supervises boys'
health and comfort.

GIRLS.

THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS

The School consists of Senior House and Pre-
paratory House, standing very high in large
grounds, every modern convenience and comfort.

Strong teaching staff, every facility offered to
elder girls who wish to specialize.

Several open Scholarships taken by pupils.

In the Preparatory House the special needs of
younger girls are considered in all the details
of management, the aim throughout being to
make the best of the first years of school life.

Principals - - { The Misses JUDSON.
Fraulein DOOEZAK.

GIRLS.

LAWNSIDE.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

Miss HARMAN and Madame ROBINET.

Aim—Provide sound Education based upon
religious principles; equip pupils fill their station
in life with grace and dignity of gentlewomen.

Curriculum—Thoroughly comprehensive pre-
paration; Special Exams. optional. Dancing, Nature
Study, Woodcarving, Photography, Cycling en-
couraged. STRICTEST ATTENTION TO COMFORT,
HEALTH, HAPPINESS. *Premises*—Detached;
elevation 500 ft.; gravel soil; perfect Sanitation,
Ventilation. In 3½ acres. Tennis, Hockey, Cricket,
Swimming, Riding. *Entire charge during Parents'
absence. Special provision pupils from abroad.*
Fees, £75 to £105.

BOYS.

MALVERN

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal - E. W. HARRIS (Trin. Coll., Dublin).

This essentially Modern School provides a
complete course of education on the most
approved modern methods, and thoroughly
equips boys for a professional or business
career.

Individual attention, home life, liberal diet.

*Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils
if desired.*

Illustrated Prospectus on application to
Principal.

MARGATE AND CLIFTONVILLE.

M.B. Population, 26,000. Means of access, S.E. & C.D. Rly. Location on N.E. corner of coast of Kent, 76 miles from London. Elevation from a little above sea-level to 105 feet. Water supply constant, from the country district of Wingham, 14 miles from Margate. Four miles west of the North Foreland, Margate has a world-wide reputation for the dryness of its climate, and the health-giving sea breezes to which it is exposed possess exceptional qualities.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Nearly three thousand children are sent yearly to Margate for their education. The chief reasons for the world-wide reputation of Margate as a health resort appear to be: Its dry, bracing climate, the town is exposed to the sea breezes from all quarters except the west; it has the smallest rainfall in England; there is a notable absence of fog; the subsoil is chalk, and the roads rapidly dry even after the heaviest rain. In addition to a large expanse of firm, dry sands there are promenades extending along the cliffs and the sea-front for more than three miles, and a sheltered park in the Dane Valley. The above exceptional advantages combine to make Margate a specially desirable residence for growing children during their school days." Sunshine: Margate, average for 17 years, 1,617 hours. Margate stands on two hills separated by the Dane Valley. The East Hill district is called CLIFTONVILLE; it is the highest part of the town. Hours of sunshine (1908), 1,623 (see p. 871).

BOYS.

HERNE HOUSE SCHOOL, CLIFTONVILLE (MARGATE)

(In connection with Heath Brow School, Boxmoor, Herts).

Principals—

Rev. WM. TAYLOR JONES, M.A., L.C.P.
Rev. EDWD. WM. TAYLOR JONES, M.A.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools, Professional or Commercial Career. School's work tested by usual Local Exams. and own Exams. Young, delicate, and backward boys receive special care. Greatest attention to Religious, Moral, and Physical Training, and Domestic Comforts.

Drill Sergeant. Gymnastics. Sea Bathing.

BOYS. MARGATE, Cliftonville.

New College.

Principal: Mrs. FRANK SHERVILL.

Headmaster:

BERNARD W. V. KING, M.A. (Oxon.).

LOCATION.—On Cliffs; Sea View; S. aspect; close Sea.

PREMISES.—Detached; built for School (lofty rooms); every modern convenience; Chemical Laboratory; Carpenters' Shop; Bicycle Shed; Dark Room (Photography).

Boys receive sound education, and are prepared for Public Schools, Professional or Commercial life. Individual instruction wherever necessary. HEALTH specially considered. *Numerous Examination Successes.* Outdoor Games carefully planned. Playing Field; Sea Bathing.

BOYS.

STANLEY HOUSE SCHOOL, CLARENDON ROAD, CLIFTONVILLE.

Principals - - Messrs. A. E. COZENS, M.C.P., and W. READ, B.A. (Durham).

Situated on high ground overlooking Dane Park, few minutes' walk from Sea, sheltered from north and east winds.

Large Schoolroom, numerous 'Class-Rooms, Gymnasium, covered and open Playgrounds.

Carpenters' Shop, Laboratory, Dark Room, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, large Cricket Fields.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools and for Professional and Commercial life.

Entire charge taken of pupils whose parents reside abroad.

GIRLS.

BRONDESBURY, CLIFTONVILLE, THANET.

LOCATION.—Very healthy, on chalk soil, close to Sea and open country. Sanitary arrangements certified.

Principal - Miss GALLOWAY

(Newnham College, Cambridge).

And efficient Staff of trained and certified Mistresses and non-resident Professors.

SCHOOL SYSTEM offers thorough Modern Education, based on definite Church principles, aiming at Physical, Mental, and Moral Development of each pupil, without sacrificing present health, happiness. Tennis, Basket Ball, and Hockey included.

Average, 25 pupils from 6 to 19. Escorts provided.

GIRLS.

GUELPH HOUSE, CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

"HOME" SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss E. FINCH.

Assisted by efficient Staff of Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

LOCATION.—On high ground, close to Sea Front and Sands.

PREMISES.—Rooms large and lofty; view of Sea from nearly every window.

SCHOOL COURSE.—Provides comprehensive modern education. Pupils prepared for usual Exams.

Pupils from INDIA AND COLONIES specially provided for. *Monthly School Magazine.*

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ROYAL CRESCENT SCHOOL

Principals: { Miss E. BIRKDALE SADD
Mrs. H. MARK WALKER
(Experienced Nurses).

Headmaster - Mr. H. MARK WALKER.

A School specially arranged for delicate boys and girls not strong enough for the ordinary boarding school.

Aim.—To give a thorough modern education based on definite church principles. But health is the primary object.

Premises.—Large, airy house, beautifully situated on Sea front. Private lawn, steps to sands.

Special arrangements if entire charge taken.

MATLOCK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Matlock is the 'Gem of the Peak' for scenery. Its death-rate is phenomenally low. The district has been a health resort 204 years. Its freedom from epidemics, purity of water, and 'cures' are well known. The season is year round" (see p. 869).

BOYS. STANCLIFFE HALL,

NEAR MATLOCK.

Headmaster—Rev. ERNEST OWEN, M.A.
(Assisted by strong Staff of Masters).

Aim.—Preparation for Public Schools and Navy. Special attention given to Modern Languages.

Situation.—550 ft. above sea level. Sunny position, sheltered from north and east, with lovely views over beautiful valley of Derwent below. Climate dry, bracing, but not severe.

Buildings—Massive, with double walls. Large, airy bedrooms. Sanitation perfect. Detached Sanatorium, School Chapel, School Farm, Gymnasium, Carpentry, Swimming. Grounds.—About 40 acres. Cricket (professional coach), Tennis and Football Grounds, Covered Playground, Fives Court, 9-hole Golf Course, Gardens. Conservatory 150 ft. long. Tele., to Darley Dale.

MORECAMBE—see p. 835.

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop., 13,550. Occupies favourable location for inland town, 15 miles S. of Exeter, lying 6 miles from Devonshire coast and little further from Dartmoor; it enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from uplands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 feet in height. The annual rainfall ranges from 30 to 35 inches, an ample though not excessive figure."

BOYS. NEWTON COLLEGE.

Headmaster—

Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.,

Assisted by efficient Staff.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library and Reading Room, Large Hall, Classroom for each Form, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Isolated Sanatorium, Swimming Bath, &c.

Aims to provide first-class Education. Standard of best Public Schools maintained in all respects. Special coaching for candidates for Woolwich or Sandhurst.

Playing Fields nearly 20 acres. Cricket Professional.

BOYS. BRADLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS. NEWTON ABBOT.

Headmaster. ARTHUR E. NEWMAN-HUSBAND, F.S.Sc. (London).

Strong Staff. Large Class Rooms.

SOUND GENERAL EDUCATION. Special attention Commercial Subjects. Careful individual teaching. Over 200 recent successes in Public Exams. List and Prospectus on application. Fees inclusive, moderate. Comfortable Home for Boarders. Premises in own grounds. High position. Rooms lofty, well ventilated. Modern sanitation certified. Large Playground. Field for Football, Cricket, and Physical Drill.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose parents are abroad.

NORTHWOOD—see p. 835.

PINNER.

A favourite residential district, 11½ miles from London, situated at a good elevation on the north-western side of Harrow Vale.

GIRLS.

PINNER HIGH SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN,
LOVE LANE, PINNER, MIDDLESEX.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss L. CONDER.

Country surroundings, easy access to London. Entire charge taken of children from abroad—little boys under nine with their sisters if desired.

A healthy home life, with first-class education, at moderate fees.

Pupils prepared for all Exams.

Resident French Governess. Drilling, gymnastics, outdoor games. Riding and swimming. Good music. Visiting Masters.

PENZANCE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Altitude, 55 ft. The highest mean temperature in winter months of all Royal Meteorological Society's stations and most equable throughout the year. Death-rate (1907), 13'962." Sunshine (1908), 1815 hours (see p. 871).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, PENZANCE.

BOARDING HOUSE - - - PENALVERNE.

Headmistress: Miss RICHARDSON,
B.A. Hons. (London).

Competent Certificated Staff. School Course provides thorough, sound, modern education.

Two Scholarships each year after examination (Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board).

Usual Examinations successfully prepared for. Limited number boarders received at Penalverne by Miss Eleanor Hare, late Headmistress. Connected with school house by private path. Home life and individual requirements studied. Ample opportunity and splendid facilities for exercise and games. Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

RHYL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A first-class watering-place, having 2 miles of seaboard. Promenade. Well supplied in matters of sanitation. Rainfall below the average and a sunshine record one of the best in the kingdom. Climate dry, bracing, and sunny."

GIRLS. "BLENATHRA," MARINE DRIVE, RHYL.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss ALEXANDER.

Assisted by Resident (4) and Visiting Teachers.

Aim—To give thoroughly practical Education and produce cultured and refined gentlewomen.

School Course—Modern, based upon all requirements for usual Exams. Special attention to Languages, Music, Drawing, Needlework, Physical Exercise; Health of Pupils.

Special provision for delicate or backward girls. Entire charge taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Premises face Sea; sheltered position; Electric Light; perfect Sanitation. Bathing from house. Playing Field (Games).

PLYMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Plymouth, with Devonport and Stonehouse, on a promontory which projects into Plymouth Sound, is separated from mainland by the Tamar, forming the harbour called the Hamoaze, around which Devonport is built, 2 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth, standing very high. The three towns combine all the attractions of an arsenal, a mart, and a place of pleasure, with all the interests of one of the most historical sites in the kingdom. The average yearly temperature is 51 degs.; the prevailing winds are from the W. and S.W. Climate mild and equable; abundant supply of pure soft water. Aspect due south. Continuous snow and severe frost are rarely met with. The celebrated Hoe is a magnificent promenade." Sunshine (1908), 1,813 hours (see p. 872).

BOYS.

PLYMOUTH COLLEGE

AND

MANNAMAEAD SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. H. J. CHAYTOR, M.A. (Late Exhibitioner All Souls College, Oxford.) Staff of University Graduates in high honours.

Curriculum prepares for all Army and Navy Examinations, Civil Service, and University Scholarships. Many Successes.

Premises.—Excellent Buildings, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Fives Court, Swimming Bath, large Playground. Debating, Natural History, Musical, Photographic Societies. Good Library.

Headmaster's Boarding House.—Modern, in own grounds adjoining School. Every comfort. Recognised as efficient by Board of Education.

BOYS.

Established 56 years.

THE

HOE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

4, 5 & 6, LEIGHAM TERRACE.

Principal:—

F. R. SABERTON, B.A. (St. John's Coll., Cambridge). Assisted by experienced Teachers. Resident French Master.

For Sons of Gentlemen.

Preparatory for Public Schools and Navy. Usual Curriculum. Extras—German, Music. Junior Class (6) under Governess. Premises.—High elevation; large, well-ventilated Rooms. Gymnasium. Domestic Arrangements under Mrs. Chennells and experienced Matron. Playing Field.—Cricket, Football, &c. Entire charge where parents abroad or during holidays. Inclusive fees.

GIRLS.

Established 1850.

MANNAMAEAD SCHOOL,

MOORFIELD.

Principal - Miss DALLAS, L.L.A. (Univ. St. Andrews, Honours.)

Assisted by highly-certificated Mistresses and Leading Professors.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Aim.—To fit girls to work in home or world as cultured, useful women with intelligent interest in life. Thorough modern education without over-pressure. Special care young, backward, or delicate pupils. Usual curriculum. Specialities: English Literature, Modern Languages. Healthiest suburb. Sea and moor air. Entire charge where parents abroad.

RUGBY.

Population, 22,680. A town of Warwickshire, 83 miles N.W. of London, L. & N.W. & G.C. Rlys. The seat of a great public school. The modern drainage and supply of pure water make it one of the healthiest places in England. Its educational facilities have a world-wide reputation.

GIRLS.

RUGBY HIGH SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS,
CHURCH WALK.

Principal - Miss GROOCCOCK.

Aim.—A thorough and efficient Education on High School System, combined with every home comfort.

Curriculum.—Divinity, English Language and Literature, Composition, usual English Subjects, Class-Singing, Theory of Music, Drawing, French, Latin, and Drill. Usual Exams. prepared for. Great attention pupils' Health; Physical Exercises, Outdoor Games. Premises.—Detached; Elevation, 360 feet; Playing Field; Library. Fees.—40 to 50 Guineas.

Special provision Colonial and Foreign Pupils.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is of a medium character. It is built entirely on sand, and this fact, together with the exceptionally small rainfall it enjoys, gives the atmosphere a feeling of dryness, lightness, and vigour."

GIRLS.

LINDEN HURST COLLEGE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Charming Position on Sea Front.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations at parents' request.

PHYSICAL TRAINING a special feature.

FEES MODERATE.

Principal - Miss MARK.

Assisted by Certificated Governesses and Visiting Masters.

References on application.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Situated in the most favoured position healthy Thanet, Ramsgate possesses natural advantages which have made it the most delightful holiday and residential resort on the Kentish coast. St. Lawrence is now included in the municipal borough (see p. 873).

BOYS.

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE.

A Church of England Public School on slope of Hill, facing south: Sea on three sides; 160 acres, Steam Laundry, Swimming Bath, Gymnasium; Carpenters' and Metal Workshops; Classical, Modern Science and Army sides.

Junior School kept entirely separate.

Headmaster - Rev. C. C. SHERWOOD, M.A.

Council—

President—J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., J.P., D.L. Rt. Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, Bishops of DURHAM, LIVERPOOL, SODOR and MAN, DEAN OF CANTERBURY, &c., &c.

Fees £75. Junior School, £65.

RAMSGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Ramsgate is equable, invigorating, and bracing, unmarred by sudden change. In the summer the sun's rays are deliciously tempered by cool sea breezes. Fogs are practically unknown. The average annual rainfall for the last 5 years is 20.96 inches. The amount of bright sunshine in 1908 was 1,814 hrs. During the last 5 years there have been altogether 9,040 hrs. of bright sunshine, giving an annual average of 1,808 hrs. and 5 mins., and a daily average of almost exactly 5 hrs.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at Ramsgate on January 28th, 1907, said:—"He felt that England owed to Ramsgate a considerable debt, for there were scattered throughout the land a large number of people who owed their good health to the holidays they were able to spend year by year at Ramsgate, and who were strengthened by its splendid air to continue their labours for another year. He congratulated them upon being among those who were able to confer so large a benefit on their country" (see p. 873).

BOYS.

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE.

A Church of England Public School on slope of Hill, facing south: Sea on three sides; 160 acres. Steam Laundry, Swimming Bath, Gymnasium; Carpenters' and Metal Workshops; Classical, Modern Science and Army sides.

Junior School kept entirely separate.

Headmaster - - Rev. C. C. SHERWOOD, M.A.

Council—

President—J. F. W. DRAGON, Esq., J.P., D.L.
 Rt. Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, Sir JOHN KENNAWAY,
 Bishops of DURHAM, LIVERPOOL, SODOR and
 MAN, DEAN of CANTERBURY, &c., &c.

Fees £75. Junior School, £65.

BOYS.

ABERDEEN HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals (Rev. GEO. SIMMERS, M.A.
 G. W. SIMMERS, B.A.)

Pupils are prepared for Public Schools, University and Professional Exams., and Commercial careers. Special attention to religious instruction and morals. Course of instruction includes English Classics and Mathematics, with Bookkeeping, French, and German. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Premises.—Specially designed. Household arrangements combine home care and comforts with discipline and school studies. Delicate and backward boys individually studied. Due attention paid to all outdoor games. Drill, gymnastics, swimming, carpentering, &c. Indian, Colonial, and foreign pupils by special arrangement.

BOYS. RAMSGATE COLLEGE.

Established 1885.

FOR RESIDENTIAL PUPILS ONLY.

Proprietor and Headmaster:
 EDWYN A. BRAUND.

Object.—A thorough Professional and Commercial Education. School Course.—Latin, Modern Languages (speciality), Drawing, Drilling, Mathematics, Music, Shorthand, Type-writing, Practical Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, and usual English Subjects. Premises.—Standing in own grounds, nearly 20 acres. Most salubrious spot on Kentish Coast. Outdoor Games. Sea-bathing, &c. Delicate, backward, Colonial, and Foreign Pupils receive home-like care and attention. Pupils from abroad met at Dover. Fees moderate and inclusive.

GIRLS. TOWNLEY HOUSE.

(Established 60 years.)

Principals - - - { Miss FOWLER,
 Miss ROBERTS.

Chiefly for Daughters of Professional Men at Moderate Fees.

Curriculum includes all subjects necessary for principal Examinations.

Particular attention to backward pupils.

School Premises in own grounds, 30 rooms.

Sanitation periodically certified.

Games, Cycling, Hockey, Tennis, Croquet, Sea-Bathing.

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS. STANLEY HOUSE, VALE ROAD.

(Established 1900.)

Principal - Miss THEOBALD, Mus. Bacc., N.Y.
 Assisted by Resident and Visiting Teachers.

Modern Education (Church of England principles) for Daughters of Gentlemen (5-16).

Exceptional successes in Music. Extra (optional) subjects: Piano, Violin, Drawing, Painting, Dancing. All Exams prepared for.

Specially built. Modern. Sanitation certified. S. aspect. Elevation 150 feet.

Domestic arrangements under Partner.

Little Boys (5-10) received.

Special provision delicate, backward pupils.

Entire charge parents abroad.

RUGBY—see p. 839.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA—see p. 839.

ST. LAWRENCE—see p. 839.

SEE

HOLIDAY & HEALTH RESORTS

IN

WHITAKER'S ALMANAC

FOR

Information relating to Climate, Residential Attractions, and Educational Facilities, a reliable preliminary guide for Anglo-Indians, Colonials, and Foreign Visitors.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

St. Leonards is a modern and more bracing extension to the west of Hastings. The advantages of its climate have brought to the district many prominent residents, and have led to the establishment of a large number of private schools and convalescent institutions. The sea front is one of the finest marine promenades in the kingdom. Every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements and recreations (see pp. 832, 877).

GIRLS. WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

"THE HIGHLANDS," ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.
Principal - Miss AGNES BOOTH.

7 Resident Mistresses.
HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. *Curriculum.*—Comprehensive and practical: every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for. *Premises.*—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Cycling. *Fees.*—From £60 a year. *Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.*

GIRLS.

"FERMAIN,"

Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals—

Miss PEAT and Fräulein G. A. STAMMBACH.

Usual Course of Education.—Individual attention regarding Health. *Studies:* Languages, Music, Singing, Painting Specialities.

PREPARATION FOR EXAMS. IF DESIRED.

School House in one acre grounds, 280 feet above Sea. Healthy and bracing situation. Sanitation certified. Tennis Courts, Croquet Lawn, Gymnasium, Bathing, Swimming, Riding. Domestic arrangements under Principal's personal direction. Special attention Delicate Children and those from India and Colonies.

SALTBURN-ON-SEA.

Saltburn stands on cliff 150 ft. above the sea. The sands, clean and firm, are unsurpassed. Water supply ample and perfect. Town well sewered. Air bracing. Rainfall about 22 ins. per annum. Sporting golf links.

GIRLS.

THE TOWERS.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.

Principals - Miss HAYCRAFT,
Miss GERRAND.

Strong Resident English and Foreign Staff (degreed and trained), Visiting Masters, and Mistresses. Successful preparation for all University and best Musical Examinations.

Special Features.—Music, Languages, Art, Dressmaking, Handicrafts, Games, Swimming (Bath 75 feet, sea-water).

Long experience with Indian, Colonial, and Continental Pupils.

Most successful with delicate Girls.

Terms moderate and inclusive.

*Illustrated Prospectus on application.***WHERE TO STAY IN THE HOLIDAYS.**

SEE

THE HOLIDAY GUIDE

IN ALL EDITIONS

OF

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK

FOR

Hotels, Hydros, Boarding Houses, Apartments, Nursing Homes, House Agents, Furnishing Removers, Livery Stables, Motor Garages, Landries, &c., &c.

SEAFORD.

Population, 4,300. On the Sussex Coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. L.B. & S.C. Rly. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky sub-soil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it.

BOYS.

NEW LANDS,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.

(Keeble College, Oxford).

Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.

(Emmanuel College, Cambridge).

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8-14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' Games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Miss E. Wheeler takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

GIRLS.

SOUTHLANDS,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S
DAUGHTERS.

Principal—Miss PANNETT, L.L.A. (Honours).
Assisted by large staff.

The School provides a liberal, cultured education, THOROUGHLY MODERN in scope and methods, with individual training in all essentials. Health conditions carefully studied.

Premises.—Modern, on Sussex Downs, above Sea. 3 acres grounds. Sanitation certified. Games, Gardening, Cycling, Riding, Sea-Bathing. *Illustrated Prospectus and List of Examination successes on application.*

References to parents of present pupils.

SHERINGHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situating on North Norfolk coast. Climate bracing, low rainfall, absence of fog, sandy soil. Excellent golf links (18 holes), recreation ground, bathing. The amount of sunshine is distinctly above the average."

BOYS.

THE HAZARD,**SHERINGHAM.****P. A. UNDERHILL, M.A. Oxon.**

Boys prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools, also for Osborne. The School Course includes all the usual subjects and is adapted for boys 7 to 14.

The House is situated on East Cliff overlooking Sea, in its own grounds. Modern Drainage. Good Water. Rifle Shooting, Cycling. Organised Games every afternoon. Carpentering. Large playing field. Mrs. Underhill is a certificated Hospital Nurse.

SKEGNESS.

On the Lincolnshire coast. Population, 3,744. Highly recommended by medical faculty especially for children requiring keen, invigorating air and dry atmosphere. Fine stretches of broad, clean sand. Sanitation and water supply most effective. 18-hole golf course. Sunshine (1908), 1,630 hours.

GIRLS.

BRYTHWEN.**HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.****Principals - Misses A. and K. ROBINSON.***(Registered under Col. B.)*

Situated within three minutes' walk of Sea, in quiet part of Skegness. Modern sanitary arrangements.

Pupils receive instruction in all branches of English (Scripture, History, Geography, Grammar, Elocution), Literature, Modern Languages, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Science, Shorthand, Drawing, Singing, Music, Needlework, &c., and can be prepared, if desired, for the higher Examinations. Healthy sports of all kinds are encouraged. Recreation Ground 2½ acres.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PUPILS received by arrangement.

SOUTHBOURNE-on-SEA

At eastern extremity of Christchurch Bay. Is much more exposed and more bracing than Bournemouth, of which it is a modern eastern extension. The air is free from all contamination by smoke. Equable climate, much sunshine, moderate rainfall (see p. 876).

GIRLS.

ST. CUTHBERT'S SCHOOL.*Principals—***Miss WILLIAMSON and Miss ROBERTS.**

Buildings comprise two Houses, Senior and Junior, accommodating 40 Boarders, standing in 10 acres of beautiful grounds overlooking Sea. Good Playing Field.

The education aims at general culture, physical and social. Special attention given to English, Modern Languages, Music. School Orchestra. Department. Opportunity of attending good concerts.

Efficient staff, including resident Foreign Mistresses, Trained Physical Mistress. London Professors attend for Music and Lectures.

SOUTHAMPTON.

County borough. Pop. estimated 117,321.

L. & S.W. Ry. London, 75 m.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southampton enjoys one of the mildest climates in the British Isles, the mean temperature during the ten years 1898-1907 being 51.4 degrees. Mean of maximum temperature in air, ten years (1898-1907), 58.5; mean of minimum, 44.2. The warmth of the climate is probably due to the nature of the soil and the contiguity of the New Forest to the south-west of the town, across which the prevailing winds blow. The average rainfall is 30.6 inches, the number of rainy days being low. Southampton is also favoured in the matter of sunshine, the annual average duration of sunshine being 1,705 hours." Sunshine (1908), 1,787 hours (see p. 876).

BOYS.

HARTLEY**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.****Principal : S. W. RICHARDSON, D.Sc. (Lond.), M.A. (Camb.)**

Students are prepared for the Degrees of the London University, for Scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, for the Medical, Engineering, and Teaching Professions, and for the Civil Service.

The College is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge, and recognised by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Women Students reside in Hostels.

Men Students reside in registered lodgings.

Prospectuses may be obtained from the Registrar.

GIRLS.

NEW COLLEGE,**WESTWOOD AND BROOKVALE ROADS.****FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.****Principal, Miss ALLNUTT, Ox. Hon. Sch. Classics.**

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff.

The School (established 1892) aims to develop Intellectual and Physical Faculties to enable pupils to continue education after leaving school. Usual Examinations prepared for. Electric Light. Sanitation perfect.

Careful attention to health. Physical training important feature. Outdoor games.

Children of parents residing abroad received whole year, special terms.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.

GIRLS.

PEMBROKE HOUSE SCHOOL**(POLYGON ROAD).****Director of Education—****Mrs. WYOLLEFE VAUGHAN.**

Efficient Teaching Staff.

School Course provides an Education for Girls thorough in every branch, adapted for modern requirements.

Subjects taught:—Religious Knowledge and Church History, English in its various branches, Latin, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Science, Music, Art, Needlework, Dancing, Drilling, Gymnastics, Swimming.

Special attention paid physical development. House arrangements, those of well-ordered home. Well-being and happiness of pupils studied.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Southend-on-Sea (which includes Westcliff-on-Sea) is dry, sunny, and mildly bracing. Estimated population, 61,000. Annual rainfall low, averaging about 20 inches per annum. Water supply excellent. Streets open and planted with trees." Sunshine (1908), 1,727 hours.

GIRLS. SOUTHEND COLLEGE.

Principal - Miss HELEN E. MAUDE O'MEARA.

HOME SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Six Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

School System.—To teach girls to become good and gentle women, fitted for the varied duties of life. Covers work (and play) necessary every age, 3 to 19 years.

House.—Close Stations and Sea. Contains well-ventilated Class-rooms, Sitting-rooms, Bed-rooms (16), Large Lecture Hall, Gymnasium.

Recreation.—Cycling, Tennis, Hockey, Cricket, Croquet, Badminton, Archery, Swimming.

SOUTH MOLTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate."

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

School.—Founded in 1858 by the late Earl Fortescue and Prebendary Brereton. A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Moderate Fees.

Aims.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers.

Situation.—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy.

Building.—Suitably adapted for 120 Boys (Boarders).

Athletics.—Encouraged. 20 Acres. Officers' Training Corps.

India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

SOUTHPORT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southport is by its character as a modern 'Garden City' eminently suited as a place for schools. All its houses, detached or semi-detached, have their own gardens. Its soil is sandy, clean, and dry. The streets are broad, well kept, and planted on each side with trees. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature. The water supply is a public one, excellent in quality and quantity. The air of Southport is very mild, dry, and also equable. In the height of summer it is not unduly hot, but it is pre-eminently a winter resort, and has almost a model atmosphere for kidney complaints and bronchial affections."

Health Statistics, &c.—Climate, mild, breezy, bracing; recommended for delicate children; cool summer; mild winter. Aspect, west. Sunshine (1908), 1,549 hours. Water supply constant and of highest purity. Sanitation, perfect. Soil, sand (see p. 877).

BOYS.**SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL**
A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. Splendid buildings, specially constructed for scholastic purposes. Hygienic arrangements perfect. Excellent staff, including B.A., B.Sc., &c. Boys prepared for Business or Professional Life, and for the Universities. Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company, Miniature Rifle Range. Pupils received from abroad. Prospectus on application.

Capt. J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P., F.R.G.S.,
Headmaster.

BOYS. UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

Headmaster - W. HENDERSON, M.A.

Six Resident Assistant Masters.

Object.—SOUND PRACTICAL EDUCATION for COMMERCIAL LIFE and PROFESSIONS.

Exams.—Preparation for all Examinations.

LIST OF SUCCESSSES AND DISTINCTIONS.

Small Classes; Teaching Staff able and ample; Individual attention. Special attention HEALTH and PHYSICAL TRAINING. Drill, Games, Sports.

Premises.—Detached, modern; sandy soil; Sanitation certified. Playing Field (5½ acres), Library, Laboratory, Carpenters' Shop.

Colonial and Foreign Pupils specially provided for.

Fees.—50 to 60 gs. inclusive.

GIRLS. WESTCLIFF SCHOOL, LATHOM ROAD.

Principal - Miss RALFS.

School Course.—General English subjects; Mathematics, Literature, French, German, Drawing, Drill, Needlework, Class-Singing, and optional extras. Preparation for all Examinations.

Preparatory for Boys under 12. Separate part of House and Schoolrooms.

Kindergarten.—Admission from 4 years.

Premises.—Specially built. All modern conveniences. Perfect sanitation.

Situation.—Elevated, healthy, bracing. Over-looking Sea.

Limited number Day Pupils admitted.

First considerations—Health; Physical and Moral Training.

GIRLS.**EVERSLEY.**

CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HESKETH PARK.

Headmistress—Miss F. M. BAYERSTOCK, B.Sc. Lond., Univ. Lond. Teachers' Diploma, &c. Resident English and Foreign Mistresses.

Efficient Visiting Staff.

Education.—Liberal. Modern methods. Embraces all subjects required for Matriculation (London or Victoria), Oxford and Cambridge Entrance Examinations. Good Music and Art. Special attention to Moral and Physical Training.

Premises.—Detached. Sanitation certified. Gymnasium. Hockey, Riding, Tennis, Swimming, Cycling, Boating, Drill (open air). Backward Pupils individually taught. Special provision for delicate girls. Entire charge where parents abroad. Fees from £65.

SPONDON. (Near DERBY).

A village, on gravel soil, 300 ft. above sea level, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Derby, on Midland main line to London and Nottingham. Excellent railway facilities. Entirely in the country, with the advantages of proximity to a large town.

BOYS.

Established 1860.

SPONDON HOUSE SCHOOL, SPONDON.

E. A. PRIESTLAND, M.A.

C. H. T. HAYMAN, B.A.

Assisted by other Masters.

FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN. PREPARATORY FOR
PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

School Course.—Thorough grounding all necessary subjects. Backward boys individual attention. Numerous successes. *Premises.*—Detached; gravel soil; elevation 300 ft.; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres grounds; Cricket, Football Field, Private Chapel, Fives Courts, Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, Swimming, Miniature Rifle Shooting. Boy Scouts.

Entire charge taken Boys whose Parents abroad.

Fees.—65 to 75 gs.

SURBITON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A favourite healthy Thames riverside resort, 50 to 100 feet high. Climate is mild and equable, specially suitable for children and those who have lived abroad. Extremes of temperature, wind or wet are rarely found. Water-supply good; three recreation grounds, and fine golf courses."

BOYS.

SHREWSBURY HOUSE,

SURBITON.

Principal—

V. C. H. MILLARD, M.A. Cantab., F.R.G.S.

Assisted by a strong and efficient staff, prepares boys, up to fifteen years of age, for the Public Schools, Navy, &c.

Founded in 1873, the School has since been carried on with much success, maintaining its reputation for high tone and character. Official health statistics extremely satisfactory.

Every encouragement given to games. Large playing field. Many Scholarships won.

Health and comfort of boys prime consideration. Rifle Range, Carpenters' Shop, &c.

TAPLOW.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Taplow is situated on gravel soil and on an eminence above the Valley of the Thames. It is the centre of a district, the scenery of which ranks among the most beautiful in England. Very healthy district."

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

TAPLOW, BUCKS.

Half an hour from Paddington. On high ground. Gravel soil.

Principal:—Rev. ALFRED W. BATCHELOR,
M.A., D.C.L., L.C.P.

An excellent education at a moderate inclusive fee. Pupils are entered for University Locals and College of Preceptors, for which the School is the centre. Gymnasium, Swimming Bath. Lecture Hall, Tennis Courts, Workshops, 30 acres of Playing Fields, Bicycle Stables, Rifle Range, Isolated Sanatorium. Entire charge taken if desired. Holiday arrangements.

SWANAGE.

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. Exposure of the bay is due east. Greater part of shore retains its natural characteristics—a fine strip of beach backed by low cliffs of sand and clay. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage. Sea is of a brilliant blue. Trees flourish in abundance (*see p. 876*).

BOYS AND GIRLS.

"OLDFELD."

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Principals - Mr. and Mrs. F. G. HICKSON.

Boys—6 to 14 years, prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS, NAVY, &c.

Girls—6 to 18 years, prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Local Exams., Science and Art Exams., &c.

Curriculum includes Swedish Drill, Dancing, Carpentering, Riding, Swimming, Needlework, Nature Study, Class Singing, &c. USUAL GAMES.

Great care given to development of Character. Special attention to Health.

Entire charge taken of Pupils whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS.

SWANAGE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR GIRLS.

Principals - Miss DAWSON and Miss MOORE.

Aim.—To develop each girl to be a healthy, happy woman; able take her place at home, or earn her living, if necessary.

Education.—Thorough: on Modern High Schools lines, by fully qualified Mistresses.

Pupils prepared for University, Music, Drawing, and Needlework Examinations.

Physical Development specially studied. Swedish Drill daily.

Games and walks carefully arranged. Sea-Bathing.

Entire charge Pupils from abroad.

Fees—50 guineas inclusive.

TOTNES.

The climate of Totnes is mild, with an average rainfall during the last ten years of about 40 inches. There are seldom more than occasional frosts until the end of January, and little snow.

GIRLS.

Established 1884.

TOTNES GIRLS' SCHOOL

AND KINDERGARTEN.

Principals—

Miss MAY WINDEATT, Member of I.S.M.
Mrs. H. PINN.

An efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting
Mistresses.

Thorough modern Education provided to equip for Teaching and Nursing Professions, Business, and Home Life. Pupils prepared for the usual Public Examinations. 250 SUCCESSSES obtained during the last 10 years. Nature Study and Needlework. Healthy locality. Mild climate. Boarders (10) under a Principal's supervision. Library. Gymnasium. Tennis. References to Parents and others.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—see p. 846.**TAVISTOCK.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Tavistock is delightfully situated on the western side of Dartmoor, known as the Gothic Town of the West, and in the valley of the lovely River Tavy. The district offers various attractions to sportsmen. Charming walks, moor air bracing. Healthy drainage, and water supply excellent. There is a golf course of 18 holes. Excellent climate, very mild, with little frost." Tavistock is 16½ m. north of Plymouth. There is a fine decorated church and some ancient churches. Sir Francis Drake was born here, and there is a statue to his memory.

BOYS. KELLY COLLEGE.

Founded and Endowed by Admiral Benedictus Marwood Kelly.

Headmaster—Rev. E. I. A. PHILLIPS, M.A., B.Sc.
Assisted by large Competent Staff

School Buildings situate on high ground facing Dartmoor, cost £50,000 and contain all improvements required by modern school hygiene.

Thorough, complete education, Classical Modern Science Sides.

Special Foundations for Sons of Deceased Naval Officers.

Playing Fields (10 acres), Cricket, Football, Golf, Gymnastics, Swimming, &c., Carpenters' Shop, Smithy, and Cadet Corps.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss MATTHEWS.

Assisted by a Staff of Certificated Mistresses.

The School Course includes instruction in English Grammar, Language and Literature, French, German, Latin, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, Drawing, Class-Singing, Needlework, and Drill.

Pupils' work tested by periodical examinations.

Where desired preparation for Cambridge Local Examination.

GIRLS.

St. MICHAEL'S-IN-THE-MOOR.

SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmistress - - Miss RAYMOND.

Assisted by Staff of Certificated Teachers.

School Course.—Includes all usual Subjects for THOROUGH MODERN EDUCATION. Preparation for University Local and Music Examinations. Students prepared in Kindergarten Department for National Froebel Union Examinations.

Premises.—In own grounds, high elevation on Whitechurch Downs.

Special attention PHYSICAL CULTURE (resident Gymnastic Mistress) and Outdoor GAMES.

Entire charge taken of Indian Children.

TORQUAY (see p. 878).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay." Sunshine (1908), 1,797 hours.

BOYS. RICHMOND LODGE.

Headmaster—

C. W. PRIESTLEY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S. (Lond.).

Classics and English—A. S. DODDS, M.A. (Hons. Queen's Coll., Oxon.).

A well-known successful and efficient Preparatory School, of about 30 Boys, in the best part of Torquay. Sunny, airy classrooms in bracing and elevated situation. Only a few Boys received in Headmaster's house, under the care of Mrs. Priestley. Well-equipped laboratories.

Preparation for Army, Civil Service, or the Universities. Special opportunities for Boys intended for Scientific careers, Engineering, Mining, &c. Many previous successes.

Colonial and Indian Pupils received.

WALLASEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A rapidly-growing residential town on Cheshire side of mouth of Mersey. It enjoys all advantages of healthy seaside resort, air being exceptionally pure and bracing, hours of bright sunshine recorded are above average for the country." Golf.

BOYS. (Established 30 years.)

ELLERAY PARK SCHOOL.

Principal - - J. M. STUART EDWARDS, M.A. (Oxon.)

Assisted by strong staff (University Graduates and Qualified Assistants).

Preparatory for Public Schools and Navy (7-15).

School Course.—Divinity, usual English Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, French. *Extras.*—Music, Drawing, Dancing, Gymnastics, Carpentering, Swimming. *Situation.*—In own grounds (11 acres), high, near Sea. *Premises.*—Large, commodious, well warmed, ventilated, gymnasium, workshop. *Domestic arrangements* under Mrs. Stuart Edwards. Extensive Cricket, Football Grounds. Swimming.

Speciality suitable weak, delicate boys.

WALMER (see DEAL, pp. 824, 861).

Population 5,614. S. E. & C. Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate, dry and very bracing. Pure air.

BOYS. BELMONT HOUSE.

Principal - - - WALTER INGE, A.C.P.

Preparatory for Public School, Professions, Banks. Special subjects. French, Mathematics.

Aim.—Build up perfect physique, train every activity of mind and body as foundation for future advancement and capability.

Premises.—On top of hill near Sea, most tonic air possible. Sanitation perfect. Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, Laboratory and Rifle Range. Playing Fields (5 acres).

Gardens.—Each has his own.

Domestic Arrangement.—Directly under Mrs. Inge.

Entire charge taken of children from abroad.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. Charmingly situated in the neighbourhood of sylvan beauty. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Death-rate, 11.7; Zymotic death-rate, 0.3. Excellent and abundant water supply. Its popularity as a place of residence and health resort now depends upon its situation, soil, surroundings, and climatic advantages, coupled with its easy accessibility to London. Sunshine (1908), 1,797 hours." This inland watering-place and select residential town is situated chiefly in Kent, but partly in Sussex. It is a handsome town, built in an irregular manner alongside an extensive common surrounded by hills. The Parade (paved with pan tiles in the reign of Queen Anne) consists of a colonnade of shops. At one end of the Pan tiles is the Pump Room, used for indoor entertainments, and at the other are the celebrated wells (see p. 877).

BOYS.

HURSTLEIGH.

(Established 1868.)

Principal - M. J. HONNYWILL, M.A.

Assisted by Efficient Masters.

Preparatory (7-15) for Public Schools (Modern and Classical sides) and Osborne.

Limited to 30.

Elevation, 400 ft. Gymnasium. Carpenters' Shop. All outdoor games. Billiards, &c. Handicrafts.

Fees.—100 guineas yearly.

Domestic Arrangements.—Under Principal's wife and experienced Matron.

Special attention delicate, backward boys.

Entire charge parents abroad.

BOYS.

Established 1846.

ROSE HILL SCHOOL,

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

F. C. HEATH, M.A.

(Tonbridge School and S. John's Coll., Camb.). With Assistant Masters, prepares Gentlemen's Sons (7 to 14½) for Scholarships, Entrance to the Public Schools, and Royal Navy.

Premises face S.W. on to Tunbridge Wells Common, 400 ft. above sea-level.

Schoolrooms, Dining Hall, and Dormitories are large and well ventilated. Perfect Sanitation.

Entire charge taken of Children from India and the Colonies.

Gymnastics, Swimming, Sports (Riding if required). Spacious Gymnasium.

WALLASEY—see p. 846.

WARMINSTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Is a breezy, bracing town 400 ft. above sea level. Splendid 18 holes golf course. Modern sanitation, excellent water supply, great educational advantages, girls high school, grammar school and secondary school, &c. Good motoring locality."

BOYS.

LORD WEYMOUTH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Founded and Endowed A.D. 1707.

Headmaster—W. F. BLAXTER, M.A.

School Buildings are large and equipped with every modern convenience. Most healthily situated in immediate neighbourhood of Wiltshire Downs.

School Course—Prepares for Universities, Civil and Military Services, Local Examinations, the Professions, Mercantile Pursuits. Carpenters' Shop. School annually examined.

Efficiency at Games, especially Cricket, Football, and Swimming, considered only less important than excellence in class-rooms.

GIRLS.

Established 1860.

HAMILTON HOUSE, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

(400 ft. above sea level.)

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Miss GOLDBE.

Miss FERGUSON, B.A. (Lond.) Hons. Eng., A.R.C.M.

Special attention to health and physical development. Sound general education. Excellent Music, Languages, Painting. Preparation Matriculation and Annual Examinations Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. Two Assistant Mistresses hold B.A. (Lond.) degree. Tennis (six Courts), Cricket, Hockey, Riding, Cycling, Swimming. Private Laundry and Sanatorium. *Entire charge Pupils from India and Colonies.*

GIRLS.

NEWTON HOUSE.

Principals - Misses MELHUSH & RITCHIE.

Situated highest, healthiest part of Tunbridge Wells. Sanitary arrangements guaranteed perfect. Thorough ventilation. Large, lofty rooms.

Sound modern education, English, Foreign Languages, Needlework. Advanced courses under high-class Masters by arrangement.

Limit (15) ensures advantage, individual supervision, homelike family life and moral training. Great attention physical well being.

Religious training on definite Church principles utmost importance. Highest references.

Specially recommended Anglo-Indian, Orphan, or Delicate Girls.

WALMER—see p. 846.

WELLINGTON

(SOMERSET).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Urban district, north-west side Blackdown Hills; River Tone below. Town drainage and sewerage good. Water supply, from triassic rocks, excellent. Rainfall, 32 inches. Town built on marl and sandstone. Climate mild, but not enervating."

THE COUNTY SCHOOL

Headmaster—GEORGE CORNER, M.A.

Extensive School Buildings comprise large Schoolroom, Class Rooms, well-fitted Laboratories, Lecture Rooms, Workshops. Lofty Dormitories. Fire Escapes. Electric Light.

Course of Instruction.—English, Mathematics, Languages, Science, Drawing, Commercial Subjects, Agriculture (practical instruction Chemistry, Land Surveying, Principles of Agriculture), Engineering, Carpentry, Divinity. Pupils prepared for Universities, Civil Service, Professional, Mercantile, and Agricultural pursuits.

Cricket, Football, Swimming, &c. Officers' Training Corps.

Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

WATFORD.

The largest town in the county of Hertfordshire, principally residential in character, is beautifully situated in the valley of the Colne. 17½ miles from London. The town stands high upon gravel soil, possessing a healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water supply and modern drainage. There is a public library and college of science, art, music and literature, where University Extension Lectures are delivered. An excellent open-air bathing-place on the River Colne, and four recreation grounds.

GIRLS.

**CORRAN,
WATFORD, HERTS.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

• Recognised by Board of Education [Reg. 3 (3) & 4].

Under the management of

Miss E. H. WHISHAW, M.A. (Lond.),
With well-qualified Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses from London.

Thorough Education and Preparation for Universities. Good Music, Drawing, Languages, &c.
Pupils receive individual care, and great attention is given to training of character.

Gravel soil, bracing air, airy class-rooms and dormitories, large gymnasium, three tennis-courts, field for games.

BOYS.

SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.*Principals—*

W. R. MACKAY, M.A. (Lond.)

R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Camb.)

Sons of Gentlemen (7-14) prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

Thorough Educational grounding—CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN.
Experienced Governess for little boys.

SCHOOL-HOUSE in own grounds (4 acres). Playing Field. Carpenters' Shop. Large Class-rooms. Gymnasium. Library. Sanitation perfect.

Regular Drill. School Games a speciality. Swimming Lessons optional. Rifle Range. Capable Matron, under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of pupils from abroad.*

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.

Westcliff-on-Sea is a modern extension of Southend-on-Sea, of which it is an integral portion. It has developed along the top of the cliffs towards the west into a high-class residential district, much in favour with City men and with visitors who like a quiet resort alongside of a lively one. The entire combined fronts of Southend-on-Sea and Westgate-on-Sea extend for five miles, with four miles of promenade.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Westcliff-on-Sea, in the borough of Southend-on-Sea, is the modern residential portion of the town. It enjoys the climatic advantages of Southend, with quiet, select surroundings. Its southern aspect upon gradually rising ground, equable temperature, protection from cold winds, remarkable amount of sunshine (on an average 4½ hrs. daily throughout the year in 1908, and about 7 hrs. daily on the average in June, July and August, 1909), low rainfall (18.69 inches in 1908), and its excellent sanitation, combine to make it an ideal place of residence for invalids and children."

BOYS.

ALLEYN COURT.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND
ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster - - T. R. WILCOX, B.A.

Splendid situation in own grounds, facing south. All sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Separate sanatorium.

Competent staff of fully-qualified University and other Masters.

Special attention given to outdoor life of boys and their sound physical development by means of games, drilling, gymnasium, swimming, &c.

GIRLS.

**ST. MARY'S CONVENT,
MILTON ROAD.**

HIGH-CLASS DAY AND BOARDING
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame,
Trained and Certificated Teachers.

Course of Instruction.—All usual English Subjects, Modern Languages, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, Drill. Preparation for usual Examinations.

Premises.—In own grounds; highest and best part; every Home Comfort. Tennis, Croquet, and Hockey, and other outdoor and indoor recreations encouraged.

Moderate inclusive terms.

Further particulars, apply SISTER SUPERIOR.

**ALEXANDRA COLLEGE FOR
GIRLS.**

Principals: Miss E. S. BANNERSTON, B.A. Lond.,
and Miss ROSE BROWN, Memb. of I.S.M.

In healthiest and healthiest part of Westcliff, in full view of Sea.

Premises specially adapted to school requirements. Rooms large, light, and lofty. Ventilation and sanitation excellent.

Staff large and highly qualified. High School methods combined with careful individual attention. Success in all Examinations (London Matriculation, Advanced Associated Board, &c.). Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Riding, Swimming. Exceptional health record. Highest references. *Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.*

GIRLS.

HOLMWOOD COLLEGE.

Mrs. JOHN W. HOOFF and the Misses H. O'F., assisted by Resident Mistresses, receive limited number of middle class girls (5 to 17 years), to give sound Education and Training, combining advantages of PRIVATE SCHOOL with influences of HOME LIFE.

School Course.—Usual English Subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Drawing, Elocution, Literature, Class-Singing, Needlework. Preparatory Department. Usual Exams. prepared for; 365 passes since 1897.

Premises.—Modern, detached, with large garden, high elevation. Close Sea. Sanitation certified. Games.—Tennis, Croquet, Badminton, Cycling, Basket Ball.

Fees, from 30 guineas per annum.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

Possesses bracing and clean air, well-built residences, designed for wealthy classes and first-class schools. The solid character of the place is maintained by strict exercise of regulations vested in the owners. Drainage modern, water supply good. Death-rate for district in 1907, 9.8. Infantile mortality 1907, 88.0 per 1000 births registered.

GIRLS.

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS.

*Principals—***The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.**

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors. Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Perfect sanitation; well-ventilated Class-rooms, Gymnasium Hall (40 ft. by 24 ft.).

Physical Training on Swedish system. Aim: General health, all-round development, graceful bearing.

Indian and Colonial Pupils specially provided for.

GIRLS.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.**ST. LEONARDS.**

EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR GIRLS

(8 to 18).

Principals { Miss E. C. SUMNER, L.L.A.
Miss A. HOWATSON.

EDUCATIONAL COURSE on lines of Cambridge Local Exams., modified to suit individual requirements. Good Music, Art Teaching, and Modern Languages.

Sunny aspect, cheerful surroundings; good ventilation, perfect sanitation. All kinds of Games, outdoor as much as possible, but indoor as well.

Personal charge taken of children whose parents are in INDIA AND COLONIES, and special provision for holiday changes.

WEST KIRBY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cheshire, 12 m. from Liverpool. Elevation, 280 ft. Aspect, S.W. Climate, mild. Sunshine (1908), 1,567 hours. Strongly recommended for pulmonary complaints. Entirely residential in character. No fog. Average rainfall 27.10 inches. Mean daily range of temperature, 11.1 degrees. Dry subsoil—sand and sandstone. Pop. 13,700."

GIRLS.

GIRTON HOUSE

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

WEST KIRBY, CHESHIRE.

Headmistress, L.L.A. St. Andrews University.

Assisted by staff of Highly Certificated Teachers.

Pupils are prepared for all University, Music and Drawing Examinations. Many Honours and Distinctions have been gained by present and past Pupils. The house is delightfully situated, with views of Sea, Country, and Mountains. There is excellent Sea Bathing. Tennis and Hockey under supervision.

WEYMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Weymouth climate one of most equable in Great Britain. Never very hot in summer. Compared with other health resorts in Great Britain mean maximum is lowest on the south coast. Winter temperature mild yet never enervating" (see p. 878).

GIRLS.

WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

1 and 3, GROSVENOR ROAD, WEYMOUTH.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss BATT.

Assisted by Certificated Teachers and Visiting Professors.

Kindergarten Class for Children under 8. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and Trinity College of Music, London.

Lessons given in Wood-Carving by Miss Batt, Medallist.

Games.—Playing Field, Hockey, Tennis.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Weston-super-Mare open to pure, invigorating breezes of Atlantic Ocean. Climate equable, dry. Bracing summer; warm winter. Admirable for invalids and delicate children throughout year. Favoured with unusually high record of bright sunshine."

BOYS.

*Founded 1877.***ETON HURST**

with which is incorporated

LEWINSDALE (Beach Road).

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN IN TWO DEPARTMENTS

(Between ages of 6 and 15).

Miss CRUNDALL & Mr. GEO. E. WOLLEN, M.A.
(Formerly of Stratheden, Blackheath.)

Assisted by Efficient Staff, Masters & Governesses

Prepare Boys for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Scholarships and Entrance Examinations) and ROYAL NAVY. Thorough ground work. Careful development by Physical Training. Gymnastics, Swimming, Riding, Shooting (Air Rifle), Games, Tennis (Senior Boys), Gardening, Carpentry.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose Parents are in India or Colonies. Inclusive Terms.

WINCHMORE HILL, N.

A pretty Middlesex village rapidly developing suburban district, in an elevated, bracing, healthy situation, alongside a beautiful wood, within quick and easy access of King's Cross.

GIRLS.

AVONDALE LADIES' SCHOOL.*(Recognised.)*

Principal - - - Miss B. STEELE.

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Resident Governesses and Visiting London Professors.

The School affords thorough liberal education with refined home life. Preparation for all Examinations.

Special training in Music; Art.

Situation.—In own grounds (8½ acres); high, healthy elevation; gravel soil. Large, well-ventilated class-rooms; dormitories; separate beds. Gymnasium. Tennis. Croquet Lawns. Kitchen Garden. Fields. Riding. Swimming.

Entire charge during holidays.

WINDSOR.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The sub-soils are of gravel and brick-earth, clay and chalk. The climate is mild. The water supply (which is municipal) is constant, abundant, and of excellent purity. There are good public swimming baths. The town is a healthy one, and the death-rate low" (see p. 879).

BOYS.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL,

WINDSOR CASTLE.

Headmaster - - G. S. FOWLER, M.A.

A Preparatory School for the Public Schools and the Choir School for St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

A good musical education can be given to all boys, and is under the supervision of Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Master of the King's Music.

Fees £78 per annum. For choristers they are reduced to £58 and for choral scholars to £18 per annum.

WIMBLEDON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Estimated Pop. 57,000. In Surrey, 7 miles S.W. of London. L. & S.W. and District Rlys. Noted for its open, breezy common of 628 acres, which is 200 ft. above sea level; also seven well laid-out recreation grounds and pleasure gardens, the last to be acquired being Wandle Bank House Estate, a well wooded estate of over nine acres. This was opened by Princess Louise in 1907 and named Wandle Park. It is a healthy, bracing residential town partly on gravel soil. It is well supplied with all the essentials of a modern suburban district as regards amusements, recreation, and education."

WIMBLEDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

THE RIDGWAY, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Headmaster—H. FOTHERGILL REDMAN, B.A.

The School is on gravel soil, 200 feet above sea level. Electric light throughout. Careful attention to health and comfort of young Boys. Gymnastics, Swimming, Sports. Thorough English education with French (taught conversationally), Mathematics, Science and Shorthand. Foreign and Colonial Pupils received.

**WHITAKER'S PEERAGE
BARONETAGE,**

KNIGHTAGE, AND

COMPANIONAGE

For 1910

Enlarged and Improved Edition.

Price 5s net.**WOLVERHAMPTON.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A county borough. Pop. 94,179 (census 1901). Stands upon a gentle eminence, 13 miles N.W. of Birmingham and 12½ miles N.W. of London. There is a pleasant green country N. and W. of the town, which is very well supplied with facilities for outdoor recreations."

BOYS.

THE WERGS**PREPARATORY SCHOOL,**

TETTENHALL.

Principal - T. E. DALTON, M.A.

Established over 17 years.

Situated in a bracing neighbourhood, one mile from Tettenhall and 1½ miles from Codsall Station (G.W. Railway). Sanitary arrangements regularly inspected and reported upon.

The curriculum embraces all subjects necessary to qualify Boys for admission to the Public Schools, Royal Navy, &c. Excellent Cricket Field, Tennis, and Croquet Lawns.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose parents are abroad.

WOKING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate of district generally is mild; fairly bracing on the elevated sandy ridge which runs through the district and which is partly built upon and partly utilised as golf links. Air is dry. Subsoil of Bagshot sand. Rain-fall about 24 inches only. District sewered almost throughout. Large areas covered by pine trees and nursery gardens. Several open commons" (see p. 879).

GIRLS.

**COTTERIDGE,
WOKING.***Principals—*

Miss ROGERS and Miss B. A. ROGERS.

Object.—Thoroughly good Teaching on Modern lines, work graduated according to age and ability, care taken to develop individual talent. Preparation for usual Exams.

Aim.—Happy and refined home-life, development of character, encouragement of recreation.

Curriculum.—Religious Knowledge (Church of England), all usual English subjects, Languages, Literature, Science, Needlework.

Premises.—All modern appointments for high-class school, gravel soil, near pine forests. Specially suitable for delicate girls.

Fees from 8s to 90 guineas.

GIRLS.

**MAYBURY HOUSE,
WOKING, SURREY.**Headmistress—Miss FULLER, B.A.
FOR GIRLS OF GOOD SOCIAL POSITION.

Aim.—Sound, modern Education; individuality studied; life modelled on HOME; fewest possible restrictions. *Health* primary importance; Games, Gymnastics, Hours of Work, and Diet, under medical advice.

French, German, Kindergarten Resident Mistresses. *Optional:* Music, Singing, Dancing, Riding, Swimming, &c.

Premises.—Detached; 2 acre grounds; aspect S.W.; soil sandy; Sanitation and Water Supply excellent; Electric Light; high elevation; Pine district.

Entire charge Colonial and Foreign Pupils.

WORTHING.

A select seaside resort, residential town, and winter haven for invalids, Worthing is advantageously placed in the wide bay which sweeps away east of Selsey Bill and terminates, beyond Brighton, in the bold promontory of Beachy Head. Divided into two parts, each is served by a railway station, West Worthing being the most modern residential quarter.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On South Coast, 10 m. from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. The town is well built and kept very clean. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor. Mean temperature, 1908, 50° deg. Mean relative humidity, 84 per cent." Bright sunshine (1908), highest in England, 1,992'3 hours (see p. 880).

GIRLS.

CHURCH HOUSE, HEENE. SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN. (Recognised.)

Resident pupils only. Pupils whose parents are abroad receive special care. Entire charge taken. Separate cubicles. Resident Staff includes three University Graduates, Art, French, German, and Games Mistresses. Visiting L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., and others. Preparation for Cambridge, London Matriculation, and Royal Academy Examinations. Recreation and Lecture Hall, 25 ft. by 45 ft. Good School Orchestra. Gymnasium. Hockey. Tennis. Swimming. Riding. Exceptional health record. Highest references.

Apply, PRINCIPALS.

GIRLS. SEABURY SCHOOL, WEST WORTHING.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmistress - - - Miss CARR.

Pupils very successfully prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, for London Matriculation, and for the Musical Examinations of the Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M.

The School Course includes Religious Knowledge, English, French, German, Mathematics and Science. Kindergarten Department under trained Froebel teacher.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Riding.

GIRLS AND BOYS.

STEYNE HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

STEYNE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Both close to the Sea. Separate establishments. SENIOR, JUNIOR, and PREPARATORY Departments. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals, College of Preceptors, London Matriculation, and Higher Locals.

List of Successes Published Annually.

Sports and Physical Culture a speciality. Large Playing Fields with Tennis Courts. In the Boys' School there is a CADET CORPS 60 strong (with rifle shooting), and a CARPENTERS' SHOP. *Illustrated Prospectus on application to the Principals.*

GIRLS. PERCY LODGE, CHURCH WALK.

FOR CHILDREN OF GENTLEMEN (4 to 16 yrs.).

The Misses FLETCHER, assisted by efficient Mistresses, receive limited number of girls, combining a Home-like life with advantages of Modern Education. Aim.—To develop pupils morally and physically. Individual attention delicate, backward pupils. School Course.—English Grammar, Literature, History, Geography, Science, Mathematics, French, German, Drawing, Needlework, Music, Domestic Economy. Exams.—Oxford, Cambridge Locals; Music. Several pupils gained music honours. Special attention Languages, Music, Art, Nature Study.

Premises detached, Garden; Tennis, Croquet, Sports, Bathing, Botany rambles.

Fees, 45 to 70 guineas.

WHITAKER'S SCHEDULE REGISTERS

OF

BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Whitaker's system of Schedule Registers has been established in order to enable Parents and Guardians, in search of a suitable School, to ascertain all those particulars which cannot be contained in an advertisement in Whitaker's publications.

Two pages in each Register are allotted to every School. The Schedules are most comprehensive, and the particulars are classified under five headings, viz., *General Information, School Buildings, Education, Special Features, and Domestic Arrangements.*

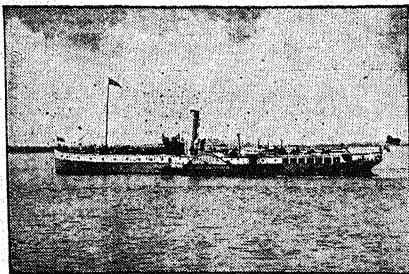
Only one form of Schedule is used, consequently all essential points can be obtained at a glance from the Register more quickly and easily than by reading through the ordinary prospectuses.

See page 822.

TEMPERATURE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS AND CHIEF TOWNS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER, 1909, COMPARED WITH THAT OBSERVED AT NICE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

PLACES.	1908.			1909.								
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Aberdeen.....	52.4	44.4	40.6	37.6	38.9	36.4	43.6	46.9	50.7	56.1	56.8	50.8
Aberystwyth.....	59.2	50.4	44.4	42.1	41.5	41.5	49.1	53.2	53.7	57.2	58.9	56.3
Balmoral.....	49.3	41.8	37.7	35.5	36.7	32.7	40.6	45.4	50.6	54.4	55.1	49.3
Bath.....	54.5	46.9	41.4	39.0	37.7	38.2	48.8	52.6	54.6	59.8	61.4	54.2
Belfast.....	53.1	46.6	40.9	40.8	41.7	38.4	46.2	50.4	53.6	57.5	59.2	53.3
Bettws-y-Coed.....	53.9	45.9	41.3	40.3	39.1	39.6	47.5	51.4	52.8	57.8	58.9	53.1
Bexhill.....	56.2	47.8	42.0	40.3	38.3	38.9	48.4	52.6	55.5	59.2	62.5	57.4
Birmingham.....	53.2	45.4	38.7	38.1	37.4	37.6	48.4	51.9	53.2	58.6	60.6	53.6
Blackpool.....	53.7	45.4	39.9	38.9	37.9	38.6	46.5	49.6	52.7	57.8	57.8	52.8
Bournemouth.....	54.7	47.9	42.2	40.2	38.3	40.1	48.9	52.6	55.2	60.4	62.4	56.1
Bradford.....	52.3	43.7	37.2	36.6	36.6	36.8	46.0	49.6	52.2	57.4	58.6	52.4
Brighton.....	55.8	47.3	41.9	40.2	38.2	39.4	48.2	52.3	55.2	59.6	62.5	57.0
Buxton.....	51.2	42.3	36.0	35.3	34.3	35.1	44.8	48.4	50.6	55.3	57.6	50.3
Cambridge.....	53.9	45.2	38.2	37.3	36.9	39.2	48.4	51.5	54.1	59.8	60.9	54.8
Cardiff.....	54.0	46.3	41.3	38.9	38.2	38.4	48.1	51.9	54.9	58.0	60.4	54.3
Cheltenham.....	54.3	46.6	40.4	39.0	37.8	39.0	48.9	53.1	54.5	60.2	61.8	54.0
Clacton-on-Sea.....	54.9	46.8	39.8	37.6	36.7	37.4	48.1	51.8	54.5	60.3	61.3	55.7
Colwyn Bay.....	56.5	48.6	42.7	41.5	40.7	40.0	48.5	52.5	54.6	59.4	60.3	55.0
Cromer.....	54.9	45.6	38.6	38.3	37.7	38.8	48.5	51.2	53.0	59.0	59.8	54.7
Douglas, I. of Man.....	53.3	47.6	42.5	41.3	40.8	38.6	46.0	49.1	53.2	55.5	57.0	53.7
Dublin.....	54.4	48.1	43.7	42.7	42.7	40.8	48.6	52.6	55.2	59.2	60.0	53.8
Dundee.....	51.7	42.6	38.5	37.6	37.8	36.5	44.1	48.4	53.1	57.3	58.1	51.3
Eastbourne.....	54.8	48.0	41.7	40.6	38.4	39.7	47.3	51.7	55.1	59.1	62.1	57.1
Falmouth.....	55.3	51.7	47.5	43.9	42.2	41.9	49.9	52.4	54.9	59.5	61.9	56.2
Felixstowe.....	54.5	46.6	39.7	37.5	36.4	37.6	47.5	50.9	54.6	59.9	59.9	55.7
Folkestone.....	54.6	46.4	40.2	39.0	36.8	38.0	47.8	51.7	54.1	58.2	61.1	56.2
Glasgow.....	53.4	45.1	40.2	40.1	39.8	37.7	46.0	50.8	53.3	55.9	57.3	51.5
Guernsey.....	58.0	51.2	45.9	44.2	41.7	42.7	49.7	52.8	55.4	58.9	62.6	58.4
Harrogate.....	51.1	43.3	36.7	36.5	36.0	36.6	46.1	49.4	51.8	56.5	58.8	51.8
Hastings.....	55.8	47.3	40.9	39.8	37.9	38.9	48.3	52.3	55.1	58.8	62.2	56.9
Huddersfield.....	52.8	43.9	38.2	37.6	37.1	37.1	46.7	50.0	53.3	57.6	59.2	52.5
Hull.....	53.8	44.8	38.6	37.1	37.9	39.1	47.9	51.4	53.6	58.9	61.0	54.1
Jersey (St. Aubin's).....	58.2	50.5	44.9	42.6	40.5	42.5	51.2	54.2	56.9	59.7	63.7	58.6
Lincoln.....	53.3	44.9	37.8	36.0	36.3	38.2	48.4	51.8	53.4	59.2	60.5	54.0
L'pool(BidstonObs.).....	53.9	46.0	40.4	39.5	38.6	39.0	48.0	51.7	53.4	58.2	58.8	54.0
Llandudno.....	56.8	48.4	42.7	—	—	40.0	48.3	52.1	54.0	58.7	59.4	54.6
London (West'r).....	55.8	47.6	41.0	39.3	38.0	39.5	50.3	54.1	55.5	61.1	63.5	57.0
Lowestoft.....	55.1	46.1	39.6	38.3	37.2	38.1	47.4	49.7	53.0	59.2	59.5	54.5
Manchester.....	55.5	45.5	40.1	38.4	38.6	39.3	48.5	51.8	53.7	58.6	59.8	53.8
Margate.....	56.7	47.4	40.4	39.2	38.1	39.2	50.1	53.6	55.2	60.6	62.5	57.9
Marlborough.....	52.7	44.3	38.1	36.9	35.3	36.5	46.4	50.3	52.5	58.2	59.1	53.0
Newquay.....	56.6	51.0	47.5	43.9	42.0	41.8	49.4	52.7	54.1	58.5	60.8	55.4
Norwich.....	53.6	44.7	38.8	37.2	36.7	39.6	48.6	51.9	54.3	59.8	61.2	54.9
Nottingham.....	53.0	44.5	38.5	36.9	36.5	37.9	47.6	51.8	54.0	59.1	60.3	54.0
Oxford.....	53.0	46.4	39.3	38.2	36.7	38.8	48.9	52.5	54.6	60.1	61.6	54.4
Penzance.....	56.7	52.4	48.6	45.5	44.1	43.8	51.5	54.1	56.8	60.9	63.7	58.1
Plymouth.....	56.9	50.2	45.9	42.5	41.2	41.6	50.3	53.6	56.1	60.2	62.9	56.2
Portsmouth.....	56.0	48.8	42.7	40.8	38.8	40.4	49.6	54.0	55.6	61.0	63.8	57.3
Scarborough.....	55.0	46.5	39.7	38.2	39.4	39.3	48.4	50.5	53.4	58.9	60.6	54.5
Seilly.....	56.6	52.5	49.6	46.8	45.0	44.4	51.6	53.7	55.5	59.4	61.9	57.9
Sheffield.....	53.9	45.4	38.8	38.6	37.8	38.4	48.3	51.3	52.9	58.4	60.6	53.3
Skegness.....	53.6	45.5	38.6	36.7	37.3	37.4	47.5	50.5	53.3	58.3	59.3	54.0
Southampton.....	55.3	47.8	41.2	40.0	38.6	40.4	49.3	53.8	55.4	60.8	63.2	56.2
Southport.....	54.4	45.4	39.9	38.9	38.2	39.1	47.5	50.8	53.2	58.0	58.3	53.4
Southend.....	55.8	47.1	39.8	38.0	37.4	38.9	50.0	53.8	54.7	59.9	62.4	55.9
Stonyhurst.....	53.1	44.2	38.4	37.8	37.3	38.0	46.2	49.9	52.7	56.6	57.8	52.3
Totland Bay.....	55.8	48.7	42.8	41.0	38.4	39.6	48.0	51.3	54.4	59.3	61.8	56.6
Tunbridge Wells.....	53.9	44.8	38.4	37.2	35.7	37.4	48.3	51.8	53.9	59.0	61.4	54.5
Valentia.....	56.4	51.0	47.2	45.5	43.7	42.7	49.0	52.9	54.5	58.3	59.6	55.7
Ventnor.....	57.2	50.3	44.2	42.1	40.2	40.9	49.1	52.3	54.6	59.9	63.4	57.2
Weymouth.....	56.5	49.9	45.1	41.5	39.8	40.9	49.1	52.6	55.9	60.7	62.9	57.4
Whitby.....	56.1	45.0	38.8	38.2	39.0	38.0	47.5	51.1	53.7	58.9	60.6	54.7
Woolacombe.....	57.3	50.5	45.0	43.1	41.3	41.7	49.2	53.5	54.8	58.5	61.8	57.1
Worthing.....	55.6	47.3	41.5	39.4	38.0	39.4	47.8	52.1	55.0	59.4	62.2	56.6
Yarmouth.....	54.0	45.7	39.4	37.6	36.9	38.1	47.4	50.1	53.7	59.4	60.2	55.0
York.....	53.6	44.9	38.2	37.4	37.7	38.7	48.0	51.9	54.1	58.6	60.8	53.7
Nice.....	61.6	53.8	47.0	44.5	47.5	50.6	54.8	62.3	68.6	73.0	73.9	69.2



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Secretary and General Manager.
Barrow-in-Furness, 1909.

BLACKPOOL (Talbot Road)	Train	dep.	10. 0 a.m.
FLEETWOOD (Ramsden Dk)	Steamer	"	10.30 "
BARROW (Ramsden Dk)	"	arr.	11.45 "
LAKE SIDE (WINDERMERE)	Train	dep.	12. 0 noon
	"	arr.	12.45 p.m.
	(Time allowed for Luncheon)		
	Steam Yacht	dep.	2. 0 p.m.
AMBLESIDE	"	arr.	3. 5 "
	Coach	dep.	3.15 "
	"	arr.	4.40 "
CONISTON	(Time allowed for Tea)		
	Train	dep.	6. 0 "
BARROW (Ramsden Dk)	"	arr.	6.55 "
FLEETWOOD	Steamer	dep.	7. 0 "
BLACKPOOL (Talbot Road)	"	arr.	8.15 "
	Train	"	8.47 "

Times subject to alteration.

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Cardigan. M.B. Pop. 8,014. On shores of Cardigan Bay. *Climate*: Bracing, with equable temperature. *Soil*: Gravelly subsoil.

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Telephone, 7.

ALTON.

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Telephone, 14. Telegrams "Boys, Ambleside."

AYR,

Ayrshire. Pop. 30,000. Means of access: G. & S.W. Ry. and steamers. Corporation trams. Pier: 900 ft. Golf (9 holes).

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Sussex. Main line L.B. & S.C. Ry. 1 hour from London. High elevation. *Climate*: Bracing. *Soil*: Gravelly. Healthy residential district.

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BATH,

Somersetshire. County Borough. Episcopal city. Pop. 50,000. *Means of access:* 107 m. from Paddington, G.W. Ry.; also western main line, Midland Ry. *Location:* 11 m. from Bristol, on both banks of River Avon. *Elevation:* 60 to 550 ft. above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Woodland, hills, and diversified country. *Climate:* Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. *Sunshine:* (1908), 1,740.3 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Oolitic limestones, clays and sands. *Baths:* Luxuriously appointed, with every scientific application known to modern balneology. *Mineral waters:* Hot springs, radio-active. *Season:* Spring and autumn periods greatest activity. Bath, situated in a valley and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills, occupies leading position as fashionable inland watering-place, possessing an unrivalled combination of archaeological, historical, social, and scenic attractions, besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin; their healing virtues tried annually by 100,000 bathers. It is now a fine residential city, with excellent educational facilities and railway communications. Corporation own hot springs, Baths, and Grand Pump-Room (a well-organised centre for musical entertainments), and maintain a city orchestra. Theatre Royal, Assembly Rooms (concerts and balls), Art Gallery, Reference Library, Royal Literary and Scientific Institution (library, reading-room, geological museum), abbey church, and various old buildings. Royal Victoria Park (50 acres, 1½ m. carriage drive, promenades, lawns, and plantations), Sydney Gardens (band performances, flower shows), recreation ground (county cricket, football, cycling), golf (12 holes; ladies, 9 holes, 3 separate clubs), hunting, archery, tennis, boating, angling (*see p. 814*).

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DIRECTOR, Grand Pump Room, Bath.

52, PULTENEY STREET. PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 15,500. Means of access: L.B. & S.C. Ry., S.E. & C. Ry. On coast, 5 m. W. of Hastings. Kursaal on E. Parade. *Bathing*: Mixed. Electric trams to Hastings. A modern and select family summer resort. Golf course (18 holes); Bexhill pack of harriers (see p. 816).

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

RICHERS & GRAY (Established 1885),
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Telephone, 34 Bexhill. Telegrams, "Estates, Bexhill."

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BLACKPOOL,

Lancashire. M.B. Pop. 62,000. Location: On coast. *Sunshine*: 1908, 1,615 hrs. *Piers*: 3, each with distinctive features. *Beach*: Sands. *Bathing*: Not mixed. All usual waterside pastimes provided. Golf links (18 holes) (see p. 817).

**CLARENDON
PRIVATE HOTEL
EN PENSION.**

Sea View. Electric Light. Lounge, Billiards, Recreation Hall. Table d'Hôte (small tables).

Near GOLF LINKS. GARAGE PIT.

Terms from 5/- to 7/- per day, according to season.

Telephone: 407.

Telegrams: "CLARENDON, WILTON PARADE."

Miss MARSHALL, Proprietress.

BOGNOR,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 6,200. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 66 m. from London. *Aspect*: South. *Sunshine*: 1908, 1,959 hrs. *Pier*: 1,000 ft., pavilion, Council band. *Beach*: Smooth, firm sands. *Bathing*: Mixed. Quiet family summer resort and residential seaside town; suitable winter climate for invalids; theatre, assembly-rooms; golf (9 holes), boating, fishing, hockey, badminton (see p. 815).

HURLINGHAM BOARDING HOUSE, WEST MANSTON. Every Room has good Sea view. Separate Tables. Home comforts. Croquet, Tennis, and close to Golf Links. Special winter terms. Arrangements can be made for Private Apartments. Telephone, 11 P.O. Personal supervision. Mrs. F. GOOD.

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Dorsetshire. M.B. Pop. 5,962. 149 m. from London by G.W. Ry. A seaport for small vessels and quiet watering-place. Golf links (9 holes), hunting, tennis, boating, fishing. *Fair*: April and October.

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THE BRIDPORT NEWS and Dorset, Devon, and Somerset Advertiser. Established 1855. The recognised paper for advertisements in West Dorset. Politics independent. Published, first edition, Thursday evenings; second edition, Fridays, 2 p.m. Telephone, 0192. Telegrams, "News, Bridport."

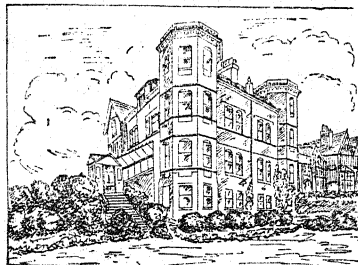
BROMLEY,

Kent, 12 m. S.E. of London, on gravel and sand soil. Healthy district. Golf. Excellent residential advantages. Pop. 27,338. S.E. & C. Ry. (see p. 818).

MARGARET NURSING HOME. Medical, Surgical, Midwifery, Convalescent, and Chronic Cases admitted. Latest Uric Acid Free Diets for Dyspeptic and Rheumatic Patients. Large Gardens. Gravel soil. Half hour London. From 1½ guineas. Margaret Nurses supplied. SISTER MARGARET.

BOURNEMOUTH,

Hants. County Borough. Pop. 75,000. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry. (107½ m. from London) and Midland Ry. *Location:* Extreme S.W. coast of Hants, in sheltered bight between Poole Harbour and Christchurch. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs, pine-woods, valleys, luxurious growth of trees and shrubs. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild, equable temperature. *Sunshine:* 1,908, 1,932 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sand and gravel. *Front:* High cliffs, covered foliage, intersected rustic paths, broken by deep chines. *Piers:* Bournemouth, 1,238 ft., bandstand, refreshment and newspaper kiosks; Boscombe, 600 ft. *Beach:* Sandy, no currents, double tides render bathing always practicable. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming baths, Turkish and electric at Hydros. *Excursions:* New Forest, 15 m.; Corfe Castle, 18 m.; Wimborne, 9 m.; Christchurch Priory, 4 m.; Salisbury, 31 m.; Stonehenge, 38 m. Steamboat excursions to Swanage, Weymouth, Isle of Wight, Southampton, &c. *Seasons:* Winter and summer. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, cricket week, horse show, chrysanthemum show, tennis, golf, and croquet tournament. Widely-spread town built within recent years on a heath covered with pines, which surround and permeate the locality, contributing to this fashionable town's position as a health resort, aromatic exhalations from pines benefiting pulmonary complaints. East Cliff (oldest residential quarter) separated from West Cliff (newest portion, more elevated) by River Bourne. Town extended more inland through valley than along coast. Valley affords maximum protection from wind, laid out 2 miles as public pleasure gardens, stream running through. Here Invalids' Walk, sheltered, quiet, sunny promenade. Municipal orchestra and bands, 2 theatres, winter gardens (vocal and instrumental concerts), Shaftesbury Hall (entertainments, lectures, concerts, gymnasium), free libraries; science, art, and technical schools; drill halls, 3 arcades; boating, fishing, coaching, hunting; 2 golf links, Meyrick Park and Queen's Park (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes); 3 large parks, provision for all outdoor pastimes; good educational facilities; excellent London railway service, and direct communication Midlands and North. Electric tramways (see p. 87).

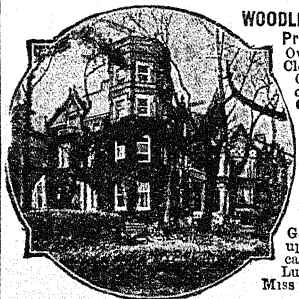


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TOWER MANSIONS, CHRISTCHURCH ROAD.

Ideal High-class Pension, standing in its own Grounds on the East Cliff directly opposite Boscombe Chine Gardens, facing due South, with Sea Views. Close to Sea and Pier. Near Golf Links. Trams to all parts stop outside the Grounds. Tennis Lawn, Motor Garage, Billiard, Smoking and Bath Rooms, &c. Electric Light. High-class Cooking. French Chef. Most Liberal Menu. The conveniences of a hotel without the expense.

Station: Bournemouth Central. Telephone: No. 111.



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Private Hotel.

Overlooking and Close to Sea, Gardens, Con- certs. 2 to 3 Gns. inclusive Ed. res. 8/- to 9/- per day.

No Extras.

Separate Tables, Hall-door Bedrooms, Afternoon Tea in Gardens. Good Fires kept up. Special diets catered for, or Lunches put up. Miss I. C. EDE.

SUNNY MOOR,

Durley Road, West Cliff.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS.

Detached House in own grounds. Sanitary Certificate. Close to Sea, Town, Pavilion.

Excellent Cooking and Attendance.

Highly Recommended.

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PROPRIETRESS.

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES

See pages 808-850.

JOLLIFFE, FLINT & CROSS, House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Valuers, 1, Arcade, Bournemouth, and at Station Corner Chambers, Parkstone, publish Illustrated Registers of Properties for Sale or to Let in Bournemouth, New Forest, Hants, and Dorset (with Map), Free by post. Established 1874.

COOPER & RIDDETT, HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS, Auctioneers and Valuers, Bank Chambers, The Square, Bournemouth. Established 30 years. Printed Registers free on application. Telephone, 127.

See pp. 819, 83r.

BRIGHTON,

Sussex. County Borough. Pop. 130,926. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry., 51 m. from London. *Location:* On coast between Newhaven and Worthing. *Sunshine:* 1908, 1,934 hrs. *Front:* 4½ m. from Kemp Town to Hove; marine drive between unbroken line of houses and esplanade on sea-wall, with promenade lawns, ornamental terrace-walks, ½ m. covered in, and bandstands. *Piers:* West Pier, 1,100 ft., pavilion; Palace Pier, 1,770 ft., pavilion. *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Exceptionally well supplied with baths of every description for all classes; one chalybeate spring. *Seasons:* Summer and winter. Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous; favourite resort of Londoners; large residential population (including many City men), with great educational facilities; noted for the number and importance of its private scholastic establishments. Development of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto, excellent train services, and its enormous capacity for accommodating and amusing all tastes and all classes.

THE KING'S HOTEL

"ON BRIGHTON FRONT."

Midway between West Pier and Hove Lawns.

Patronised by Royalty.

Lounge and all Public Rooms overlook Sea. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Rooms cleaned after each occupancy by own vacuum cleaner.

PRIVATE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. Visitors can speak from own rooms to any part of Company's System.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.

No charge for Baths, Attendance, Electric Light, or Valet.

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BURNHAM,

Somerset. G.W. Ry. Pop. 2,897. Situated on Bridgwater Bay, on the Bristol Channel. Steamers to Ilfracombe, Lynton, Lynmouth, &c. Golf, shooting, cricket, football, hockey, tennis, boating, yachting, angling. Sandy soil (see p. 82c).

"BALMORAL" BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Situate in choice position of Esplanade. Within few minutes' walk of Railway Station, chief Post Office, &c. Home-like and comfortable. Terms: 4s. to 5s. daily; 22s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. weekly, according to rooms.

Apply Proprietress, MRS. SHIPWAY.

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BRISTOL TRAMWAYS & CARRIAGE CO., Ltd.

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Carriages of all Descriptions,

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MOTOR CABS

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PRIVATE TOURING CARS.

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Kent. U.D.C. Pop. 8,500. S.E. & C. Ry., 75 m. from London. Known as Bradstowe in the time of Henry VIII., is situated between Margate and Ramsgate, overlooking a bay, with a S.E. aspect. It is a quiet and select resort, possessing a climate which is dry and bracing, free from fogs and mists, and suitable for pulmonary complaints. Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales, frequently visited the place, and also the late Queen (as Princess Victoria), and the Duke and H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife. Dickens often stayed at 12, High Street and at Lawn House and Bleak House. *Front:* Fine stretch of sand, public gardens, quaint pier and harbour. *Bathing:* Mixed. Golf at Kingsgate (1 m.), and Thanet Golf Club at Hengrove; cycling (fine roads), fishing, badminton, hunting, Thanet harriers, coaching. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Chalk. *Sunshine:* 1908, 2,784 hrs. *Elevation:* 100 ft. (see p. 818).

THE CARLTON PRIVATE HOTEL.

FINEST POSITION IN BROADSTAIRS.

Facing Sea. Overlooking Public Gardens and Bandstand.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

GOLF LINKS within easy distance.

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Telephone, 127.

C. H. BENEFIELD, F.A.I.,

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FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND SELECT APARTMENTS.

Telephone, 102.

BUXTON,

Derbyshire. U.D.C. Pop. 11,000. *Means of access:* Midland Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. Fashionable inland watering-place; is the highest town in England; importance mainly due to curative properties of its springs, 82° Fahr., open all the year round, visited annually by 63,000 bathers. The baths are luxuriously and completely fitted. Pavilion, 600 ft. long, with 21 acres, gardens for riverside promenades, tennis, bowls, &c. Golf links (gentlemen 18 holes, ladies 9) (see p. 820).

BUXTON HYDRO,

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260 ROOMS.

HIGH-CLASS.

AMUSEMENTS EVERY EVENING.

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Every comfort and attention. Resident Masseuse.

Nurses sent on shortest notice.

TERMS APPLY—NURSE POLLITT

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Cumberland. Pop. 50,047. L. & N.W. Ry. Episcopal city. Fishing, hunting, golf (18 holes), bowls, cricket.

COUNTY AND STATION HOTEL.—Fireproof

Covered way from Station. Porters in Red Uniforms meet trains without charge. Bedrooms, single, from 4/-; double, from 7/-; including attendance and electric light. Lift. Billiards. Lounge. Garage. Telephone, 110.

J. W. MASON, Manager.

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Cheshire. City and County Borough. Pop. 46,207. An ancient, historic city, full of interest to tourists. Golf links (18 holes), (see p. 822).

BOARDING HOUSE.

Miss WORTHINGTON,

22, NICHOLAS STREET,

CHESTER.

CAMBRIDGE.

Municipal Borough. Pop. 38,379 (1907). *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., G.N. Ry., L. & N.W. Ry., and Midland Ry. This famous University, on the River Cam, originated in 1120; it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls. Boating, fishing, bathing, golf (18 holes), hunting, shooting, &c. *Sunshine:* 1908, 1,578 hrs.

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL,

First Class. Electric Light. Close to Colleges. Unrivalled position. New Lounge. Suites of Rooms. Bath Rooms. Excellent Chef.

Favourite Resort of American and Colonial Visitors.
CARRIAGES. STABLING.

MOTORS ON HIRE. GARAGE AND PIT.

Standing for 50 Cars.

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Shropshire. Pop. 1,749. G.W. Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. 12 m. S. from Shrewsbury. Provides all the conditions necessary for a first-class health resort, viz., high altitude, dry soil, pure water, bracing air, natural spring waters of great purity, &c. Golf (18 holes).

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Essex. U.D.C. Pop. 7,453. G.E. Ry. On the coast between Harwich and Southend. Popular family summer holiday resort, and health resort of convalescents; golf links (9 holes) (see p. 823).

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CHELTENHAM,

Gloucestershire. M.B. Pop. 50,000. G.W. Ry., Midland Ry. *Baths:* Corporation, brine, medical, general. *Mineral waters:* Sulphated, alkaline, saline. Boating, fishing, hunting. An inland residential health resort and important educational centre, of great natural and cultivated beauty. Much frequented by Anglo-Indians; climate also suitable to persons of advanced age. Hockey, golf (18 holes) (see p. 820).

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Lofty position. South aspect, overlooking the celebrated MONTPELIER SPA and PLEASURE GARDENS. Near Colleges. Electric light. Excellent Bath Rooms.

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Phone, No. 77.

COLWYN BAY,

Denbighshire. U.D.C. Pop. 13,000. L. & N.W. Ry. On the coast, 5½ m. from Llandudno. Two Piers. *Beach:* Shingle and sand. *Bathing:* Mixed. Boating. Fishing. Golf Links (18 holes). A select, modern residential resort and watering-place (see p. 823).

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MR. CARTMELL.

CHICHESTER,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 12,244. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 69 m. from London. 7 m. to the coast. *Aspect:* S. *Climate:* Mild, the city being sheltered by the Downs. *Soil:* Gravel. *Excursions:* Excellent centre for Goodwood House, Park, and Racecourse. *Annual fixtures:* Cricket, lawn tennis, and croquet weeks; cycle sports; races. Usual facilities for amusement and recreation. *Cathedral* (an elegant Gothic structure dating from the 11th century, nave 91 ft. wide); *Bishop's Palace* (fine dining-room, ancient chapel, pictures, and stained glass); *Council House* (fine portraits); *Canons Gate* (erected 16th century); *Market Cross* (erected 1500); city walls; theological college; museum; guildhall (once the chapel of the Grey Friars); St. Mary's Hospital.

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Opposite Cathedral. The County Hotel. Old-established and well-known Hostelry. Headquarters Automobile Clubs of G.B. and I. and Sussex County. Nearest Hotel Goodwood Racecourse. Garage. Bus meets all trains. Telephone, 189 National.

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CLIFTONVILLE—see MARGATE, p. 871.

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Norfolk. U.D.C. Pop. 4,140. A favourite high-class seaside summer resort. Pier. *Beach:* Firm, dry sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. Golf.

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Most modern and up-to-date. Centrally situated, near Golf Links. Style, comfort. Moderate terms. Recently enlarged and redecorated. Tennis, Croquet, and Billiards.

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DEAL (see pp. 824, 845).

Kent. M.B. Pop. 11,000. Excellent sea-fishing. Pier. A quiet, old-fashioned, bracing summer resort. Golf links (18 holes).

BEACH HOUSE. Family and Commercial Temperance Hotel. Best position. Stands in own grounds. Extensive Sea Views. One mile from Golf Links. Telephone, No. 4.

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DERBY (see p. 844).

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AUCTIONEERS, &c. CUMBERLAND, BROWN-SON & PAGE, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, Tenant-right Probate, Hotel and General Valuers. Sale Rooms and Offices, The Wardwick. Periodical Sales of Properties, Shares, &c. Telegraphic Address, "Cumberland, Derby." National Telephone, No. 59.

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County town of Dorsetshire. 120 m. from London. L. & S.W. Ry. Golf links (18 holes) at Carne Down. Pop. 9,458 (see p. 824).

"THE DORSET COUNTY CHRONICLE" (Dorchester). The only Dorset county newspaper. Published Wednesday (for Thursday). 80 columns, price one penny.

"THE SOUTHERN TIMES" (Weymouth). The recognised Weymouth and Portland paper. Large circulation. Published Friday. Both papers are excellent mediums for advertisements of all descriptions.

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Worcestershire. M.B. Pop. 4,200. *Means of access*: G.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *Location*: 6½ m. from Worcester, 13½ m. Malvern. *Elevation*: 129 ft. *Neighbourhood*: Undulating woodland. *Climate*: Mild. *Water supply*: Constant. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Rich loam. *Baths*: Well-appointed bathing establishments including brine swimming baths. *Mineral waters*: Powerful brine springs, seven times stronger than the sea, beneficial for sciatica, rheumatism, &c. *Season*: Easter to Oct.; baths open all the year. The town, centre of salt industry, lies in fertile valley watered by the Salwarpe; as a health resort is noted for curative properties of its brine-laden springs. Band during season; golf links (9 holes), park, badminton, tennis, croquet, bowls, boating, angling, hunting (2 packs). Coaching from April to Oct. Good roads for motoring. Rifle range (x4 m.). Worcestershire Point-to-Point races, April.

AYRSHIRE HOUSE

Superior Boarding Establishment.

Beautifully situated in Corbett Avenue.

About 300 yards from St. Andrew's
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Certified Masseuse, and Electrician.
Facial Massage and Manicure.

CERTIFICATED NURSE.

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Repairs quickly executed by competent workmen.

SUPERIOR CARS FOR HIRE.

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Telegrams:

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**HUGHES & CO.,
MOTOR ENGINEERS.**

EASTBOURNE,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 50,696. L.B. & S.C. Ry. 62 m. from London. *Front*: 3 m. (shops excluded). *Pier*: 1,000 ft., pavilion, daily entertainments, Sunday concerts. *Beach*: Shingle; flat sands as tide recedes. *Bathing*: Mixed. *Baths*: Salt-water swimming, Turkish, &c. *Excursions*: Excellent facilities, rail and road. Motor omnibuses. Municipal band, theatre, 3 golf links (x8 holes), hunting (see p. 825).

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HOUSE AGENT, Building Surveyor, Auctioneer, and Valuer. Furnished and Unfurnished Houses. Hamblyn, 8, Elms Buildings, Eastbourne. Telephone, 38x. Telegrams, "Hamblyn, Auctioneer, Eastbourne." Over 31 years' local experience, the first 13 being spent in the building trade. **HAMBLYN.**

J. GIBBS & SON, Pharmaceutical and Homoeopathic Chemists, The Central Pharmacy, Terminus Road. Special attention given to Dispensing. Large Stock of Cameras and Photographic Materials. Developing and Printing. Promptness a special feature.

See pages 820-850

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OF
SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES**

CONTAINS, WHEREVER POSSIBLE,
PARTICULARS OF CLIMATE

BY
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Patronised by His Majesty the King.

Close to Spa and Pleasure Gardens. Near the New Golf Links.

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

Ball Room with Stage. Terms Moderate.

UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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Telephone: 685 Harwich.

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DOUGLAS (ISLE OF MAN).

Pop. 23,000. *Means of access*: Steamers from Liverpool (about 3½ hours' passage), and various other parts in England, Ireland, and Scotland. *Aspect*: East. *Water supply*: New system. *Drainage*: Modern. *Front*: 2½ m. of promenade fringing the crescent-shaped bay. *Piers*: Three. *Beach*: Firm sands. *Sea Bathing*: Not mixed. *Excursions*: Numerous by steamboats. *Season*: From Whit week to end of September. Yachting, golf links (x8 holes), fishing, coaching, tennis, bowls, mountaineering, and every facility for indoor amusements. *Sunshine*: (1908), 1,540 hrs.

PEVERIL HOTEL. This Hotel is in every way fitted up for the comfort of Families and Tourists. Situated at the base of Victoria Pier. Motor Garage, with Inspection Pit. Terms on application to

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DOUGLAS BAY HOTEL. Facing the Sea. The premier Hotel of the Island. Magnificently situated. 'Appointments of the highest order. Every modern comfort, including Electric Light throughout. Golf Links. Apply,

MANAGERESS.

DUCKER'S TREVELYAN, Palace Terrace, Queen's Promenade. Four guarantees:—Cleanliness, Good Cooking, Good Food, Moderate Tariff. Telegrams, "Ducker, Douglas." Billiards. Lounge.

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DUMFRIES, N.B.

County town. Pop. 13,241. 33 m. from Carlisle. One of the most interesting towns in Scotland. Golf (x8 holes). Centre for Solway Firth excursions.

STATION HOTEL. For Firth of Solway, Castle Douglas, Sweetheart Abbey, and Burns' Mausoleum. Lovely Drives. Shooting, Fishing, Golf, &c. Electric Light. Lift. Billiards. Bedrooms—Single, from 8/6; Double, from 6/6. Other G. & S.W. Ry. Co.'s Hotels under same management at Glasgow, Turnberry (Ayrshire) for Golfers (Professional), and Ayr. Telegrams, "Southwestern."

EDINBURGH.

Pop. 345,967. Edinburgh possesses a picturesque beauty quite unrivalled. Tourists from all parts of the world are attracted to the metropolis of Scotland (see p. 825).

WEST END BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Tramway Cars and Railway Stations. Separate Tables.

MISS SLIGHT,

59, MANOR PLACE.

EXMOUTH,

Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 10,848. L. & S.W. Ry., 10 m. from Exeter. *Elevation*: Sea-level to 500 ft. *Neighbourhood*: Moorland. *Aspect*: South-west. *Climate*: Mild. *Water supply*: Constant, soft. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Gravel subsoil. *Front*: 1½ m. level promenade. *Beach*: Sands; also small shingle. *Bathing*: Mixed. *Excursions*: Numerous, by steamer. *Season*: July-Sept. Facilities for amusements and recreation numerous: croquet, cricket, golf links (9 holes), bowls, hunting, sea-fishing (see p. 825).

SUMMER'S

First Class Private Hotel.

Delightfully situated on the Sea Front. Facing south, with unrivalled views. Excellent rooms. Table d'Hôte, 7.30. Separate Tables. **HIGHLY RECOMMENDED** for its cuisine and solid comforts.

Under the personal supervision of the Proprietor,
E. BISS.

FURNISHED HOUSES from 1/10 weekly. CREWS & SON, 4 and 6, Rolle Street, House Agents, Auctioneers, Furnishers, Undertakers, Valuers, &c. Free list of all properties, from Cottages to Mansions. Household Removals. Estimates Free. Genuine Antique Furniture.

EXETER,

Devon. City and County. Pop. 47,185. L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Location:* On the E. bank of the Exe. *Elevation:* From 26 ft to 434 ft. above sea-level. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Red sandstone. *Baths:* Swimming bath and public bathing-place. *Excursions:* to Dartmoor, Exmoor, and Devon watering-places. *Amusements:* County football and cricket grounds, fishing, boating, bathing, golf links (9 holes) (see p. 825).

THE MUSIC CENTRE OF EXETER. 24, High Street. Pianos for Hire. Large stock of Instruments of all the best Makers. **MESSRS. PAISH & CO.,** Piano Merchants and Concert Agents, &c. Box Office for all Concerts and Entertainments, and for the London Theatres. Telephone, 283. Telegrams, "Paish, Torquay." Branches at Torquay and Paignton.

BACK'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, EXE BRIDGE. Established 1886. Overlooking River Exe. Home comforts. Moderate charges. Electric light. Bath-room. Cyclists' accommodation. Exeter is a good centre for Day Trips to many parts of Devonshire. Telephone, 489.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS. High, healthy position. S.W. aspect. Near Church and Post. Ten minutes from Golf Links. Highly recommended. Moderate terms.

Miss GITSHAM,
8, Devonshire Place, Exeter.

MOTOR GARAGE. Petrol supply. Facilities for all kinds of repairs. Cars on Hire. Official repairers to the Royal Automobile Club since 1902. **W. SHEPHERD & SON,** Longbrook Street. Telegrams: "Shepherd, Founder." Telephone, 57. Established 1843.

JOHN WILSON, SON & COOMBE, Cathedral Yard. Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, and Valuers for Probate or Transfer, Complete House Furnishers, Decorators, Antique Dealers, Carpet Warehousemen, Furniture Removers and Warehousemen, Undertakers, &c. Telephone, 111.

FRINTON-ON-SEA,

Essex. Pop. 1,500. G.E. Ry. 70 m. from London. 4 m. N.E. of Clacton. Bathing, boating, fishing, golf links (18 holes), tennis.

MODERN UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE. Electric light throughout. Building sites for Sale Freehold.

For particulars apply—

THE COOPER ESTATE OFFICE,
Ashlyns Road,
Frinton-on-Sea.

FELIXSTOWE,

Suffolk. U.D.C. Pop. 8,300. G.E. Ry. Pier. *Beach:* Shingle; sand as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed, mostly from wooden tents. *Excursions:* By steamers. **Felixstowe** is a fashionable, modern-built watering-place between the estuaries of the Orwell and the Deben. Since it received the patronage of the Empress of Germany this select coast resort has been more noticed by those in want of a quiet seaside retreat upon the bracing east coast yet facing south. Golf links (9 holes), boating, sailing, &c.; pack of foot beagles in winter (see p. 827).

FELIX HOTEL. Recognised to be the most beautiful English Hotel. Faces South and Sea. 250 Rooms. Sumptuously appointed. Delightful "old time" Gardens and sheltered Terraces. Garage. Moderate Terms. Telephone 99.

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GRAND HOTEL. Nearest point on the Beach from Town Station, also close to Pier. Faces South and Sea. Telephone 84.

MELROSE PRIVATE HOTEL.

Direct on Sea Front and Promenade.

Replete with every convenience and comfort. Two Dining Rooms, Lounge, Ladies' Drawing Room, Bath (h. & c.).

TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams: "BUTLER, FELIXSTOWE."
Telephone: No. 103. **J. C. BUTLER,**

Proprietor.

FARNBOROUGH,

Hants. Pop. 12,000. L. & S.W. Ry. 2½ m. from Aldershot, amidst fine scenery, and largely used by the military authorities. Golf. The Mausoleum contains the Sarcophagi of the Emperor Napoleon III. and Prince Imperial.

QUEEN'S HOTEL. The only first-class Hotel near Aldershot Camp. Facing Queen's Parade, Golf Links, and Polo Grounds. Re-opened with every up-to-date requirement. Fine Cuisine, choice Wines and Spirits. Electric Light throughout. For terms apply Manager,

H. EHRENSPERGER.

HOUSE AGENTS. For all Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, Estates, and Land to be Let or Sold in Farnborough, Frimley, Camberley, and Fleet districts apply to **WRELFORD, DIXON & WINDER.** Opposite L. and S.W. Railway Station, Farnborough. Telephone, 34, North Camp. Also at 4, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

GLASGOW,

Lanarkshire. Pop. 781,000. Glasgow, the second largest city in the United Kingdom, has a world-wide reputation for its shipbuilding and other industries. To tourists it offers a most convenient centre for visiting Scotland. Golf links (18 holes) (*see p. 828*).

ST. ENOCH STATION HOTEL is the best centre for Business Gentlemen, Families, and Tourists to the Trossachs, Western Highlands, and Firth of Forth. Electric Light. Lifts. Lounge. Bedrooms—Single, from 4/-; Double, from 7/6. Other G. & S. W. Railway Co.'s Hotels under same management at Ayr, Dumfries, and Turnberry (Ayrshire) for Golfers (Professional). Telegrams: "Souwestern."

THE GRAND HOTEL, CHARING CROSS. Family and Commercial. Situated in West End of Glasgow. Convenient to all railway stations. Electric trains from all parts of the City. Excellent Cuisine.

G. W. HAGGART, Manager.
Telephone—Corporation, 347; National, 348.
Telegrams, "Comfort," Glasgow.

GLOUCESTER.

Cathedral city. Pop. 55,000 (1906). Midland and G. W. Rys. Baths: Corporation, swimming, and Turkish. Mineral waters: Saline and sulphurous springs at the Gloucester Spa. Good hunting, boating, fishing, golf (9 holes).

BELL HOTEL,

GLOUCESTER.

Centre of City, near Cathedral.

Leading Hotel for Families and Gentlemen.

Private Sitting Rooms. Drawing Room.

Electric Light throughout.

Excellent STABLING and MOTOR Accommodation.

Night Porter.

TELEPHONE: 148. Miss J. A. JONES,
Manageress.

GODALMING,

Surrey. Pop. 9,000. L. & S.W. Ry. 34 m. from Waterloo. A residential town, amidst charming scenery, 150-300 ft., on sand and sandstone. The Charterhouse School was removed here in 1872. Golf links at Puttenham; hunting, fishing.

ANGEL FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Every Comfort. Billiard Room. Stabling and Posting. Carriages of all descriptions. Good Hunters.

DEANERY HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. Spacious Dining, Drawing, and Smoking Rooms, beautifully furnished. Tennis, &c.

JOHN I. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

Telephone, No. 13.

SANITARY STEAM LAUNDRY. For High-class Laundry Work, Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Carpet Beating, and Cleaning, send your orders to Godalming Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., who collect and deliver all parts of this locality. Price Lists obtainable at Head Office, Godalming, and Station P. O., Haslemere.

"Phone, 9; Tels., "Linen," Godalming.

GUERNSEY,

Channel Islands. Pop. 42,000. Off French coast, 83 m. from Weymouth, 120 m. from Southampton. *Sunshine*: 1908, 1,933 hrs. Well supplied with facilities for excursions, amusement, and recreation. Excellent sea-fishing. Golf (18 holes), natural bunkers.

MOORE'S QUEEN'S HOTEL. Family and Commercial. One minute from Post Office, five from Landing Stage. Electric Light. Terrace. Garden. Moderate Tariff.

Telegrams: "Moore's Hotel, Guernsey."

Proprietor, H. V. MOORE.

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LOVELL & CO., 11, Smith Street, Guernsey.

Telegrams, "Lovell, Guernsey."

HEREFORD.

Cathedral City. Pop. 21,382. On the river Wye. 144 m. from London. Very convenient headquarters for tourists making excursions by cycle, motor, boat, or rail. Golf course (9 holes), hunting, fishing, shooting, boating, hockey, tennis.

GREENLANDS, LTD. Removers and Storage Contractors, House Furnishers, Decorators, and Antique Dealers, 31, High Town, and 57, Commercial Road. Drapery Department, 1, High Street and 34, High Town.

ALFRED AND DEARMAN EDWARDS, Auctioneers, Valuers, Estate, House, Insurance, and Shipping Agents. Property, Furniture, Pedigree Cattle, and Farming Stock Salesmen. Free Register of Properties and Houses for Sale and to Let. Published monthly. 35, Broad Street.

HORSHAM,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 11,800. L.B. & S.C. Ry. 36 m. from London Bridge. Beautifully situated on the river Arun. Christ's Hospital (West Horsham) and grounds are about 2 m. distant. Good fishing, hunting, shooting, and golf links (9 holes).

STATION HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Opposite main entrance Station. Electric Light. Nearest hotel to Christ's Hospital. Posting in all branches. Agent to L.B. & S.C. Railway. Telephone, No. 18.

F. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEDFORD HOTEL, Family and Commercial. Close to Station (Down side). Boarders *en pension* or otherwise. Private Sitting Rooms. Horses and carriages for hire. Five minutes' rail to Christ's Hospital. Beautiful surrounding country. Telephone, 048. Telegrams, "Bedford."

HARROGATE,

Yorkshire. M.B. Pop. 32,000. N.E. Ry. Location: 18 m. N. of Leeds, 20 m. W. of York. Elevation: 320 ft. to 600 ft. *Neighbourhood*: Open moorlands. *Sunshine*: 1908, 1,353 hrs. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Alluvial, millstone, grit and shale. *Baths*: Numerous large establishments open all the year round, providing complete modern installations, embracing hydropathic, vapour, heat, light, Peat Plombière swimming baths, and other treatments. *Mineral waters*: About 80 varieties of medicinal springs in a small area, one group sulphur, the other iron. Fashionable, select spa and inland resort, celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing palaces; presents many attractions to health-seekers and visitors. Higher Harrogate, open and bracing; Lower Harrogate, milder and sheltered; favourite town for valetudinarians, invalids, and the retired, also a scholastic centre; claims exemption from high summer and low winter temperatures; the Stray, a verdant public common of 200 acres, intersects the town, and is well laid out to retain its rural charms; the Kursal, Royal Spa concert-rooms, and gardens are owned by the Corporation, who maintain a military band and an orchestra; covered promenade for water-drinkers; opera house; tennis, lacrosse, golf (18 holes); fox-hunting; coaching; cycle bath chairs; swimming baths; free library (see p. 829).

QUEEN OF ENGLISH (INLAND) WATERING PLACES. World-renowned for the medicinal properties of its Waters. (Over 90 Mineral Springs.) Pure and Bracing Moorland Air. Delightful Walks and Drives. Finest Baths in Europe. Hydrotherapy of every kind. Experienced English and Foreign Masseurs and Masseuses. Important Addition—The Plombières-les-Bains Treatment for Appendicitis, Muco-membranous Colitis, &c., is now being given with excellent results. Illustrated Pamphlet and full particulars may be obtained from

HENRY JAMES BUCKLAND, General Manager,
Royal Baths, Harrogate.

THE GRAND HOTEL. An ideal Residential Hotel. Reduced terms during the Winter Season.

THE GRAND HOTEL. Near Baths and Sulphur Well. Overlooking Valley Gardens. Facing South.

THE GRAND HOTEL. Every convenience, comfort, and elegance.

THE GRAND HOTEL. Motor Garage, with Pit and Accumulator Charging convenience.

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Telephone, No. 1017.

VICTORIA NURSING HOME, Victoria Road, Harrogate. Rest Cure, Convalescent, Medical, Surgical, and Accouchement Cases received. Resident Masseuse. Weir-Mitchell, Dowsing, Radiant Light and Heat Baths. Nurses sent to Patient's Homes anywhere (Large Staff). Telegrams, "Nurses, Harrogate." Telephone, 140.

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THE TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE AND NURSING HOME, 22, Ripon Road. Well appointed Nursing Home. All cases received from £3 3s. Infectious cases treated in a detached sanatorium. Nurses supplied to private families. Apply

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MAYFIELD NURSING HOMES, Pannal Ash, Harrogate. Choice open position of the town. Under personal supervision of the Matron. Medical, Surgical, Weir Mitchell, and Accouchement Cases taken. Dowsing, Radiant Light and Heat Baths. Nurses sent out to all cases and any part. Telegrams, "Pannal." Telephone, No. 1143.

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ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS, APPRAISERS AND VALUERS. Furnished Houses and Apartments. Telephone, No. 36. Telegrams: "Days, Harrogate." Established 1864.

JOHN DAY & SONS,
Princes Square.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA,

Norfolk. U.D.C. Pop. 2,000. G.E. Ry. On highest point of N.W. Norfolk coast. Aspect: Westerly. Pier. Beach: Sand. Bathing: Mixed. Golf links, 18 holes (see p. 830).

KINGSTHORPE BOARDING HOUSE (Cliff Terrace). Splendid position. Good Sea View. South aspect. Convenient for Golf and Tennis. Smoking Room. Bath (hot and cold). Excellent Table. Late Dinner.

MISS REID.

JERSEY.

The largest of the Channel Islands. Pop. 52,576. G.W. Ry., *via* Weymouth; and L. & S.W. Ry., *via* Southampton. A summer holiday resort and winter haven. 3 golf links, boating, fishing (see p. 832).

HARDEN'S ST. BRELADE'S BAY HOTEL. Facing Sea and South. Open all the year. Pension terms. Comfortable and very moderate. Terms on application. Unsurpassed sea bathing. Within one mile of Les Quennevais and La Moye Golf Links.

A. C. HARDEN, Proprietor.

HASLEMERE,

Surrey. 43 m. from Waterloo. L. & S.W. Ry. Pop. 3,600. *Location:* Between Godalming and Petersfield. *Elevation:* 550 ft., rising to 900 ft. at Hindhead. 3 m. from Haslemere Railway Station. *Neighbourhood:* Open; extensive stretches of heather and pine-trees. *Climate:* Dry, bracing, no fogs. *Soil:* Sand or gravel, clay towards E. King's Sanatorium erected on Lud's Common between Haslemere and Midhurst; district specially recommended for tuberculosis patients. Good cycling roads; hunting; fishing. Golf links (18 holes) at Hindhead, 3 m.

"OAKLANDS"**BOARDING RESIDENCE.**

Conveniently situated, five minutes from station. 580 feet above sea level. Beautiful sheltered grounds. Croquet and Tennis Lawns.

Spacious Drawing and Dining rooms. Bath rooms. Modern Sanitation.

HOME COMFORTS.**PERSONAL MANAGEMENT.****MODERATE TARIFF.**

MISSES HOAR.

HASLEMERE NURSING HOME,

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

WEIR MITCHELL. Rest Cure.

Medical and Chronic Cases received.

Massage & Electricity. Physical Exercises given.

Trained Nurses and Masseuses.

Terms on application to

MISSES RINGWOOD & INGE,

Telephone No. 22 "COURTSFOLD,"
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"BRIARCOMBE."**PENSION OR APARTMENTS**

Close to Hindhead Common, facing S.W.

Good situation, 700 feet elevation.
Close to Station.

Cuisine arranged for Invalids.

Special Terms for Winter Months.

Own Grounds; half an acre.

Apply—

MISS GRAYSTONE.

INVERNESS.

Pop. 24,000. 583 m. from London. At the mouth of the River Ness. It is a clean, well-laid-out town with many buildings, including the Castle, Cathedral, &c. Golf links (18 holes), fishing, boating, yachting, coaching. Free library, museum, &c.

Magnificently situated at Junction of Caledonian Canal & famous West Highland Railway.

BANAVIE HOTEL

The Hotel de luxe of the Scottish Highlands.

Excellent up-to-date accommodation for 120 visitors. Perfect Sanitary arrangements.

Every detail in PRIVATE SUITES and PUBLIC ROOMS for comfort and convenience of guests.

Hiring, Posting; Golf, Fishing, Shooting.

Good centre for Road and Rail Excursions.

Telegrams: "HOTEL BANAVIE."

MRS. JOHNSON, *Proprietrix.*

ISLE OF MAN—see p. 863.

LEAMINGTON,

Warwickshire. M.B. Pop. 26,888. L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. 2 m. E. of Warwick on the Leam. *Baths:* Corporation, grand pump-room and complete bathing establishment; swimming, Turkish. *Mineral waters:* Saline and chalybeate. *Season:* April-October. A high-class residential town. Two free public places for drinking the waters. 3 golf clubs with separate links (see p. 833).

HAWTHORN BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

28, Leam Terrace. Good Dining, Drawing, and Smoke Rooms. Centrally situated near Jephson Gardens. Pump Rooms. Terms from 35/- to 42/- per week.

Proprietresses, THE MISSES M. & E. STENT.

BEDFORD STORES. BURGIS & COLBOURNE, Ltd., General Providers. Principal Departments—Grocery and Provisions, Wines and Spirits, Tobacco, Hardware, Brushes, China and Glass, Drugs and Perfumery, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Toys, Books, Circulating Library, Café. Price List on application.

GOSTUMIERS AND FANCY DRAPERS. Milliners, Ladies' Underclothing. Artistic Upholsterers. E. FRANCIS & SONS, Ltd., 34, 36, 38 & 40, Bath Street, Leamington Spa. Telephone, 669.
Telegrams, "Francis, Leamington."

HOUSE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS. Leamington Spa and Midland Counties Register (Established 1874). Particulars Gratis of all Residences Leamington Spa and District. Hunting Boxes, Country Residences, Landed Estates, &c., to be Let or Sold. Apply—
FAYERMAN & CO., F.S.I.,
57, The Parade.

Tels.: "Fayerman, Leamington." Phone 707.

LEWES,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 11,249. L.B. & S.C. Ry.; 50 m. from London. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Baths:* Open-air swimming. An ancient county and assize town on River Ouse. 8 m. N.E. of Brighton. Racecourse. Golf links (18 holes). Cricket, croquet, tennis, cycle, and football clubs.

WHITE HART HOTEL (The County Hotel, established 14th century). For Families and Gentlemen. Comfortable, convenient, moderate. Summer and Winter Gardens. Lounge. Electric Light. Centre of Town. Close to Golf Links and Station. Opposite County Hall. Telephone, No. 94.

W. BEATY, Proprietor.

GARAGE AND MOTOR REPAIR WORKS.—J. C. H. MARTIN, High Street (adjoining the Bridge). A. G. Repairer. Vulcanizing. Dunlop and Michelin Tyres stocked. Repairs to Petrol, Steam, and Electric Cars; also Motor Boats. Personal supervision. Work guaranteed. Open Sundays. Sussex Agent for Enfield and Hillman-Coatlam Cars. Telephone, No. 45.

THE SUSSEX EXPRESS. The leading County Weekly Newspaper. Best for advertisements, best for news. Published Thursday evening. Advertisements of the "Wanted" class one halfpenny per word. Proprietors, W. E. BAXTER, LTD., General Printers, Lewes.

LITTLEHAMPTON,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 9,500. L.B. & S.C. Ry.; 62 m. from London. *Location:* On coast, at mouth of River Arun. *Beach:* Extensive sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. Quiet, growing family summer watering - place. Quaint natural harbour. Boating and fishing in sea and river; golf links (18 holes), (see p. 833).

BELLE CROFT,

Empress Maud Road.

BOARD RESIDENCE

Facing Sea and Close to Golf Links.

Superior and Comfortably Furnished.

Bathroom (H. and C.).

MODERN SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

GOOD COOKING and HOME COMFORTS.

Medical, Clerical, and other References.

Miss SMITH, Proprietress.

LITTLEHAMPTON OBSERVER and VISITORS' LIST. Published on Wednesday, price 1d. The only paper with Visitors' List; contains fullest news of the district, including Arundel. "Wanted" Adverts. also appear in Bognor and Chichester "Observer" editions.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS,

Radnorshire. U.D.C. Pop. 2,800. L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Elevation:* 750 ft. *Aspect:* S.W. *Climate:* Bracing. *Mineral waters:* Sulphur, saline, lithia, chalybeate, &c. *Water supply:* Constant and excellent. *Drainage:* Modern. *Baths:* Sulphur. Llandrindod Wells as a health resort is becoming popular. Its great attractions are its mineral springs, but the beauty of the mountain surroundings and the purity of its air also attract many visitors. The town is lighted by electricity. *Amusements:* Golf (18 holes), tennis, bowls, croquet, cycling, fishing, &c. The waters are very efficacious in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, anaemia, neurasthenia, dyspepsia, diabetes, and liver affections.

"PENYOYE," HIGH-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE. Best position. Near Mineral Springs, Eaths, Golf, Tennis, Croquet Grounds. Fifteen miles good Trout Fishing available. Excellent Cuisine and Home Comforts. Terms, apply, MANAGER.

BEAUFORT PRIVATE HOTEL. High-class Pension. Close to Pump Rooms, Baths, Leather Saline Waters, and Golf Links. Table d'Hôte. Separate Tables. Large Drawing and Dining Rooms. Lounge and Smoke Room.

Mrs. & Miss HUGHES.

MOSTYN PRIVATE HOTEL. Southern aspect overlooking Open Common and Golf Links. Five minutes of Pump Room and Lake. Perfect Cuisine. Private Sitting Rooms. Billiard Room. Croquet Lawn. Electric Light. Latest sanitation. Tariff on application.

W. E. WILDE, Proprietor.

THE SPRINGS HOTEL. Charming situation, facing Common and Golf Links. Convenient for Pump Rooms. Gardens, Croquet Lawn, Billiards, Dining Room (separate tables), Private Sitting Rooms. Lounge. All modern conveniences. House heated in winter.

M. BENTLEY, Proprietress.

PRIVATE NURSING HOME, Llandrindod Wells. Medical, Surgical, Chronic, and Convalescent cases taken. Every Home Comfort. South aspect. Close to Waters and Baths. Massage and Electricity. Terms, apply SISTER, Nursing Home, Llandrindod Wells.

LOWESTOFT,

Suffolk. M.B. Pop. 29,850. On coast of Suffolk. *Beach:* Sandy and pebbly. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Piers:* 2. Excellent fishing from piers and harbour, boats and beach. Golf links (9 holes) (see p. 834).

PAMPHILON (F.A.I.), Auctioneer and Surveyor. For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses. Register of Shops to Let, Properties to be Sold for Occupation or Investment. Valuations and Auction Sales a speciality. Offices, 150, London Road North, Lowestoft. Telephone, No. 240.

LLANDUDNO,

Carnarvonshire. U.D.C. Pop. 10,785. Means of access: L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. via Chester. Pier. Beach: Sand and gravel. Sea bathing: Mixed. Excursions: Rail, coach, and steamer. Lively, progressive, and popular watering-place. Golf links on the west shore (18 holes).

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL,

LLANDUDNO.

PREMIER POSITION.

Facing the Sea and Grand Promenade.

First-class Residential and Family Hotel.

Patronised by the Nobility and leading Families. Spacious, Cosy New Lounges, Handsome Dining Hall, Electric Light throughout, Passengers' Lift to all Floors.

MOTOR GARAGE FREE.

Hotel Visitors have free use of Great Orme Golf Links. Table d'Hôte, served at separate Tables.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 2s. PER DAY.
For Illustrated tariff, apply **THOMAS P. DAVIES,**
Resident Proprietor.

TELEPHONE NOS.: Visitors, No. 300, Proprietor, No. 7.

LLANGOLLEN,

Denbighshire. Pop. 3,304. Means of access: G.W. Ry., 203 1/4 m. from London. A favourite summer resting-place. Situated on the River Dee, in a beautiful valley, a favourite resort of anglers. On the hills which rise from the vale convalescents may in summer obtain much benefit.

LLANGOLLEN.

THE HAND HOTEL

This is one of the most convenient in this Lovely Vale, and second to none in North Wales for COMFORT, CATERING, & SITUATION. 60 Bedrooms. Large Private Sitting-rooms. Electric Light throughout.

GOLF.**EXTENSIVE MOTOR GARAGE.**

7 separate lock-ups.

Resident Proprietor, **JAMES S. SHAW.**

'Phone: No. 7.

Tel. Address: "HAND, LLANGOLLEN."

MATLOCK,

Derbyshire. U.D.C. Pop. 8,000. Midland Ry. 14 1/2 m. from London. Elevation: 300 to 900 ft. Climate: Dry, bracing; sheltered by hills from N. and E. Mineral waters: Thermal springs. Season: July-October. Baths open all the year. Golf links (18 holes) (see p. 838).

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE HYDRO.—Finest position in Matlock. 750 feet above sea level. South aspect. Miles of magnificent views of Moorland, Valleys, and Woods from the Hydro Verandah, including Derwent Valley, Tansley, Ribber, and High Tor. Grounds cover 10 acres. Tennis, full-sized Bowling Green, fine Billiard Room, Motor Garage, Stable Accommodation. Comfort and refinement. Nearest Hydro to the Matlock Golf Links (18 holes). Terms from 2 guineas per week inclusive. Baths free. Special terms *en pension*. Tel., 20 Matlock. Under the personal direction of

MR. & MRS. A. A. HITCHING,
Managers.

Station: Matlock (NOT Matlock Bath).

LYME REGIS,

Dorset. M.B. Pop. 2,095. L. & S.W. Ry. 15 1/2 m. from Waterloo. A seaport and quiet watering-place with historical associations. On coast between Torquay and Weymouth. 5 m. S.E. of Axminster at the mouth of the Lyme river. Aspect: S.E. Water supply: Constant. Beach: Sand. Bathing: Mixed. Season: May to Oct. Annual fixtures: Flower show and regatta in Aug. Golf (9 holes), fishing, tennis, cricket.

LYME REGIS. Ideal Health Resort for summer and winter; sloping south; invigorating air, pure water, perfect sanitation. Electric Light, Telephone. Good Bathing. For further information and Guide send 1d. stamp to

J. RADFORD,

Secretary, Advertising Committee.

THE HOTEL ALEXANDRA. Centre position, 1/2 mile from Station, in own grounds (5 acres). Southern aspect. Fitted, furnished, decorated in excellent taste. Visitors' comfort generally studied. Sanitation perfect. Table d'Hôte. Excellent Cuisine. Near Golf Links. Under entirely new management.

J. A. HINTON, Proprietor.

STILE HOUSE "PENSION," Lyme Regis. Comfortable, roomy house, situated on high ground overlooking the Sea, with charming views of the cliffs and surrounding country. Close to the famous Undercliff. Modern sanitation; small tables in dining-room. Moderate terms.

W. E. CROUCHER.

MAIDENHEAD,

Berks. G.W. Ry. main line. Pop. 13,000. 24 m. from London. Delightfully situated on the River Thames. Boating, punting, fishing, golf, hunting, football, cricket, river bathing, open swimming bath, hockey, tennis, miniature rifle range. (See **TAPLOW**, p. 844).

GROVE BUNGALOW,

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GROVE BUNGALOW POULTRY AND DAIRY FARM PRODUCE.

Week or day-old CHICKS from various prize and utility breeds.

Ducklings—Fresh Eggs—Milk and Cream.

Golden Retrievers and Cocker Spaniel puppies for sale. **PEDIGREE PARENTS.**

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THAMES HOTEL, Maidenhead. Mile Maidenhead and Taplow Station. Most charming spot in Valley of Thames. Suites, Private Apartments. Magnificent Coffee Room. Billiards. Carriages. Electric and Steam Launches, Boats. Motor cars, repairs, all accessories. Telephone, 109.

H. WOODHOUSE, Proprietor.

MALVERN,

Worcestershire. U.D.C. Pop. 18,000. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *Location:* On the slopes of the Malvern Hills, 8 m. from Worcester. *Elevation:* 300 to 900 ft. above sea-level. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Water supply:* Pure, constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravelly. *Baths:* Hydro, Turkish, Droitwich brine, &c. *Excursions:* By motor cars, charrs-a-bancs and other vehicles. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 ft. high from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Gt. Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip, and Welsh Hills; and in the plain below can be seen Worcester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Hereford, and other places of interest. *Season:* Summer and winter. *Annual fixtures:* Shakespeare week in May, croquet and lawn tennis tournaments in August. Malvern is an inland watering-place and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. Assembly rooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), free library, two clubs, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf links (9 and 18 holes), separate clubs for ladies and gentlemen (see p. 836).

MALVERN. An ideal Health Resort both summer and winter, free from excessive changes of temperature as proved by statistics. 9 mile range of hills with walks and drives in every direction. Air of Alpine purity, and water highly recommended by medical profession. Excellent Golf Links (18 and 9 holes); separate club-houses for ladies and gentlemen. Fine motor centre. Three packs of Hounds. Brine Baths. Excellent Schools of all descriptions. Illustrated booklet containing special articles, with list of Hotels, Boarding-houses, and Apartments, free on application to—

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THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

Suites of rooms on the Ground Floor.

Extensive Grounds.

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Brine and Hydropathic Bath.

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(from Lucerne) *Proprietors.*

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ALFRED MANDER, F.C.S.
The Belle Vue Pharmacy, Belle Vue Terrace.

MIDHURST,

Sussex. Pop. 1,650. L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. 6½ m. from London. It is a quiet, old-fashioned town in pretty rural scenery. Golf links (18 holes).

COAL MERCHANTS AND CARRIERS,
FARLEY & SON (I. L. STENT), Station Road. Coal, Corn, Cake, Seed, and Manure Merchants, Cartage Contractors; Furniture carefully removed. Agents to the London & South Western Railway.

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HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS.—"The Malvern Descriptive Property Register," containing particulars of the principal Residences to be Let or Sold in the district (with Map), free on application to

MESSRS. LEAR & SON, F.A.I.,
Estate Agents, Malvern.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS. The Malvern and Western Counties Register. Particulars of all Furnished and Unfurnished Residences free on application. Established 1851.

J. B. HARPER & SONS.

MINEHEAD,

Somerset. U.D.C. Pop. 2,511. G.W. Ry. On S. shore of Bristol Channel. Golf (18 holes) A favourite centre, August to December, for members of the Devon and Somerset, Exmoor and West Somerset Hunts; a popular holiday resort in summer; winter residence for invalids.

BEACH FAMILY HOTEL. Facing Sea. Nearest Hotel to Railway Station and Golf Links. Central for principal meets of Stag-hounds, Fox-hounds, and Harriers. Loose Boxes. Horses and carriages. Telegrams, "Beach," Minehead. Telephone, No. 15.

E. PERCIFULL, *Proprietor.*

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MARGATE,

Kent, M.B. In the Isle of Thanet. Pop. 25,000. S.E. & C. Ry. 73 m. from London. *Pier*: 960 feet, pavilion, band. *Beach*: Extensive firm sands; open harbour for small vessels. *Bathing*: Mixed. Popular watering-place, combining great natural advantages to proximity to London. Cliftonville, E., and Westgate, W., quiet and select quarters, commanding fine sea views. Margate air has long been proverbially good for convalescents. Two theatres; golf links (18 holes), tennis, boating, fishing, steamboats to coast towns and London by General Steam, Palace, and Belle Companies; scholastic establishments numerous (see p. 837).

AN UP-TO-DATE SURGICAL & MEDICAL HOME.

Half-a-minute from the Sea.

HUTS designed for OPEN-AIR treatment in large spacious grounds.

Special care devoted to Surgical and Tubercle cases, and to Convalescents needing rest and change.

Terms according to requirements.

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FORT PARAGON HOTEL and First-class Boarding Establishment. Finest position in Cliftonville. Facing Sea, Fort Green, Bandstand, and Fashionable Promenade. Excellent cuisine, under management of efficient chef. Table d'Hôte, 7 p.m. Terms moderate. Telephone, 52Y.

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Invalid Carriages for Hire.

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Motor Cars Repairs,
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Tyres in Stock.

J. W. BANGHAM,
The Margate Garage.
CECIL SQUARE, MARGATE.

DALKEITH. Select Private *en pension*. Finest position in Cliftonville. Facing Sea, on Flagstaff Promenade. Fitted with all modern improvements and every comfort. Open all the year round. Telegrams: "Stoddart, Margate."

The MISSES STODDART.

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JOHN BAYLY, F.A.I.,
THE AUCTION MART, 53, HIGH STREET, and
CLIFTONVILLE CHAMBERS.
Telephones, 35X and 53X.

NEWQUAY,

Cornwall. U.D.C. Pop. 3,776. A select summer resort. *Beach*: Sands. *Bathing*, boating, sea-fishing, coaching, golf links (18 holes), cricket, tennis.

TREGWELLA. House of Rest for Tuberculous Patients. Convalescents after Sanatorium treatment and in the earliest stages, or others who desire a bracing climate with open-air treatment. Terms from two guineas a week. Apply

MISS TREW.

NORTHAMPTON.

The capital of Northampton. Pop. 95,000. 65½ m. from London. Golf (9 holes). Possesses free library, two museums, &c., schools of science and art, opera house, electric tramways, 3 river bathing-places, and boating.

MOTOR WORKS AND GARAGE. MULLINER, LTD. Also at 132 to 135 Long Acre, London. Official repairers Automobile Club. Inspection Pits, Petrol, Accessories. Specialists in Motor Body Design. Highest-class workmanship. Catalogue on application. Extensive up-to-date repairing plant. (Established 1760.) Telephone, 18. Telegrams, "Mulliner, Northampton."

PENZANCE,

Cornwall, M. B. Pop. 13,136. *Beach*: Shingle. *Sea-bathing*: Mixed. A seaport and watering-place, the westernmost in England. Golf (9 holes) (see p. 838).

AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE FURNISHERS. CRIDDLE & SMITH, Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, Appraisers, Complete House Furnishers, Piano Merchants, Removal Contractors. Estimates free. Dry rooms for Warehousing. Telegrams: "Criddle Smith, Penzance."

PERTH,

Perth. Pop. 35,196. The Charing Cross of Scotland, from which excursions may be made to all parts of the country. Golf courses, two (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes).

STATION HOTEL. This Hotel is the property of the Caledonian, North British, and Highland Railway Company. Of great convenience to passengers wishing to break their journey. Motor Garage and all accommodation for Motor Cars.

OXFORD.

Cathedral city. Pop. 49,336. G.W. Ry. 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Paddington. The county town of Oxfordshire, and one of the most ancient and celebrated Universities in the world, is situated at the confluence of the Cherwell and the Isis; architecturally is a most beautiful city, and occupies a fine site encircled by rich and wooded meadows. The University contains 21 colleges and 3 halls. The Bodleian Library, one of the most important libraries in the world, contains over 400,000 volumes. The Town Hall, Martyrs' Memorial, Observatory, Botanic Gardens, Christchurch Meadows, and Worcester Gardens are amongst the many objects of interest afforded visitors. Golf. A frequent service of saloon steamers provides facilities for most interesting outings up and down the Thames. *Sunshine*: 1908, 1,530 hrs.

OXENFORD HALL

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

In centre of City, opposite Martyrs' Memorial.

Public and Private Sitting Rooms.

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DRUCE, 118, HIGH STREET,
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Near Magdalen College and River.
Overlooking Christchurch Cricket Ground.

Well Furnished and Comfortable, good Public Rooms. Private Sitting Rooms if required. Cycle accommodation.

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J. R. MALLAM & SON, 18, Corn Market Street.

Established 1788.

Telephone, 175.

OBAN,

Argyllshire. Pop. 5,374. Caledonian Ry., L. & N.W. Ry., and steamboat. *Piers*: Two. *Beach*: Sandy. Oban commands a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands, for whom it is a convenient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors. Golf (18 holes). Yachting.

STATION HOTEL is the nearest and most convenient to Railway Station and Steamboat Piers, and commands beautiful view of Bay. 150 Rooms replete with every modern convenience. Electric Light. Electric Lift. Motor Garage. Moderate charges.

F. G. FLEISCHMANN, Manager.
C. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

PARK HOTEL. Beautifully situated on Esplanade. Large Garden, front. Within five minutes of Railway Station, and in close proximity of Steamboat Piers. Motor Garage. Electric light. Moderate charges. Good cuisine.

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KING'S ARMS HOTEL.—First-class Family and Commercial. Rebuilt and enlarged. Facing Bay. Magnificent Sea and Mountain Views. Two minutes from Station and Pier. C.T.C. headquarters. American express checks and coupons accepted. Telegraphic Address, "MacTavish, Oban."

J. M. MACTAVISH, Proprietor and Manager.

PETERBOROUGH.

Pop. 33,000. A Cathedral City on the borders of Huntingdonshire. Boating, stream fishing, hunting, coursing. Golf links (9 holes).

ANGEL HOTEL. Central, near Cathedral. Family, Commercial, and Posting. Motor Garage. Headquarters Automobile Club. Electric Light. "Decorated Hall" for Banquets, &c. Telephone, No. 11.

J. CLIFTON, Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH,

Devon. Pop. 120,000. G.W. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. On Plymouth Sound. Great naval arsenal, garrison town, and seaside resort. Golf links (18 holes). Good tourist centre. Fishing and bathing (*see p. 839*).

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, AND VALUERS. ELLIOTT, ELLIS & CO., Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers. Property Register free. Telephone, 153.

PORTSMOUTH & SOUTHSEA,

Hants. County Borough. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall. *Soil:* Gravel and clay. *Front:* Promenade and marine drive, 2 m. along top of beach, separated from houses by wide tract of green common. Handsome town hall, museum, technical institute, cycle track. *Piers* (one being a Corporation Pier): Pavilion (daily entertainments and Sunday concerts); fishing; landing stage for steamers; marine trips. Golf links at Gosport (48 holes). *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* From movable stages at all tides and from beach, with and without machines. *Southsea:* Suburban residence for families of officers in both services; fashionable summer resort; favourite centre for yachtsmen and marine excursions; wintering place for convalescents; Eastney Barracks (headquarters R.M. Artillery). Much of historical interest attaches to the dockyard, arsenal, and fortifications. *Sunshine:* 1908, 1,949 hrs.

CARLTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. Western Parade. Most convenient situation for Dockyard and Barracks. Facing Sea and principal Pier. Cuisine equal to first-class hotels; separate tables. Good Reception, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Motor Garage adjacent. Telephone, 402.

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VICTORIA, 2, Western Parade, Southsea. Comfortable Board and Residence. Overlooking Clarence Pier and Solent. Moderate Terms.

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THE "PORTSMOUTH TIMES" Series of Weekly Newspapers offer to Advertisers the greatest publicity in the South of England. Every Saturday. "Sunny Southsea." The best Guide for Visitors. Illustrated, 6d.

Publishers, **HOLBROOK & SON.**

RAMSGATE,

Kent. M.B. Pop. 28,000. S.E. & C. Ry., 79 m. from London, in between Deal and Broadstairs. *Aspect:* South and south-east. *Beach:* Sands; boating and fishing. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Pier:* Extensive stone promenade piers, enclosing fine harbour over 50 acres. Golf (see p. 840).

HOUSE AGENTS. SCARLETT & GOLDSACK.

House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Accountants, Hotel and Public House Brokers, 36, High Street, Ramsgate. Registers containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone, No. 10. Telegrams, "Scarlett, Ramsgate."

READING,

Berkshire. C.B. Pop. 72,214. Situated in the midst of beautiful Thames scenery, which can be explored by boats or steamboats. Golf (9 holes).

COUNTRY HOUSES.

BERKS AND OXON.

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Surrey. M.B. L.B. & S.C. Ry. and S.E. & C. Ry. The favourite and healthy residential district of Redhill is really an out-lying suburb of Reigate. Golf links (18 holes).

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Superior Carriages and Horses of every description. Good Hacks and Hunters. Riding Taught. Driving Lessons given. Pleasure Parties specially catered for. **SAM MARSH & SON,** Central Hunting Stables, High Street, and Station Stables. Telephone: 29 Redhill.

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About 2 mile west of Colwyn Bay, connected by electric trams. Postal address: "Llandrillo-yu-Rhos." A new watering-place. *Pier*: 1,200 feet. Golf links (18 holes). Fishing weir, tennis. Telegraph and telephone offices.

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MRS. MILNES,

ABBAY ROAD,

RHOS-ON-SEA.

RYDE,

Isle of Wight. M.B. Pop. 11,043. N.E. coast of Isle of Wight, facing Portsmouth. *Pier*. *Beach*: Sand. *Sea bathing*: Mixed. *Season*: June to Sept. A lively town, second in yachting importance only to Cowes. Excursions by coaches, motor buses, trains, and steamers. *Annual fixtures*: Two regattas, rose show, gymkhana, chrysanthemum show.

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Well-appointed Invalid Home.

Chronic, Medical, Surgical cases received from £3 3s. per week.

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SUN LOUNGE AND OPEN AIR BALCONY for Complete Rest and Quietude in Physician's Modern Private House. Sea front. Genial climate. High sun record. Pure air and water.

HAMILTON HOLMES.

The Rays, Ryde, Isle-of-Wight.

ST. AUSTEL

Pop. 3,340. G.W. Ry. *Aspect*: South. *Elevation*: 300 ft.; lies 1½ m. from the coast of Cornwall between Plymouth and Falmouth.

WHITE HART HOTEL. First Class. 3 minutes from Railway Station, Electrically Lighted. Excellent Stabling. 'Bus meets all trains.

Apply M. CLARKE.

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Wilts. Cathedral City. Pop. 21,827. *Means of access*: L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry., 83 m. from London. From its history, antiquity, and position in the fertile valley of the Avon, Salisbury is a most interesting city. Chief amongst its attractions is its splendid cathedral (spire 404 feet, the highest in England), dating from 1220, one of the best examples extant of Early English architecture. Stonehenge with its colossal Druidic ruins, and Salisbury Plain, military manoeuvres annually, a vast area of 200 square miles, can be visited from here. County Hall, Victoria Hall, Assembly Rooms, promenade concerts in the Victoria Park nightly and Wednesday afternoons during summer (Sundays excepted), Blackmore Museum, public library, golf links (9 holes).

THE COUNTY HOTEL. On banks of the Avon. Close to Cathedral and Stations. The principal Family Hotel, with spacious Public Rooms and New Lounge. Headquarters of all principal motor clubs. Telephone, 470.

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BROWN & CO.,

Telephone, 13Y1.

Canal, Salisbury.

SANITARY STEAM LAUNDRY. Church Street. High-class Family Work at Moderate Charges. Shirts, Collars, Blouses, a Speciality. Special Dry Cleaning Department. Also attached. Large Tepid Swimming Bath, Summer. Victoria Hall, Balls, Concerts, &c., Winter.

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SANDOWN,

Isle of Wight, U.D.C. Pop. 5,250. 2 m. from Shanklin. *Climate*: Mild, dry; small rainfall. *Pier*. *Sea-bathing*: Mixed. A quiet, family watering-place. Golf links (18 holes). Coaching.

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SCARBOROUGH,

Yorkshire. M.B. Pop. 38,160. 230 m. from London. On N.E. coast, between Whitby and Bridlington. *Sunshine*: 1907, 1,378 hrs. *Beach*: Sands. *Sea-bathing*: Not mixed. *Baths*: Sea-water, &c. *Mineral waters*: Chalybeate. *Season*: June-September; cricket festival, September. Fashionable watering-place, with a diversified frontage of 2 m. with esplanade overlooking bay and harbour. The noted Spa establishment and grounds is a social rendezvous. Golf links (18 holes).

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FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

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Particulars and Estimates Free.

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Devon. Pop. 4,201. L. & S.W. Ry. Protected from N. and E.; much sunshine. Typical South Devon climate. *Beach*: Sands. Golf links (18 holes), river fishing.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT.

SANDERS, Sidmouth.

Established 1847.

Telephone, 41.

SEATON,

Devon. Pop. 1,375. L. & S.W. Ry. On the coast between Lyme Regis and Sidmouth. *Beach*: 1½ m. in extent, shingle, asphaltic walks. *Bathing*: Mixed. Golf (9 holes). Angling in Axe and Coly; hunting (foxhounds and harriers).

SEATON.

BEACH HOTEL,

Stands on the Esplanade.

Recently re-built. New heating arrangements.
Sanitation perfect.

Good Sea and River Fishing. Golf and Tennis.

GARAGE. INSPECTION PIT. HOSE PIPE.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR WINTER VISITORS.

E. A. & C. C. SMITH, *Proprietors*.

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Kent. Pop. 8,103. S.E. & C.Ry. 23 m. from London. This fine market town occupies a very elevated and healthy position amidst some of the finest Kentish scenery, near the river Darent on gravel soil, and offers considerable attractions as a place of residence and tourist centre. Golf links (18 holes). Excellent hunting.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. S. YOUNG & SON, Complete House Furnishers. Warehousing. Removals. General Drapers and Outfitters. Funeral Directors. London Road and 110, High Street. Telephone, No. 50.

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SHANKLIN,

Isle of Wight, U.D.C. Pop. 4,533. *Climate*: Mild, sunny. *Pier*. *Beach*: Sands. Ferruginous spring. *Excursions*: Rail, road, and sea. *Bathing*: Mixed. A quiet, family watering-place at the foot of downs, 800 ft. high. Town band, recreation club, tennis, croquet, badminton, boating, golf (18 holes).

THE CEDARS

Boarding Establishment.

Beautifully situated on the Cliff, with
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Near the Chine, the Club, Esplanade & Pier.

Tennis Lawn. Pleasant Verandah. Good Smoking Room. Liberal Table. Terms Moderate. Comfort of Visitors studied by the Proprietors,
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A pleasant, old-fashioned town of Dorsetshire, in the vale of Blackmore, on a gentle southern hill slope above the Yeo, 5 m. E. of Yeovil. Golf links (9 holes), 1 m. distant; good hunting centre; angling; cricket, football, and hockey grounds.

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SOUTHAMPTON.

County borough. Pop. estimated 119,745. L. & S. W. Ry. London, 75 m. Pier. *Beach*: Shingle. *Bathing*: Mixed; in large open-air salt-water baths. *Amusements*: Yachting, boating, fishing (sea and river), shooting, golf links (18 holes). Numerous facilities for marine excursions, &c. *Sunshine*: 1908, 1,787 hrs. (see p. 842).

THE POLYGON HOTEL. High-class Residential Hotel (*en pension*). The only Hotel in the best part of Southampton. Stands in its own Grounds, and adjoins the Public Parks. Passenger Lift. Lawn Tennis, Croquet. Excellent Cuisine. Inclusive Tariff for day or week. Motor Garage.

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This quiet little place is the eastern extension of Bournemouth, but more exposed and more bracing, lying as it does on the east extremity of Christchurch Bay. Equable climate, mild in winter, much sunshine, moderate rainfall (see p. 842).

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COMFORTABLE PRIVATE HOTEL.

En Pension.

Direct on Sea Front. Lovely views of Isle of Wight, Swanage, &c. Within five minutes of Trams going to Christchurch, Bournemouth, Poole, &c. Replete with every modern convenience and comfort. Dining, Drawing, and Smoking Rooms; Lounge, Hall; Shower and Spray Baths. Electric Light, Garden. Good River Boating, Tennis Lawn, Sea Bathing. Inclusive terms.

Apply, PROPRIETOR.

SWANAGE,

Dorset. U.D.C. Pop. about 4,000. L. & S.W. Ry. *Climate*: Mild; pure, dry atmosphere; small daily range of temperature; much sunshine; freedom from fogs and strong winds. *Drainage*: Modern. *Front*: Esplanade. *Pier*: 600 ft. *Beach*: Sands. *Bathing*: Mixed. *Season*: July to Sept. A quiet family watering-place in the centre of Swanage Bay, a little south of Bournemouth. Bathing, boating, fishing, yachting, swimming, excursions by steamboats along coast and by rail. Golf links (9 holes); cricket, tennis, regatta in August (see p. 844).

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Lanes. C.B. Pop. 53,700. Aspect: West. Climate: Mild, dry, equable. Sunshine: 1908, 1,509 hrs. Pier: 1,400 yds. Bathing: Mixed. Golf: Besides a large residential population it attracts numerous visitors in the autumn and winter (see p. 843).

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(See pp. 832, 841.)

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TORQUAY,

Devon. M.B. Pop. 33,625. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., 220 m. from London. *Location:* S.E. coast of Devon in the N. recess of Torbay, 25 m. S. of Exeter. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs and hills. *Sunshine:* 1908, 1,797 hours. *Front:* Ornamental promenades and marine drive. *Pier:* 1,500 ft.; pavilion, skating-rink. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Corporation baths (fresh and sea-water, medicated), Turkish. *Excursions:* Rail and river, coaching and marine. *Seasons:* Winter and summer. *Annual fixtures:* Balls at Easter, Aug., and Christmas; dog show, flower show, regatta, steeple and hurdle races, mobilisation of Fleet. A fashionable, high-class watering-place, favourite resort for the delicate, and popular winter residence; claims to be warm in winter and cool in summer. Golf (18 holes and 9 holes), yachting, boating, fishing (sea, river, and lake), hunting, and every facility for indoor and out-door amusements (*see p. 845*).

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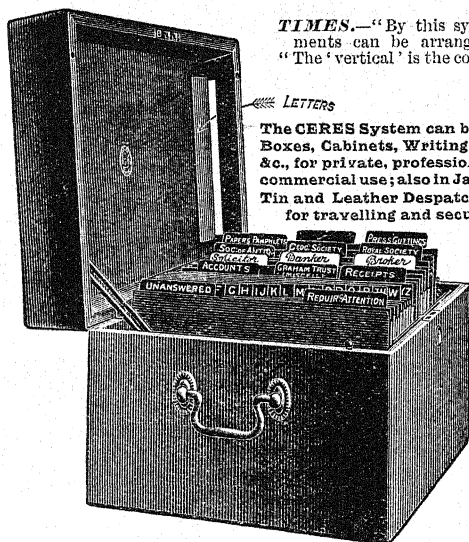
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See pp. 810 to 850.

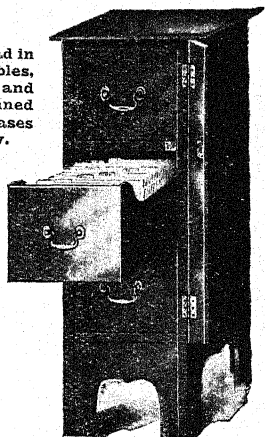
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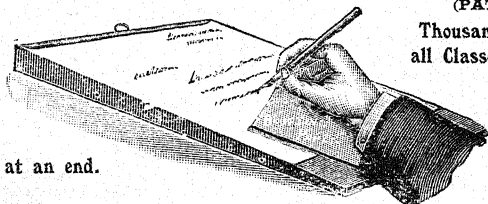
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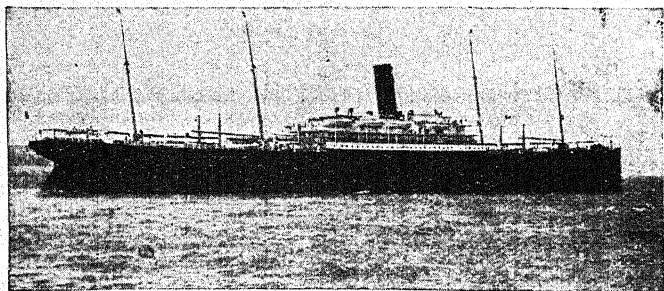
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 19.—London, Port Said, Port Sudan, Suez, Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.—Four-Weekly (direct).
 20.—London, Mombasa and Zanzibar.—Four-Weekly (transhipping at Aden).

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IN CEYLON.—BOIS BROS. & Co., Ltd., and DARLEY, BUTLER & Co., Colombo.

IN LONDON.—GRAY, DAWES & CO., 23, Great Winchester Street, and Craven House, Northumberland Avenue.

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IN JAVA.—THE BORNEO COMPANY, Batavia and Sourabaya.

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Elders & Fyffes, Limited.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT WITH
H.M. GOVERNMENT
FOR CARRYING

**Parcels Mail to
COSTA RICA.**

FLEET:

Tortuguero,
5,000 Tons (Building).

Barranca,
5,000 Tons.

Reventazon,
5,000 Tons.

Chirripo,
5,000 Tons.

Zent, 4,000 Tons.

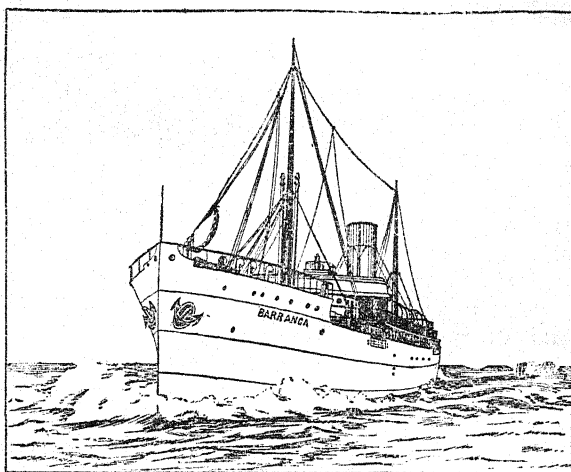
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Pacuare,
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These steamers are all of quite recent construction and have splendid accommodation, fitted with all modern appliances for comfort and convenience, for a small number of First-class Passengers. Moderate Rates.

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Natal Line of Steamers.

LONDON TO
NATAL
DIRECT.

And taking Goods and Passengers for

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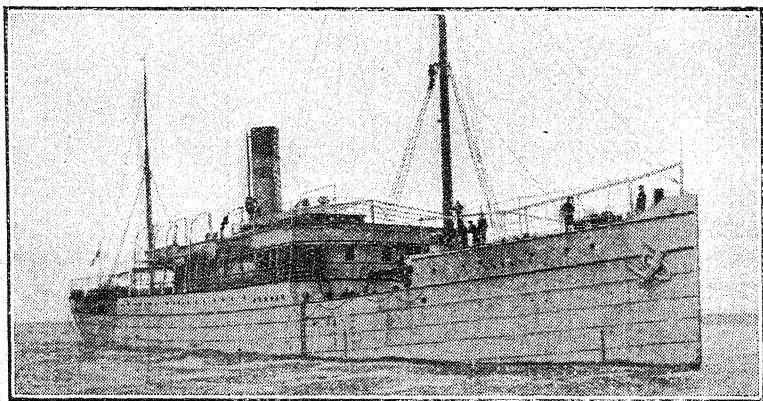
The quickest and most direct service to JOHANNESBURG and PRETORIA.

CONGELLA.
UMFULI.
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UMHLOTI.

UMKUZI.
UMLAZI.
UMSINGA.

UMTALI.
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UMZINTO.
UMZUMBI



**Sail every 10 days from the East India Docks, calling
at Grand Canary (Las Palmas).**

Also a Fortnightly Service, under contract with the Government of Natal, between Cape Colony, Natal, East Africa and India (Madras and Calcutta), calling at Ceylon, conveying goods and passengers; connecting at Calcutta a regular Through Service from China and Japan to South and East African Ports. Return Tickets issued to all Ports.

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CAPE TOWN—ATTWELL & CO.
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EAST LONDON—JAS. COUTTS.
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HONG KONG, &c.—DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MADRAS—PARRY & CO.

Head Office for South Africa:—KING & SONS, Durban, Natal.

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THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in New Zealand.)

Direct Service of Swift Royal Mail Steamers.

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Homewards. New Zealand, Montevideo and/or Rio de Janeiro, Teneriffe, Plymouth, London.

These Steamers are particularly adapted for the New Zealand trade, are of the highest class, lighted throughout with electric light, and are fitted with every modern improvement for the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers.

Steamers are despatched every fourth Thursday from London and from New Zealand. Passengers booked to Teneriffe and Cape Town, and to Australia and Tasmanian ports *via* Hobart.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Steamers.	Tons.
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OTAKI (Triple-Screw) ...	11,000	WAIMATE ...	8,978
TURAKINA (Twin-Screw) ...	10,960	PAPAROA (Twin-Screw) ...	8,860
OPAWA (Twin-Screw) ...	10,660	PAPANUI ...	8,850
ORARI (Twin-Screw) ...	10,660	WHAKATANE ...	8,775
KAIKOURA (Twin-Screw) ...	10,560	WAKANUI ...	8,755
KAIPARA (Twin-Screw) ...	10,560	RAKAIA ...	8,595
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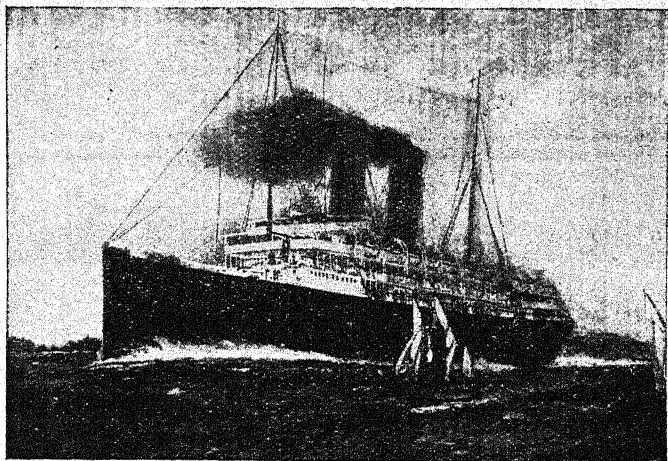
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S.S. "ORSOVA," 12,036 Tons, 14,000 H.P.

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TO
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EGYPT,
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WEEKLY SERVICE OF MAIL STEAMERS, calling at **Madeira**, between **Southampton** and **Cape Town**, **Algoa Bay**, **East London** and **Natal**.

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THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS also perform a **MONTHLY MAIL SERVICE** to and from **Ascension** and **St. Helena**.

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*Return Tickets Issued. Surgeon and Stewardesses Carried.
Superior Accommodation and Cuisine.*

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15, Cross St., Manchester; and 137, West George Street, Glasgow;

OR TO THEIR AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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DEUTSCHE OST-AFRIKA-LINIE

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Best and Quickest Route to Uganda and East Africa via Mombasa, Rhodesia and Victoria Falls via Beira, Zarnhesia via Chinde.

From HAMBURG to EAST AFRICA every three weeks:

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and to the people for nearly 200 years.

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Established 1879.

LIMITED.

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa.

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THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD.

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BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

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Bendigo, 1 Bright.
Castlemaine.
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Cobram, Corryong.
Creswick.
Drouin, 1 Foster.
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Otaki.
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Patea, 1 Stratford.
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Temuka, 1 Waiwaka.
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Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted upon any of the foregoing establishments of the Bank. Bills drawn upon Australia and New Zealand are negotiated or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers are made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office, and Banking business of every description is transacted with the Australian States and New Zealand.

R. W. JEANS, Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1851,

329, High Holborn, and Southampton Buildings.

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ALL TRANSACTIONS CAN BE CARRIED OUT THROUGH THE POST.

Almanack, with full particulars, will be forwarded post free.

C. F. RAVENSROFT, Secretary. [273]

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1910.

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Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

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" LEVIS (Sub-Branch).
" Ontario.

TORONTO.
" Bloor St. & Lans-
downe Avenue
(Sub-Branch).
" King and
Dufferin Streets.

" Union Street.
St. STEPHEN.
British Columbia.
ASHcroft. | DUNCANS.
GREENWOOD. | HEDLEY.
NORTH VANCOUVER
(Sub-Branch).

Sask.
BATTLEFORD. | DAVIDSON.
DUCK LAKE. | ESTEVAN.
KELLIEH.
NORTH BATTLEFORD.
PAYTON. | RAYMORE.
ROSTHERN. | SEMANS.
WYNNARD. | YORKTON.

BONCAVEYON. | BRANTFORD.
CAINSVILLE (Sub-Branch).
CAMPHILLFORD. | FENELON FALLS.
HAMILTON.

" West Toronto.
" Weston (Sub-Branch).

KASLO. | ROSSELAND.
TRAIL (Sub-Branch).
VANCOUVER. | VICTORIA.

Alberta.
Bow Island | BURDETT.
CALGARY.
Yukon District.

" Victoria Avenue (Sub-Branch).

" West Toronto.

Manitoba.
ALEXANDER. | BELMONT.

DAWSON.

DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS are issued by the London Office upon the chief Cities and Towns THROUGHOUT CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and THE UNITED STATES.

Drafts on the Branches of this Bank can also be obtained from its Correspondents in the chief Cities and Towns in the United Kingdom.

Bills, Coupons, &c., purchased or forwarded for collection.

Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Collection of Dividends, and Banking Business generally undertaken throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

Deposits are received in the London Office at rates which may be obtained upon application.

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Authorised Capital, £1,500,000, in 75,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.

Subscribed Capital, £1,300,000, in £65,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, £650,000.

Reserve Fund, £600,000.

Head Office: 2a, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH KINSMAN BRODIE, Esq.
CHARLES CARRINGTON, Esq.
PHILIP MORITZ DENKER, Esq.

JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, Esq.
FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.

FRANCIS MACKENZIE OGILVY, Esq.
ROSS PIMENT, Esq.

Manager—ALEXANDER DICE-CUNYNGHAM, Esq.

Sub-Manager—HENRY KIMBER GREGORY, Esq.

Secretary—WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. **United Kingdom:** LLOYDS BANK LIMITED; THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, and their Branches. **France:** MESSRS. HEINE & CO., Paris, and E. RAOUL DUVAL & CO., Havre. **Italy:** MESSRS. RESSI & CO., Milan; and DANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA, Genoa. **Germany:** MESSRS. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO., Hamburg. **Portugal:** BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Lisbon; CREDIT FRANCO-PORTUGAIS, Oporto. **Spain:** MESSRS. E. SAINZ Y CAJIAS, Madrid. MESSRS. GARCIA-CALAMARTE Y CA.

Agents in New York: THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A., New York.

BRANCHES AT

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video. Also Sub-Branches at **Plaza de Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitucion, Avellaneda, Calle de Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres, and Avenida Rondeau, Monte Video.**

CORRESPONDENTS

At Antwerp, Bordeaux, Constantinople, Marseilles, Trieste; Para, Ceara, Manaos, Macae, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, Brazil, and the River Plate. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Drafts issued on the Bank's Branches and Correspondents. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken, as also the receipt of Dividends, the issue of Letters of Credit, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds and Coupons, Cable Transfers, and all other legitimate Banking business.

Deposits received at interest for fixed periods, the terms of which may be ascertained on application.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.

PHILADELPHIA:

BOSTON:

BALTIMORE:

Corner of
4th and Chestnut Streets.

60, State Street.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS,
Corner of
Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

Telegraphic Transfers of Money made between the United States and all parts of the World.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS Drawn in the United States on all Foreign Countries are effected.

COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS, available in all parts of the world, and a special form of INTERNATIONAL CHEQUE for the convenience of Travellers, are issued.

LONDON HOUSE:

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States, Canada, and Mexico; buy and sell Bills of Exchange, and make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the West Indies: also receive Deposits and Current Accounts of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE: 123, Pall Mall, S.W.

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THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £8,750,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,750,000.

RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

DIRECTORS.

MARQUIS OF AILESBERY.
Sir LIONEL E. DARELL, Bart.
JOHN C. DAUBUZ, Esq.
WILLIAM GARFIT, Esq.
Sir JOHN T. GOLDBNEY.
EDWIN HENRY, Esq.

HERBERT J. W. JERVIS, Esq.
Sir HENRY KIMBER, Bart., M.P.
WM. LANE-CLAYTON, Esq.
GEORGE BUTLER LLOYD, Esq.
EDWARD BAYERSTOCK MERRIMAN, Esq.
SAMUEL SAMUEL, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

G. A. HARVEY and E. D. VAISEY, *Joint General Managers.*

R. C. HENDERSON, *City Manager.*

R. M. HAPGOOD, *Assistant City Manager.*

A. F. SIMPSON, *Country Manager.*

ED. SMITH, *Chief Accountant.*

W. H. GILLET, *Chief Inspector of Branches.*

F. W. ROSE, *Secretary.*

Metropolitan Branches.

Covent Garden—25, King Street, W.C.
Barnard—20, Commercial Road, E.
Fenchurch Street—22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Finsbury Circus—3, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Finsbury Street—124, Finsbury Street, E.C.
Holborn—335, High Holborn, W.C.
Islington—50, Upper Street, N.
Kensington—112, High Street, W.
King's Cross—347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
Kingsway—Kingsway House, W.C.

Ludgate Hill—25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Newington—151 and 153, Newington Causeway, S.E.
Oxford Street—125, Oxford Street, W.
Paddington—155, Edgware Road, W.
Piccadilly—25, Piccadilly, W.
Queen Victoria Street—25, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Shoreditch—145, High Street, E.
Temple Bar—28, Fleet Street, E.C.
Westminster—382, Victoria Street, S.W.
Woolwich—20, Green's End, S.E.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in London on terms usual among London Bankers.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued in London, and Interest allowed at rates as advertised from time to time.

At the Country Branches Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Deposit Receipts and Drafts issued, and all other Banking business transacted on the usual terms.

Dividends and Coupons collected. Investments in and Sales of Home and Foreign Securities effected. Monies received and advised for customers free of charge between all the offices.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent, and Letters of Credit are also issued payable in America, New Zealand, Australia, and elsewhere.

The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy.

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BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"BRIMFUL, LONDON."

CAPITAL £200,000 (fully subscribed), IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

THOS. C. DEWEY, Esq.
SIR HENRY HARBEN.

W. E. HORNE, Esq.
WM. HUNTER, Esq.
THOS. WHARRIE, Esq.

The Right Hon. Sir R. H. KNOX,
SIR OWEN ROBERTS. [K.C.B.]

Manager—EDWARD LEONARD.

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers, interest being allowed on the minimum monthly balances of £50 and upwards at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December. No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is kept. [22]

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

(Established 1867), with which is incorporated The Bank of British Columbia and the Halifax Banking Company.

PAID-UP CAPITAL (as at 30th November, 1908) ... \$10,000,000 (£2,054,794).

RESERVE FUND " " " \$8,000,000 (£1,232,576).

HEAD OFFICE - - - - TORONTO.

B. E. WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., President.

ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE—2, Lombard Street, E.C.

H. V. F. JONES, Manager.

A. R. PRIFFS, Assistant Manager.

NEW YORK OFFICE—16, Exchange Place.

BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON.

Cranbrook	Greenwood	Nanaimo	Penticton	Vancouver	Vancouver Park
Creston	Kamloops	Nakusp	Prince Rupert	Vancouver East	Drive
Lady Smith	Mission City	Nelson	Princeton	End	Victoria
Fernie		New Westminster	Revelstoke	Vancouver South	White Horse

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Ayr	Dunnville	Lindsay	Port Perry	Toronto—contd.	Toronto—cont.
Barrie	Elk Lake	London	Quebec	Queen East	Yonge and
Bellefleur	Exeter	Montreal	Rainy River	Carlton and	College
Berlin	Forest	Montreal West	St. Catharines	Parliament	Yonge and
Blenheim	Fort Frances	Orangeville	Sarnia	College and	Queen
Brantford	Fort William	Ottawa	Sault Ste. Marie	Jonescourt	West Toronto
Cayuga	Galt	Ottawa Bank	Seaford	163, King Street	Walkerton
Chatham	Goderich	Street	Simcoe	Parkdale (East	Walkerville
Cobalt	Gow Ganda	Paris	Stratford	Gerrard & Pape	Waterloo
Collingwood	Geolp	Parkhill	Strathroy	Queen and	Warton
Crofton	Hamilton	Perry Sound	Thedford	Bathurst	Windsor
Dresden	Kingston	Peterboro	Toronto	Swadina and	Wincham
Dundas	Latchford	Port Arthur	Bloor & Yonge	College	Woodstock

WESTERN PROVINCES.

Bawlf	Edmonton	Kamsack	Neepawa	Shellbrook	Watson
Brandon	Elbow	Lanham	Nelson	Staveland	Watrous
Broderick	Elgin	Lanham	North Battleford	Sunny Plain	Wetaskiwin
Calgary	Elkhorn	Lashburn	Outlook	Strathcona	Weyburn
Calgary East and	Gilbert Plains	Lethbridge	Olds	Strathmore	Willox
Calgary West	Gleichen	Lloydminster	Pincher Creek	Swan River	Winnipeg
Canora	Grandview	Macleod	Ponoka	Treherne	Alexander
Carman	Granum	Medicine Hat	Portage LaPrairie	Tuganaka	Avenne
Carmenay	Hardisty	Melfort	Prince Albert	Vegreville	Fort Rouge
Clareholm	Hawarden	Melville	Provost	Vermilion	Elmwood
Crossfield	Herbert	Milestone	Radisson	Vonda	North
Dauphin	High River	Monarch	Red Deer	Wadena	Portage Avenue
Delisle	Humboldt	Moosejaw	Regina	Warner	Yellowgrass
Drinkwater	Imperial	Mosomin	Rivers		
Durban	Imperial	Nanton	Saskatoon		

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Alberton	Bridgewater	Middleton	Farrboro'	Souris	Sydney C.B.
Amherst	Charlottetown	Montague	St. John	Springhill	Truro
Antigonish	Halifax	New Glasgow	Shelburne	Summerside	Windsor

IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, N.Y. | Portland, Ore. | San Francisco, Cal. | Seattle, Wash. | Skagway, Alaska.

The Bank issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on its Branches in Canada and the United States, as well as on all other important points in both countries; Buys or collects Bills of Exchange, Dividend Cheques and Coupons; executes Orders for the purchase or sale of Canadian or United States Securities, and undertakes all other descriptions of Monetary business with Canada and the United States. [26]

The Civil Service Bank, Limited,

FARADAY HOUSE, 10, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

Telephone No. 1946 GERRARD.

Telegraphic Address: "ISSUABLE, LONDON."

DIRECTORS:

J. A. EDMOND, Esq. E. J. GOULY, Esq. J. T. SMITH, Esq. J. T. SOUTHGATE, Esq.

Current Accounts may be opened at any time by paying in a small sum. No charge made for keeping accounts with a minimum balance of £10. Interest allowed on balances of £25 and upwards. Facilities offered to customers residing at a distance.

Amounts of £5 and upwards received on Deposit Accounts and Interest allowed as follows:—

Withdrawable at Six Months' notice, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

" Three Months' " 3 " "

" One Month's " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " "

The purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares negotiated, and Banking Business of every description transacted. The operations of the Bank are not restricted to the Civil Service, but are extended to the public generally. For full particulars apply to

Bank Hours: 10 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 1. H. S. COOPER, Manager. [248]

THE COLONIAL BANK.

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up, £600,000.

Reserve Funds, £150,000.

Head Office, London: 13, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

Gordon Wm. Turner, Secretary } Managers.
Jas. K. Morrison,

Bankers—LLOYDS BANK, Limited.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

ANTIGUA.
BARBADOS.
BERMICE.
DEMERARA.
DOMINICA.
GUAYANA—St. George's.
And Agents at GRENVILLE.

JAMAICA—KINGSTON,
And Agents at
PALMOUTH.
MONTROE BAY.
PORT MARIA.
SAVANNAH—MAR.

ST. KITTS.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. THOMAS.
ST. VINCENT.
TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN,
And Agency at SAN FERNANDO.

New York Agency—82, Wall Street.

The Bank has special arrangements for the conduct of business between the West Indies and CANADA, including the issue of Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers, &c., by its various Branches, and by its Agents in Canada, the Bank of British North America, and the collection of Bills in the West Indies and the Dominion. [225]

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

32, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000. Reserve Fund £1,575,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER (Chairman).

Sir HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.

THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.

Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.

WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.

LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Joint Managers:—T. H. WHITEHEAD and T. FRASER.

Sub-Manager:—W. E. PRESTON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
CEBU.
COLOMBO.

FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
IPOH.
KARACHI.

KLANG.
KOBE.
KWALA LUMPUR.
MADRAS.
MANILA.
MEDAN.

NEW YORK.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SHANGHAI.

SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
THAIPING.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of Money are received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, interest payable half-yearly, June and December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. [12]

The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited.

Established in India in 1844. Registered in London under Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL, £500,000, in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £337,625 fully paid up.

Head Office—Royal Bank Buildings, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID HENRY SMALL, Esq., *Chairman*.
WALTER F. SMITH, Esq.

COL. WILLIAM GRAHAM-SMITH.
JAMES GREIG, Esq.

A. F. SIMON, Esq.
A. T. RAWLINSON, Esq.

P. B. BAKER, *Manager*. J. BANKS, *Accountant*.

Bankers.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, Ltd.
Branches in India.—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE, SIMLA, KAHACHI, AMRITSAR.

Agents at Bombay.—BANK OF BOMBAY.

Current Accounts are opened and kept on the same terms as by London Bankers.
Deposits are received, repayable at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice, and for longer periods, upon terms which can be had upon application.
Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stock. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised free of charge to constituents.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Egypt, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, &c., and the Bank draws upon most parts of India. [17]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Head Office TORONTO.

BRANCHES in Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SASKATCHEWAN, and ALBERTA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP . . . \$5,000,000.

RESERVE FUND . . . \$5,000,000.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—LLOYD'S BANK LIMITED, and THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED, and branches, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any part of CANADA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Canadian collections forwarded direct to the Head Office in Toronto or through its Agents in Great Britain.

BANK OF LIVERPOOL, LIMITED.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Established 1831.

Subscribed Capital, £10,500,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,312,500. Reserve Fund, £850,000.

Directors:

S. GIBSON SINCLAIR, *Chairman*. Sir W. H. TATE, Bart., *Deputy Chairman*.

Sir T. BROCKLEBANK, Bart.

H. H. HORNBY.

WM. P. ROBINSON.

SAMUEL CATLOW.

A. T. NEILSON.

JNO. A. SLINGSBY.

OSWALD DOBELL.

JOHN RANKIN.

H. L. SMYTH.

A. EARLE.

JAS. P. REYNOLDS.

ISAAC H. STOREY.

Sir W. B. FORWOOD.

HELENUS R. ROBERTSON.

General Manager—JAMES H. SIMPSON.

Assistant General Manager—ROBT. L. MCGLASHEN.

Manager, Head Office—J. J. RITCHIE.

District General Manager, Northern District—F. W. CREWDSON.

Craven Bank District—J. F. PONTING.

London Agents—GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.; BARCLAY & COMPANY, Ltd.; WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ltd.; ROBERTS, LUBBOCK & Co.; and UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD. (Prescott's Branch).

Current and Deposit Accounts bearing interest opened for Customers residing at home or abroad. Every description of banking business transacted, including the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, Securities, &c.; the collection of Dividends and Coupons, whether payable in England or abroad; the issue of Drafts, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in the principal Cities and Towns throughout the World; and Cable transfer of remittances to all parts.

The Bank is prepared to act as Executor or Trustee for Private Persons, and as Trustee, Treasurer, Registrar, or in other fiduciary capacity, for Public and Corporate Bodies, Institutions, &c.

Customers may have money transmitted to the credit of their accounts through any of the branches, free of charge.

Strong Rooms provided for the safe custody of deeds of value and other property lodged on behalf of customers.

The Bank acts as Agent for Home and Foreign Banks.

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LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

AUTHORISED:

600,000 Shares of £50 each

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED:

521,450 Shares

Paid up	£8	0	0	per Share	£4,171,600
Uncalled	£4	10	0		£2,346,525
Reserve Liability	£37	10	0		£19,554,875

£30,000,000

£26,072,500

RESERVE FUND

£3,000,000

DIRECTORS.

R. V. VASSAR-SMITH,

Chairman.

J. W. BEAUMONT PRANE,

Deputy Chairman.

CHARLES E. BARNETT.

J. B. CLOSE BROOKS.

Hon. RICHARD M. W.

DAWSON.

W. S. de WINTON.

HERBERT W. HIND.

E. BRODIE HOARE.

J. ARTHUR KENRICK.

HOWARD LLOYD.

HENRY N. MIDDLETON.

WILLIAM SMALL.

JAMES SMITH.

JAMES TOMLINSON, M.P.

GEORGE D. WHATMAN.

ROBERT WOODWARD.

HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON: 71, Lombard Street, E.C. (Registered Office). General Manager, E. ALEXANDER DUFF.

BIRMINGHAM: Edmund Street. Country General Manager, ALEXANDER FYSHE.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: City Office—72, Lombard Street, E.C.; 16, St. James's St., S.W.; Law Courts—222, Strand, W.C.; Aldersgate St., E.C.; Belgrave Rd., S.W.; Cheapside, E.C.; East City—Fenchurch St.; Finchley Rd., N.W.; Hampstead—Rosslyn Hill, N.W.; Holborn Circus, E.C.; Paddington—Cambridge St., W.; West Kensington—Hammersmith Road, W.

BIRMINGHAM: Colmore Row; High St.; Temple Row; New Street; Aston Rd.; Bearwood; Bloomsbury; Bristol St.; Deritend; Edgbaston; Gooch St.; Gt. Hampton St.; Harborne; Highgate; Jamaica Row; Ladywood; Parade; Small Heath; Sparkbrook; Sparkhill; Summerfield.

Aberdeen, Altrincham, Ashford, Aylesbury, Banbury, Bangor, Barnstable, Bath, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brecon, Bridgnorth, Brighton, Bristol, Broadstairs, Burton-on-Trent, Cambridge, Cardiff, Cardigan, Carnarvon, Carmarvon, Cheltenham, Chester, Cirencester, Coventry, Darlington, Dartmouth, Deal, Derby, Devonport, Douglas, Dover, Dowlais, Droitwich, Dudley, Durham, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Enfield, Evesham, Exeter, Falmouth, Folkestone, Gloucester, Halesowen, Hanley, Hastings, Haveringwest, Hereford, Ironbridge, Jarrow, Kidderminster, Kingwood, Leamington, Leeds, Leicester, Leominster, Lichfield, Liverpool, Llandudno, Llanelli, Longton, Ludlow, Maidhead, Maidstone, Malvern, Manchester, Margate, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouth, Newcastle (Staff), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newham, Newport (Mon.), Newport (Salop), Newton Abbot, Northampton, North Shields, Nottingham, Oldbury, Oxford, Paignton, Plymouth, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Portsmouth, Ramsgate, Reading, Redditch, Ross, Rugby, Rugeley, Rye, St. Leonards, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Southampton, South Shields, Stratford, Stratford-on-Avon, Stroud, Sunderland, Sutton Coldfield, Swansea, Swindon, Tamworth, Tonbridge, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Wallingford, Walsall, Warwick, Wednesbury, Wellington (Salop), Welshpool, Westgate-on-Sea, Weymouth, Whitechurch (Salop), Wolverhampton, Worcester, Wrexham, and elsewhere.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN BEATON, Esq.

MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq.

JOHN GORDON, Esq.

CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENPELL, Esq.

WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.

CHARLES EVELYN JOHNSTON, Esq.

WILLIAM WILTON PHIPPS, Esq.

Sir CHARLES DAY ROSE, Bart., M.P.

Manager—E. A. BENN.

Assistant Manager—N. F. DUFF.

Secretary—A. W. SAUNDERS.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

France: BANQUE DE FRANCE (Paris); SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (Paris and Branches);

Germany: Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co., Hamburg.

Italy: CREDITO ITALIANO, and Messrs. GRANET, BROWN & Co. (Genoa). Spain: CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

BRANCHES.

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Manaus (Agency), Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre. Uruguay—Montevideo. Argentina—Buenos Ayres, Rosario. United States—New York (Agency). France—Paris (5, Rue Scribe). Portugal—Lisbon, Oporto.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bank has Agents or Correspondents in all the principal Ports and Cities of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, the United States, and Europe.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers made, and Bills of Exchange negotiated or collected on the most favourable terms.

The Bank undertakes the Agencies of parties connected with the above countries, grants Circular Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers, makes investments in the Public Funds and other Securities, and receives Dividends and Interest on account of Clients. Current Accounts opened at the Branches, where money is also received on deposit at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which the Deposit is made.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Bank, 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD.

Office Hours: 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

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THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

Established 1836.

Limited.

Directors.

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., M.P., *Chairman and Managing Director.*WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., London, *Deputy-Chairman.*

The Rt. Hon. LORD AIREDALE, Leeds.

CHARLES G. BEALE, Esq., Birmingham.

ROBERT C. BEAZLEY, Esq., Liverpool.

Sir WILLIAM BENJAMIN BOWRING, Bt., Liverpool.

JOHN ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq., London.

Sir F. D. DIXON-HARTLAND, Bt., M.P., London.

Sir G. F. FAUDEL-PHILLIPS, Bt., G.C.I.E.,

London.

FREDERICK HYNDE FOX, Esq., Liverpool.

H. SIMPSON GEE, Esq., Leicester.

JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq., London.

ARTHUR T. KEEN, Esq., Birmingham.

The Right Hon. LORD PIRRIE, K.P., London.

THOMAS ROYDEN, Esq., Liverpool.

Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., London.

WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Esq., Coventry.

J. M. MADDERS, S. B. MURRAY, and F. HYDE, *Joint General Managers.*EDWARD J. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

Head Office : 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 London Wall.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - £3,799,100

RESERVE FUND - £3,419,190 | DEPOSITS - - £68,284,018

The Bank has Branches and Sub-Branches in London, the suburbs and throughout the country. It also has Agents in all the principal Cities of the world. Every kind of Banking business is transacted at the Head Office and Branches. Bills, Annuities, Coupons and Dividends are collected in all parts of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and in Foreign Countries. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Funds are effected. For the convenience of Customers, monies can be paid in at any of the Branches and advised the same day to their own account. Strong Rooms are provided for the security of Deeds and other property lodged by the Customers of the Bank. Every Officer of the Bank is pledged by a signed Declaration to secrecy as to the business affairs of the Bank and its Customers.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphic Address—"CINNAFOREX, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 London Wall.

ISSUES Currency Drafts on all Cities, Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable all over the world ; also makes Mail and Telegraphic Transfers to all Cities. COLLECTS Foreign Bills. PURCHASES approved Foreign Bills. ESTABLISHES Commercial Credits on behalf of Customers available anywhere against the usual shipping documents. Drafts, &c., may be obtained direct from the Head Office or Branches, which are always ready to give quotations.

THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphic Address—"CINNASHIP, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 London Wall.

Is specially organised to look after Shipowners' Freight Remittances from, and Disbursements to, all parts of the World by mail or cable.

London County & Westminster Bank, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

CAPITAL £14,000,000, IN 700,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - £3,500,000. | RESERVE FUND - £4,250,000.

Directors :

HERBERT ROBINSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
THE HON. SIR ERIC BARRINGTON, K.C.B.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
EDWARD CLIFTON BROWN, Esq.
JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.
COLIN ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.
JOHN JAMES CATER, Esq.
LORD RICHARD CAVENDISH.
ERNEST HALIBURTON CUNARD, Esq.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
HENRY CHARLES HAMBRO, Esq.

CHARLES JOHN HEGAN, Esq.
ARTHUR HILL, Esq.
WILLIAM EGBERTON HUBBARD, Esq.
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, BART.
WALTER LEAF, Esq. [M.P.
THE RT. HON. ALFRED LYTTELTON, K.C.,
WM. MCKEWAN, Esq. (Honorary Director).
OSWALD CECIL MAGNIAC, Esq.
WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq.
THE RT. HON. LORD SANDHURST, G.C.S.I.
CHARLES JAMES CATER SCOTT, Esq.
HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq.
SIR MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER.
VINCENT WODEHOUSE YORKE, Esq.

ALFRED MAYO HAWTHORN	} (Head Office),	} Joint Managers.
HERMAN RICHARD WYATT		
THOMAS JAMES RUSSELL (Colonies and Agencies),		
FRANK WILLIAM HOWETT (Country),		
AUSTIN ARROW KEMPE	} Joint Secretaries.	
GEOFFREY PAGET		

HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE:

21, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE: 1, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.

FOREIGN BRANCH: 80, CORNHILL, E.C.;

ALSO

**102 METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES,
199 COUNTRY BRANCHES.**

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on the usual terms. Facilities are given Customers at any Branch for the transfer of money to or from any other Branch.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Sums of £10 and upwards are received on deposit at interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected. **DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES,** &c., received.

THE AGENCY OF FOREIGN AND COUNTRY BANKS is undertaken, and every description of Banking business transacted.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

CURRENCY DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, and **LETTERS OF CREDIT** are issued, and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made to all parts of the World.

APPROVED FOREIGN DRAFTS are purchased, and Collections undertaken.

DOCUMENTARY CREDITS are established, and every facility given for the handling of Documents to or from abroad.

THE OFFICERS OF THE BANK ARE BOUND TO SECRECY.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1910.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED 1836),

LIMITED

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

The York City and County Banking Company Limited.

Authorised Capital.	£20,000,000
Subscribed Capital.	£19,800,000
Paid-up Capital.	£2,970,000
Reserve Fund.	£1,165,000

Directors.

WILLIAM R. ARDRETT, Esq.
JOSEPH ATKINSON, Esq.
COLONEL JAMES ROBERT BAIN.
WILLIAM BENNETT, Esq.
W. FLEMING BLAKE, Esq.
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq.
STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, Esq.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DENBIGH.
ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.
W. MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., Ald.
JOHN RICHARD HILL, Esq.
J. EDWARD J. JOHNSON, Esq.
DANIEL MEINERTZSHAGEN, Esq.
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT
MILNER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

WILLIAM MULLER, Esq.
SIGMUND NEUMANN, Esq.
E. M. RODCANACHI, Esq.
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT ST. ALDWYN.
DR. EDWARD D. STEVEN.
HENRY TENNANT, Esq.
F. L. WALLACE, Esq.

Head Office—5, Princes Street, London, E.C.

CHARLES GOW, *General Manager.*
W. J. DYER, *Head Office Manager.*
T. H. OXLEY, *Country Manager.*

J. F. DARLING, *Deputy General Manager.*
B. DAY, *Assistant Manager.*
EDWARD CLODD, *Secretary.*

LOTHBURY OFFICE, 6, Lothbury, E.C.

GEO. R. GALLAHER, *Manager.* F. GURREY, *Assistant Manager.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

BALHAM, BARKING, BARKHURST HILL, CHANCERY LANE, CHARTERHOUSE STREET, CHESHUNT, CHISWELL, CHISWELL ROW, COVENT GARDEN, CROYDON,	EAST DELWICH, ENTFIELD HIGHWAY, FENCHURCH STREET, FINCHURCH, GREAT TOWER STREET, HIGH HOLBORN, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, KINGSWAY, LEADENHALL STREET,	LIMEHOUSE, LOUGHTON, LOWER EIMONTON, MARLBOROUGH, MUSWELL HILL, OLD BROAD STREET, OLD KENT ROAD, OXFORD SQUARE, OXFORD STREET,	PADDINGTON, PAUL MILD, PALMER GREEN, PECKHAM, REGENT STREET, RUSSELL SQUARE, ST. MARY AXE, SOUTH KENSINGTON, SOUTHWARK, WOODFORD, WOODFORD STATION.	STREATHAM, TOOTING, VICTORIA, WALTHAM ABBEY, WALTHAM CROSS, WESTMINSTER, WINDHOLM HILL, WOOD STREET, WOODFORD, WOODFORD STATION.
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COUNTRY BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

YORK, APPLEBY, ASPATRIA, Measgate, BARNARD CASTLE, BARNSLY, CUDWORTH, HEMSWORTH, South Kirkby, Stafrfoot, BARROW-IN-FURNES, BARTON-ON-HUMBER, BARROW-ON-HUMBER, Goxhill, BEDALE, BEVERLEY, BISOP ACKLAND, Coundon, Stanhope, Willington, Wolsingham, West Auckland, BLACKHILL, Burnopfield, Consett, Dilton, Lanchester, BLYTH, Bedlington, Seaton Delaval, BOROUGHBRIDGE, Boston Spa, Tadcaster, BRAMPTON, GILBRAND, BRIDLINGTON, Flamborough, BRIDLINGTON (King Street), BROUGHTON-IN-FURNES, Bootle, DALTON-IN-FURNES, CARLISLE, COCKERMOUTH, DARLINGTON, DONCASTER, GOWLE, ADAM STREET, DUFFIELD, DUFFHAM, ECKFORTH, ELEY, GATESHEAD, GOOLE, Rawcliffe, Sneath, GRIMSBY (Old Town), Fish-Docks, GRIMSBY (Cleevehorpe Road), Cleevehorpe, New Clee, GUISBOROUGH, Boosbeck, HALTWHISTLE, HARRINGTON, HARROGATE, HARTLEPOOL, HAWES, HEXHAM, Allendale, Alienheads, Bardon Mill, Haydon Bridge, HORNSEA, HORSFORTH, Calverley, Rawdon, Rodley, HOWDEN, North Cave, Hull, Cottingham, St. Andrew's Dock, Withernsea, Hull (Anlaby Road), Hull (Beverley Road), Princes Avenue, Hull (Holderness Road), ILKLEY, Ben Rhydding, KESWICK, KNARSBOROUGH, LEEDS, Cattle Market, Kirkstall Road, Roundhay Road, Station Parade (Bramley), LEEDS (Headingley), LEEDS (Kirkstall), LEYBURN, Middleham, MALTON, MARKET WRIGHTON, MARYPORT, Altonby, Flimby, MASHAM, MEXBOROUGH, Conisborough, Kilmhurst, MIDDLESBROUGH, MIDDLESBROUGH (South Bank), MILTON, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Byker, Wallsend-on-Tyne, Whitley Bay, Willington Quay, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Dean Street), NORTHALLERTON, NORTH SHIELDS, OSELEY, PENRITH, KIRKOSWOLD, Lazonby, PICKERING, REDCAR, RICHMOND, RIFON, ROTHERHAM, Tinsley, SALTBURN, Birston, Muskeby-the-Sea, SCARBOROUGH, Falsgrave, SCARBOROUGH (South Cliff), SCUTHORPE, WINTON, SEAHAM HARBOUR, Eastington, Horden Colliery, Mutton Colliery, Ryhope, Selsby, Cawood, Sherburn-in-Elmet, SHEFFIELD, Darnall, Dronfield, Staveley, Walkley, Woodhouse, SHEFFIELD (Hillsborough), SHILDON, New Shildon, SILLOTH, Abbey Town, SKIPTON, FOTHERLEY, STOCKTON-ON-TEES, STOKESLEY, Great Ayton, Hutton Rudby, SUNDERLAND, Haswell, Southwick, SHOTTON COLLIERY, THIRSK, ULVERSTON, Carlisle-Carmel, WARRFIELD, Horbury, WATSON-DEARIE, Goldthorpe, South Elmsall, Thurstree, WEST HARTLEPOOL, Trimdon Grange, Wingate, Witby, Robin Hood's Bay, Staithes, WHITHAM, Gosforth, WIGTON, WORKINGTON, Station Road, Distington, WORKSON, Clowrie, Shirebrook.

Current Accounts are kept and Deposits received upon the terms usual with Bankers in London and the Country respectively. The Agency of Joint Stock Banks, Private Banks and Foreign Banks undertaken. The Bank undertakes the Office of Executor, Trustee, and Custodian Trustee, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained at Head Office and Branches. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to Customers free of charge. They may be obtained at the Head Office, or through any of the Branches. The numerous Branches of the Bank afford great facilities for the transaction of business, and arrangements have been made with Banks in all the important Towns of the Kingdom by which money may be paid in free of charge, to the credit of any Customer of this Bank, whether at the Head Office or at any of the Branches. Strong Rooms for the deposit of Securities and Plate Chests are provided for the convenience of customers. Every Officer of the Bank is required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

The LONDON & PROVINCIAL BANK, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - £1,600,000. RESERVE FUND (Invested in Consols) - £1,475,000

Directors.

Sir FREDERICK GEO. BANBURY,

Bart., M.P.

Sir WILLIAM BOARD, Bart.

WM. HAYES FISHER, Esq.

Sir EDWIN H. GAISWORTHY.

The Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., F.R.S.

RICHARD COBDEN MICHELL, Esq.

H. RIMINGTON-WILSON, Esq.

Sir JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart.

General Manager—JOHN WOODROW CROSS, Esq.

Assistant General Manager—JESSE LAMBLY THOMAS, Esq.

Auditors—ERNEST COOPER, Esq. EDGAR FIGGESS, Esq.

London Agents—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO. *Solicitors*—Messrs. MUNNS & LONGDEN.

HEAD OFFICE: 3, BANK BUILDINGS; LOTHBURY, E.C.

LONDON SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

Anerley (137, Anerley Road), Barking, Beckenham, Bermondsey (56 & 58 Old Kent Road), Blackheath, Bowes Park, N., Canning Town (Barking Road), Carshalton, Catford, Chingford, Claygate, East Greenwich, East Ham, Edmonton (Upper and Lower), Eltham, Enfield, Essex Road (Nos. 344, and 346), Finchley (Church End), Finchley (North), Finsbury Park, Green Lanes (68, High Road, Wood Green), Hackney (The Triangle), Hampstead (55, England's Lane), Hampton Hill, Harringay, Hendon, Highbury (4, Highbury Place), Hither Green, Honor Oak Park, Hornsey, Hounslow, Hford (126, High Road), Kentish Town, Kew, Kew Gardens, Kingsland (1, Kingsland High Street, N.E.), Kingston-on-Thames, Ladywell, Lea Bridge Road (Leyton), Lee Green, Lewisham, Leytonstone, Maida Vale (23, Clifton Road, W.), Manor Park, Merton, Mitcham, Mortlake and East Sheen, Munster Park (847, Fulham Road), Muswell Hill, New Cross Gate (180, New Cross Road), Newington Green, New Southgate and Friern Barnet, Old Street (84 to 88, Great Eastern Street, E.C.), Paddington (127 and 129, Edgware Road), Palmer's Green, N., Penge, Plaistow, Plumstead (High Street), Ponder's End, Richmond, Roman Road, Bow (39, Roman Road), St. Margaret's (East Twickenham), Sidcup, Southgate, South Kensington (108, Queen's Gate), South Tottenham, Spitalfields (83, Commercial Street, E.), Stamford Hill (No. 40), Stoke Newington (159, High Street), Stratford, E., Surbiton, Surbiton Hill, Sutton, Sutton (North), Sydenham (42, Kirkdale), Teddington, Thornton Heath, Tottenham, Turnell Park (155, Fortess Road), Twickenham, Wallham Green and Fulham, Walthamston (Hoe Street), Walthamston (St. James's Street), Westcombe Park (Vanbrugh Park), West Green, West Hampstead (74, West End Lane), White Hart Lane (Tottenham), Wimbledon, Winchmore Hill, Wood Green, Woolwich.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

Aberayron, Aberdare, Aberystwyth, Aldeburgh, Ascot, Ashford (Middlesex), Bargoed, Barry, Belvedere, Bexhill, Bexley Heath, Bridgend, Brighton, Bristol, Briton Ferry, Bulth Wells, Bunzay, Caerphilly, Camberley, Cardiff, Cardiff Docks, Carnarthen, Chatham, Chestow, Cowbridge, Diss, Downham Market, Eastbourne, East Dereham, Ebbw Vale, Egham, Erith, Ewe, Fakenham, Fishguard, Gillingham (New Brompton, Kent), Gorleston-on-Sea, Gosport, Gravesend, Grays, Halesworth, Harleston, Haverfordwest, Hunstanton, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Lampeter, Leigh-on-Sea, Lewes, Liverpool, Llandilo, Llandovery, Llandrindod Wells, Llanelli, Llanidloes, Lowestoft, Machynlleth, Maldstone, Merthyr Tydfil, Milford Haven, Narberth, Neath, Newport (Mon.), Northfleet, North Walsham, Norwich, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Penarth, Penrith, Pontefract, Pontypridd, Portsmouth (Commercial Road), Port Talbot, Rhyl, Rhymney, Rochester, Romford, Ruthin, St. Clears, Saxmundham, Southend-on-Sea, Staines, Strood, Sunningdale, Swansea, Tenby, Tilbury Docks, Tredegar, Usk, Wells, Westcliff-on-Sea, Weybridge, Wymondham, Yarmouth (Great).

SUB-AGENCIES.

Abercarn, Abercynon, Aberdovey, Abersychan, Abertridwr, Banstead, Barry Dock, Beauport (Brec.), Blackwood, Blaengarw, Bush Hill Park, Cadoxton, Caerau, Canton (Cardiff), Chadwell Heath, Clydach-on-Tawe, Cross Keys (Mon.), Crumlin, Crynant, Cwm (Mon.), Cwmfelinfach, East Harling, Ewell, Farnde, Fforestfach, Goodmayes, Goodwick, Gorseion, Hingham Park, Leiston, Letterstone, Llanbadrach, Llannegnech, Llanhilleth, Llanon (Card.), Llantwit Major, Llanwrtyd Wells, Llanvynher, Llwynpia, Lordship Lane (Wood Green), Maerdy, Maesteg, Maesycwmmwr, Merthyr Vale, Morriston, Mountain Ash, Nantymoel, Nelson (Glam.), Newbridge (Mon.), New Tredegar, Neyland, Ogmore Vale, Penygraig, Pontardawe, Pontardulais, Pontllanfraith, Pontllytyn, Pontyeymmer, Porth, Rannham, Risca, Roath (Cardiff), St. David's, Seaford, Senghenydd, Skewen, Snettisham, Stanford-le-Hope, Tonyrefail, Tregaron, Treharris, Treherbert, Treorky, Troedyrhiw, Tylorstown, Whitechurch (Glam.), Wood Street (Walthamston), Yarmouth Fish Wharf, Ynysydd, Ynysybwl, Ystalyfera, Ystradgynlais, Ystrad Mynach.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, opens—

DRAWING ACCOUNTS upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposits are received from Customers and others, and Interest allowed thereon at such rates and for such periods as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market. Deposit Books are issued when required; these are specially convenient for small Deposits.

Monies can be paid in at the Head Office, or any of the Branches of the Bank for Customers' credit at any other Office. For Customers having business connections in Towns where the Bank has not a Branch, arrangements can be made with other Bankers to receive their credits.

The BANK effects purchases and sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares, and Securities, receives Dividends, &c. Customers may have their Dividends made payable to the Bank for the credit of their accounts.

The BANK also transacts every other description of Banking business.

Every Officer of the Bank is required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors, J. W. CROSS, General Manager.

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BANK OF MONTREAL

(Established in 1817.)

CAPITAL (PAID-UP), \$2,958,904. RESERVE FUND, \$2,465,753. UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$73,625.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rt. Hon. Lord STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Hon. President.*
 Hon. Sir GEO. DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., *President.* Sir EDWARD CLOUSTON, Bart., *Vice-President.*
 R. B. ANGUS, Esq. E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq. Sir WILLIAM C. MACDONALD. JAMES ROSS, Esq.
 Sir THOMAS G. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O. Hon. ROBERT MACKAY. DAVID MORRICK, Esq. C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.—Sir EDWARD CLOUSTON, Bart., *General Manager.*

LONDON OFFICE—47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

F. WILLIAMS TAYLOR, *Manager.* H. HAYLOCK, *Assist. Manager.**Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.*

Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers issued. Bills, Dividend Cheques and Coupons purchased or sent for Collection. Orders for purchase and sale of Canadian and United States Securities executed; and other monetary business undertaken in connection with Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States.

Branches in Canada.

Alliston, Ont.	Cookshire, Ont.	Que. Hoerner, B.C.	Nicola, B.C.	Shediac, N.B.
Almonte, Ont.	Cornwall, Ont.	Indian Head, Sask.	Oakville, Ont.	Sherbrooke, Que.
Altona, Man.	Danville, Que.	Kelowna, B.C.	Oakwood, Ont.	Stirling, Ont.
Amherst, N.S.	Deseronto, Ont.	King City, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Stratford, Ont.
Andover, N.B.	Edmonton, N.B.	Kingston, Ont.	Paris, Ont.	Sudbury, Ont.
Armstrong, B.C.	Egmont, N.B.	Lethbridge, Alta.	Perth, Ont.	Summerland, B.C.
Aurora, Ont.	Eginton, Ont.	Levis, Que.	Peterborough, Ont.	Sydney, N.S.
Bathurst, N.B.	Enderby, B.C.	Lindsay, Ont.	Pictou, Ont.	Three Rivers, Que.
Belleville, Ont.	Fenelon Falls, Ont.	London, Ont.	Portage La Prairie, Man.	Toronto, Ont.
Downsview, Ont.	Fort William, Ont.	Lunenburg, N.S.	Port Arthur, Ont.	Trenton, Ont.
Brandon, Man.	Fraserville, Que.	Magrath, Alta.	Port Hood, N.S.	Tweed, Ont.
Brantford, Ont.	Fredericton, N.B.	Malone Bay, N.S.	Port Hope, Ont.	Vancouver, B.C.
Brillideau, N.S.	Glouce Bay, N.S.	Marystown, N.B.	Quebec, Que.	Vernon, B.C.
Brockville, Ont.	Goderich, Ont.	Medicine Hat, Alta.	Staymond, Alta.	Victoria, B.C.
Buckingham, Que.	Grand Falls, N.E.	Megantic, Que.	Regina, Sask.	Wallaceburg, Ont.
Calgary, Alta.	Grand Mere, Que.	Merritt, B.C.	Rosenfeld, Man.	Warsaw, Ont.
Canso, N.S.	Greenwood, B.C.	Moncton, N.B.	Rossland, B.C.	Waterford, Ont.
Cardston, Alta.	Gresham, Man.	Montreal, Que.	St Hyacinthe, Que.	Weyburn, Sask.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Guelp, Ont.	Mount Forest, Ont.	St John, N.B.	Winnipeg, Man.
Chatham, N.E.	Halifax, N.S.	Nelson, B.C.	St Mary's, Ont.	Wolfville, N.S.
Chatham, Ont.	Hamilton, Ont.	New Denver, B.C.	Sarnia, Ont.	Woodstock, N.B.
Chilliwack, B.C.	Hartland, N.B.	Newmarket, Ont.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Yarmouth, N.S.
Collingwood, Ont.	Holstein, Ont.	New Westminster, B.C.	Sawyerille, Que.	

In Newfoundland—BRIMBY COVE. ST. JOHN'S. **In United States**—New York: 31, PINE STREET.
 Chicago: COR. LA SALLE AND MONROE STREETS. Spokane: STATE OF WASHINGTON. **In Mexico**—CITY OF MEXICO.
Correspondence—ET. United States—Boston—MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK; Buffalo—THE MEXICO BANK; Philadelphia—THE MEXICO BANK; New Orleans—WHITNEY CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK. **San Francisco**—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP, £1,200,000.
 RESERVE FUND, £1,300,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq. (<i>Chairman</i>).	JOHN G. GRIFFITHS, Esq.
HON. HUGO BARING.	KENNETH MATHIESON, Esq.
W. T. BRAND, Esq.	HERMAN BILLING SIM, Esq.
CHAS. W. DRABBLE, Esq.	ROBERT A. THURBURN, Esq. (<i>Managing</i>).

Sub-Manager and Secretary—G. R. HUTCHINSON.

BRANCHES.

Argentina.—Buenos Aires, Rosario, Mendoza, Concordia, Bahia Blanca, Córdoba, Tucumán, Barracas (Buenos Aires), Once de Setiembre (Buenos Aires), Boca del Riachuelo (Buenos Aires).
Uruguay.—Monte Video, Paysandu, Salto. **Brazil**.—Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santos, Pernambuco, Pará, Bahia. **Chili**.—Valparaiso.

Agency in New York, and Agents throughout the World.

Bankers—London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited. Liverpool: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Limited. Provinces: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited. Scotland: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited. Ireland: THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALÉVY, PARIS.

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LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £5,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,500,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £1,000,000.

Directors.

HON. FREDERIC W. ANSON.
ARTHUR BILBROUGH, Esq.
SIR FORTESCUE FLANNERY, BART.

RT. HON. LORD CLAUD J. HAMILTON.
C. W. PRESCOTT-WESTCAR, Esq.
HENRY WETHERED, Esq.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

General Manager: JOHN LISCOMBE.

Assistant General Manager: H. H. HAMBLING.

City Manager: FREDERICK STRAKER.

Assistant City Manager: PERCY C. HARTE.

Chief Inspector: JOHN A. ANDERSON.

Secretary: HERBERT POTTER.

Head Office:—170, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.4.

ACTON
ADDISCOMBE
ANERLEY
BALHAM
BARKING
BARNES
BATTERSEA
BATTERSEA PARK
BAYSWATER
BERMONDSEY
BISHOPSGATE
BLOOMSBURY
BOROUGH
BOW
BRIXTON HILL
BRIXTON, NORTH
BRIXTON, SOUTH
BROMPTON ROAD
BRONDESBURY
CAMBERWELL
CAMDEN TOWN
CANNON STREET
CATFORD
CELENG CROSS
CHARLITON
CHEAPSIDE
CHELSEA
CHISWICK
CLAPHAM
CLAPHAM JUNCTION
CLAPTON
CLERKENWELL
COLEMAN STREET
CRICKLEWOOD

CROYDON PARK
CROYDON (BROCKLEY)
CROYDON, SOUTH
DULWICH
DULWICH, EAST
EALING
EALING, WEST
EARL'S COURT and
KENNINGTON
EARLSFIELD
EAST HAM
EDGWARE ROAD (END)
FINCHLEY, CHURCH
FINCHLEY, EAST
FINCHLEY, NORTH
FINSBURY
FINSBURY PARK
FLEET STREET
FOREST GATE
FOREST HILL
FULHAM
GREAT PORTLAND
HACKNEY (STREET)
HAMMERSMITH
HAMPSTEAD
HAMPSTEAD, SOUTH
HAMPSTEAD, WEST,
and FROGNAL
HANWELL
ELTHORNE
HARLESDEN
HARROW ROAD
HIGHGATE
HOLBORN
HOLLAND PARK

HOLLOWAY
HOLLOWAY, UPPER
HORNSEY
ILFORD
ISLINGTON
KENNINGTON
KENSAL RISE
KENTISH TOWN
KEW BRIDGE
KILBURN
KING'S CROSS
LAVENDER HILL
LEE GREEN
LEWISHAM HIGH RD.
LEYTON
LEYTONSTONE ROAD
MANOR PARK
MERTON and S. WIM-
BLEDON
MILE END
MINORITIES (SHEEN
MORT LAKE and EAST
NEW CROSS GATE
NORBURY
NORWOOD, SOUTH
NORWOOD, UPPER
NORWOOD, WEST
NOTTING HILL
OXFORD STREET
PECKHAM
POPLAR
PUTNEY
RAYNES PARK
REGENT STREET
ROEHAMPTON

ST. JOHN'S WOOD
SHEPHERD'S BUSH
SHOREDITCH
SOUTHWARK
STEPNEY
STOCKWELL
STRAND
STREATHAM
STREATHAM COMMON
STREATHAM, WEST
STROUD GREEN
SUTTON
SYDENHAM
TOTTENHAM
TOTTENHAM
TULSE HILL
UPTON PARK
VAUXHALL
WALHAM GREEN
WALLINGTON and
CARSHALTON (ST.
WALTHAMSTON, ROE
ST. JAMES'S ST.
WALWORTH
WANDSWORTH
WANSTEAD
WEST BROMPTON
WEST KENSINGTON
WESTMINSTER
WEST SMITHFIELD
WILLESDEN GREEN
WIMBLEDON
WIMBLEDON COMMON
WOODFORD
WOOD GREEN

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

BEACONSFIELD
BOURNEMOUTH
BRIGHTON
BRISTOL
BUSHEY
EASTBOURNE
SEASIDE
EAST MOLESEY
EDGWARE

ELTHAM
HARROW
HASTINGS and ST.
LEONARDS
BUSHY
HENDON, W.
HOVE
KINGSTON HILL
KINGSTON-on-THAMES

NEW BARNET
NEW MAULDEN
OTTERTY ST. MARY
READING
RICHMOND
SIDMOUTH
SOUTHALL
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA
SUDBURY & WEMBLEY

SURBITON
TWICKENHAM
WALTON-ON-THAMES
WATFORD
WEALDSTONE
WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA
WHETSTONE
WORKING

SUB-BRANCHES.

BENHILTON-SUTTON (to Sutton)
BUSHEY HEATH (to Bushey)
DAGENHAM (to Barking)

GERRARDS CROSS (to Beacons-
field)
HOXTON (to Ottery St. Mary)
KING'S LANGLEY (to Watford)

RAINHAM (to Barking)
STANMORE (to Harrow)
WIMBLEDON BROADWAY (to
Wimbledon)

Current and Deposit Accounts are opened on the usual terms of Bankers, and every description of Banking Business is transacted.

Credits can be paid in for Customers' Accounts either at the Head Office, or at any Branch of this Bank, or at the Branches of Lloyds Bank Limited, the National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, and the Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank has powers for acting as Executor and Trustee under Wills, Settlements, &c., and as Trustee for Debenture Holders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit on all the Principal Towns of the World, also Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable at all the Chief Cities abroad.

Effects Mail and Telegraphic Transfers, Undertakes Foreign Collections,
Negotiates approved Foreign Paper, Establishes Documentary Credits,
And generally conducts any Form of Foreign Banking Business.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers. [65]

METROPOLITAN BANK (OF ENGLAND AND WALES), LIMITED.

Head Office : 60, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. Country Office and Transfer Office : Birmingham.

CAPITAL, £7,500,000, in 150,000 SHARES of £50 each.

PROPRIETORS' FUNDS, £1,028,757, viz.:-

Paid-up Capital, £550,000. Guarantee Fund, £450,000. Balance of Profits Carried Forward, £28,757.

DIRECTORS.

WALTER E. WARREN, Esq., *Chairman.* MORGAN B. WILLIAMS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
S. BALDWIN, Esq., M.P. J. D. GLANVILLE, Esq. ABRAHAM CROFT, Esq., Esq.
H. C. FIELD, Esq. ROWLAND HILL, Esq. LORD DENNIS J. SEYMOUR.
ROBERT FORREST, Esq. F. E. MUNTZ, Esq. J. WESTON-STEVENS, Esq.
Managing Director—F. W. NASH. *General Manager*—F. J. HUGHES.
London Manager—A. E. OLD. *London Sub-Manager*—THOS. THOMSON. *Secretary*—JAS. SMITH WOOD.
Chief Inspector—J. E. ATTOUN.

BRANCHES.

ABERCRAVE	Sub to SWANSEA.	LLANBERIS	Manager, ROBERT WILLIAMS.
ABERDARE	Manager, G. J. TUCKFIELD.	LLANDUDNO	" A. EVANS.
ABERGWNFFY	Sub to MAESTEG.	LLANDYSSUL	" J. R. HARRIS.
ACOCKS GREEN	" R. P. L. JEFFERY.	LLANELLY	" W. GRIFFITHS.
ALCESTER	" J. P. HUNT.	LYBE	" R. B. ROBERTS.
AMLWCH	Sub to LLANGFELNI.	LLANRWST	" W. G. OWEN.
AMMANFORD	Sub to SWANSEA.	LYE	Sub to STOUBRIDGE.
BANBURY	" J. FINGLAND.	MAESTEG	" L. O. MORGAN.
BANGOR	" W. WILLIAMS.	MAIDENHEAD	" A. E. BONBERRY.
BARNMOUTH	" A. E. TOMKINSON.	MALVERN	" F. E. LAUGHTON.
BARRY DOCK	" A. L. GOLDSWORTHY.	MERTHYR TYDFIL	" JOHN ARBREY.
BATH	" E. ROBERTSON.	MILFORD HAVEN	" A. H. HOWARD.
BETHESDA	" W. WILLIAMS.	MORTON-IN-MARSH	" S. W. GILLIAM.
BILSTON	" JOHN BENT.	MORRISTON	Sub to SWANSEA.
BIRMINGHAM—		MOUNTAIN ASH	" G. J. TUCKFIELD.
BENNETT'S HILL ..	{ A. G. SAMPSON, and J. L. HAWKES, Sub Manager.	MUCH WENLOCK	" F. SARJEANT.
ASTON	" W. H. SPONG.	MUMBLES	Sub to SWANSEA.
GE. HAMPTON ST.	" J. P. ADAMS.	NEATH	" C. E. S. THOMPSON.
LAW COURTS	" CHAS. MCANDREW.	NEWTOWN	" Sub to PENNELL.
MARKETS	" A. S. WHITFIELD.	NEWBOROUGH	Sub to LLANGFELNI.
SALTLEY	" W. S. BUNN.	NEWBURY	" H. A. PEARSON.
SEELY OAK	" R. H. SMITH.	NEWCASTLE EMLYN	" H. C. MORRIS.
SMALL HEATH	" W. H. OAKLEY.	NEWPORT, MON.	" W. MCG. CARNAGIE.
SPRATFORD ROAD	" F. J. HUGHES.	OXFORD	" G. HUGHES.
BLAENAU Ffestiniog ..	" C. S. MICHELMORE.	PENCAIDER	Sub to LLANDYSSUL.
BLAENAVON	Sub to BRIDGEND.	PENARTH	Sub to PORTMADOC.
BLAENGARW	" W. PRECEY.	PENTRE	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BLOXWICH	" D. J. GWYN.	PENRHUWCEBER	Sub to ABERDARE.
BRIDGEND	" M. CHADWICK.	PENYGRAIG	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BRIDGNORTH	" J. FINNEY.	PENYGROES	Sub to CARNARVON.
BRIERLEY HILL	" D. LANE.	PONTYGWMMER	Sub to BRIDGEND.
Bristol	Sub to NEATH.	PONTYPRIDD	" W. D. HODGES.
BRITON FERRY	" J. H. HENDERSON.	PORTH	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BROMSGROVE	Sub to WALSALL.	PORTHCAWL	Sub to BRIDGEND.
BROWNHILLS	Sub to LLANGFELNI.	PORTMADOC	" J. RICHARD PRICHARD.
BRYNSIENCYN	" C. S. MICHELMORE.	PORT TALBOT	" C. E. S. THOMPSON.
BRYNMAR	Sub to LLANELLY.	PWLHELHI	" W. O. HUGHES.
BURY PORT	Sub to MAESTEG.	READING	" A. McNEIL.
CABRAU		REDDITCH	" F. H. JOSEPHINE.
CARDIFF		RHOSNEIGER	Sub to LLANGFELNI.
St. Mary STREET ..	"	SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR ..	" H. HOLTON.
CANTON	"	SLOUGH	" W. H. BOWLES.
CLIFTON STREET ..	" F. GREENSLADE.	SOUTHALL	" W. CARTER.
ROATH		STOURBRIDGE ..	" W. J. AMPLETT.
CARDIFF DOCKS	" J. W. N. BONNER.	STOURPORT	" A. W. GABRIEL.
CARDIGAN	" D. LLOYD JONES.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON ..	" JAS. STEVENSON.
CARNARVON	" ROBERT WILLIAMS.	SWANSEA—	Sub to REDDITCH.
CHEPSTOW	" ARTHUR PRIOR.	CASTLE SQUARE ..	" { T. W. ISLAY-YOUNG.
CHIPPING NORTON ..	" T. H. BURBIDGE.	HIGH STREET	" { F. GIBSON SMITH.
COLWYN BAY	" R. HUGHES-JONES.	SWANSEA DOCKS ..	" { Sub Manager.
CONWAY	" DAVID JONES.	TALYSARN	" Sub to CARNARVON.
COWBRIDGE	" R. THOMAS.	TIPTON	" T. M. DODD.
CRADLEY HEATH ..	" T. W. DOOLITTLE.	TREDEGAR	" Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
CROFTHEATH	Sub to PORTMADOC.	TREHARRIS	" F. ROWLAND.
CRYMNOCH	Sub to CARDIGAN.	TREHERBERT	Sub to ABERDARE.
DARLASTON	" W. H. MARSHALL.	TREORKY	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
DOWLAIS	Sub to MERTHYR TYDFIL.	TYNEWYDD ..	Sub to BRIDGEND.
DREFACH	Sub to NEWCASTLE EMLYN.	(OGMORE VALE) ..	
DUDLEY	" F. M. BAKER.	WALSALL	" { W. PRECEY
FERNDALE	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.	WARWICK	" { W. HERRIETHWAITE,
FESTINIOW	Sub to BLAENAU Ffestiniog.	WEDNESBURY	" { Sub Manager.
GARNANT	Sub to SWANSEA.	WEST BROMWICH ..	" G. W. ELLIOTT.
GOODWICK	Sub to HAVERHURD WEST.	WILLENHALL	" E. C. RICHARDSON.
GLYN NEATH	Sub to NEATH.	WILNEY	" A. J. RILEY.
GWYS	Sub to SWANSEA.	WOLVERHAMPTON ..	" H. W. SPENGLER.
HAVERFORDWEST ..	" A. H. HOWARD.	WORCESTER	" W. JOHNSON.
HAYES (Middlesex) ..	Sub to SOUTHALL.	YSTATYFERA	" H. E. PROCTOR.
HEDNESFORD	" W. PRECEY.	YSTRADGYNLAIS ..	Sub to SWANSEA.
HENLEY-IN-ARDEN ..	" C. B. HALLATT.		Sub to SWANSEA.
HEREFORD	" C. J. G. NASH-LEIBRANDT.		
KIDDERMINSTER ..	" E. C. NEWMARCH.		
KINGSWINFORD	Sub to STOUBRIDGE.		
LEAMINGTON	" A. A. B. WILSON.		

AGENCIES.

BAMPTON (Oxon)	G. W. DUTTON.	GORING-ON-THAMES ..	H. A. L. SMITH.
BRILLES	" A. ELLIOTT.	KINGTON	" C. F. BANCROFT.
CAMPDEN	" H. WIKET.	PANGBOURNE	" H. S. ADAMS.
CHARLBUARY	" T. G. SMITH.	SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD	" R. J. FRANKLIN.

THE NATIONAL BANK,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

HEAD OFFICE—13, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Capital Subscribed £7,500,000. Paid-up £1,500,000. Rest £520,000.

Directors.

HENRY FRANCIS SLATTERY, Esq., *Chairman.*Hon. ALBERT HENRY PETRE, *Deputy-Chairman.*

Sir THOMAS HENRY GRATTAN ESMONDE, Bart., M.P.

Sir JOHN PURCELL, K.C.B.

Rt. Hon. THE EARL FITZWILLIAM.

Sir FREDERIC LACY ROBINSON, K.C.B.

WILLIAM BAILEY HAWKINS, Esq.

PATRICK WALTER STAFFORD, Esq.

PERCY P. O'REILLY, Esq., J.P.

Count DE TORRE DIAZ.

Secretary J. H. DAVEY.

LONDON.

13, Old Broad Street, E.C. { J. L. Whelen } *Joint Managers.*
C. F. Higginson

23, BAKER STREET, W.

361 and 363, GOSWELL ROAD, ISLINGTON, E.C.

68, GLOUCESTER GARDENS, BAYSWATER, W.

286, PENTONVILLE ROAD, KING'S CROSS, N.

21, GROSVENOR GARDENS, BELGRAVIA, S.W.

158, HIGH STREET, NOTTING HILL, W.

189, HIGH STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.

276, OXFORD STREET, W.

9, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

180, STRAND, W.C.

2, ELGIN AVENUE, HARROW ROAD, W.

ST. MARY'S ROAD, WILLESDEN, N.W.

Cardiff—St. Mary Street. J. R. G. Bullen, *Manager.*Manchester—Spring Gardens. Bernard MacDonnell, *Manager.*

IRELAND.

DUBLIN—34, College Green, CAMDEN STREET, GREAT BRITAIN ST.,
PEMBROKE, RATHMINES, SMITHFIELD, WESTLAND ROW.

ABBEYFEALE	CHARLEVILLE	KANTURK	NENAGH
ATHLONE	CLAREMORRIS	KELS	NEWBRIDGE (Co. Kildare)
ATHY	CLIFDEN	KILKENNY	NEWCASTLE (Co. Limerick)
BALLAGHADERREEN	CLONAKILTY	KILLARNEY	NEW TOWN BARRY
BALLINA	CLONMEL	KILLORGLIN	PORTARLINGTON
BALLINASLOE	CORK	KILRUSH	RATHKEALE
BALLYMAHON	DINGLE	KINGSTOWN	ROSCOMMON
BALTINGLASS	DONERAILE	LIMERICK	ROSCREA
BELFAST	DUNDALK	LISMORE	SCARIFF
BIRR	DUNGARVAN	LISTOWEL	STROKESTOWN
BOYLE	DUNMORE (Co. Galway)	LONGFORD	TEMPLEMORE
BRUFF	ENNIS	LOUGHREA	THURLES
CAHIR	ENNISCORTHY	MACROOM	TIPPERARY
CAHIRCIVEEN	ENNISTYMON	MALLOW	TRALEE
CARLOW	FERMOY	MIDDLETON	TUAM
CARRICKMACROSS	GALWAY	MILLSTREET (Co. Cork)	TULLOW (Co. Car. low)
CARRICK-ON-SUIR	GOREY	MILTOWN MALBAY	WATERFORD
CASHEL	GORT	MITCHELSTOWN	WEXFORD
CASTLEBAR	GRAIGUE-NA-MANAGH	MOATE	WICKLOW
CASTLECOMER	HEADFORD (Co. Galway)	MOUNTMELICK	
CASTLE ISLAND		MULLINGAR	
CASTLEREA			

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

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SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (DE PARIS)

(Société Anonyme).

Subscribed Capital - Fr. 400,000,000. | Paid up - - Fr. 200,000,000.

President - Baron HELY D'OISSEL.

Head Office: 54 & 56, RUE DE PROVENCE, PARIS.

General Manager—Mr. L. DORIZON.

City Office: 53, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.
West End Office: 65, 67, REGENT STREET (PICCADILLY HOTEL), W.

This Bank transacts a general banking business, in particular in France, where it has over 750 Branches, and all over the Continent, and issues Cheques, Telegraphic Transfers and Circular Notes on its Head Office, Branches, and Correspondents throughout Europe. It also undertakes the purchase and sale of all Foreign Bonds and Securities, the collection and cashing of Dividends, Coupons, Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds, &c., &c. [69]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts, and in New Zealand by Special Act of the General Assembly.

Authorised Capital . . . £1,725,000.

Paid-up Capital . . . £375,000.

Subscribed Capital . . . £1,125,000.

Reserve Fund . . . £375,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 17, MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

CHIEF OFFICE IN NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON.

HENRY F. FRESHWATER, *Secretary and London Manager.*

J. H. B. COATES, *General Manager.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND.—Alexandra South, Auckland, Auckland (Newton), Balclutha (Kaitangata Agency), Blenheim, Christchurch, Cromwell, Dargaville (Arapu Agency, Kaihu Agency, Raupo Agency, Tangowahine Agency, Te Kopuru Agency), Dunedin (North), Gore (Waikata Agency), Greymouth, Hokitika, Invercargill, Karoro (Duntroon Agency), Milton, Mossiel, Napier, Nelson New Plymouth (Okato Agency), Oamaru, Otago, Otago, Paeroa (Kawakawa Agency), Paparoa (Mangatu Agency), Port Chalmers, Reefton, Riverton (Orepuki Agency, Otatutu Agency, Thornbury Agency), Stratford, Tapanui (Heriot Agency), Timaru, Wahi, Wanganni, Wellington, Wellington (Te Aro).

The National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd., Issues Drafts and Letters of Credit; Makes Telegraphic Transfers; Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange; Receives Deposits of £50 and upwards on terms to be ascertained on application; Conducts every other description of Banking business between London and New Zealand. [179]

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

(Established by Khedivial Decree, June, 1898, with the exclusive right to issue Notes payable at sight to bearer.)

CAPITAL £3,000,000

(in 300,000 Shares of £10 each, fully paid)

RESERVE FUND £1,500,000

Governor - - - F. T. ROWLATT, Esq.

Head Office—Cairo.

London Committee.

HON. HUGO BARING. CARL MEYER, Esq. HON. ALGERNON MILLS. HON. SIDNEY PEEL.

London Agency:—4 & 5, King William Street, E.C.

Manager - - - J. T. BEATY-POWNALL.

Assistant Manager - A. F. GILLBEE.

Accounts opened with traders and private persons at the Head Office, Cairo, the branches at Alexandria, Assiout, Assuan, Benha, Beni-Suef, Chibin-el-Kom, Damanhur, Fayoum, Kebeh, Khartoum, Luxor, Mansourah, Minieh, in the Mousky (Cairo), Port Said, Port Sudan, Sohag, Souakin, Tantah, Zagazig, and London.

Deposits received for a fixed term. Current Accounts opened. The Purchase and Sale of all kinds of Stock and Shares undertaken. Bills discounted. Every kind of Banking Business transacted. Full information can be obtained at any of the Offices of the Bank. [18]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

INCORPORATED IN THE TRANSVAAL
(Bankers to the Government of the Transvaal Colony.)

LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL - £1,100,000.

With power to increase to £4,000,000. Reserve Fund, £50,000.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - PRETORIA.

Directors:

Hon. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., M.L.C., *Chairman*.
JAMES R. LEISK.

J. EMRYS EVANS, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Vice-Chairman*.

C. H. MULLINS, Esq., V.C., C.M.G.

H. A. ROGERS, Esq.

H. O.K. WEBBER, Esq.

General Manager

= = = THOMSON HENDERSON.

BRANCHES IN TRANSVAAL.

Amersfoort, Barberton, Belfast, Benoni, Bethal, Boksburg, Brakpan, Carolina, Christiana, Cleveland, Clifton, Comet (East Rand), Denver, Ermelo, Fordsburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Jeppesstown, Johannesburg (Commissioner St. East, Harrison St., and Fritchard St.), Klerksdorp, Knights, Krugersdorp, Langlaagte, Lichtenburg, Liupaard's Vlei, Lydenburg, Machadodorp, Maraisburg, Middelburg, Nijlstrom, Ophirton, Pietersburg, Piet Retief, Pilgrim's Rest, Potchefstroom, Potgietersrus, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Sabie, Springs, Standerton, Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Witbank, Wolmaransstad, Zeerust.

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH.—Lourenço Marques.

Branches in Cape Colony: Cape Town, Dordrecht, East London, Port Elizabeth, Somerset East, **Branches in Natal:** Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Utrecht, Vryheid. Swaziland: Mbabane. **Branch in Orange River Colony:** Bloemfontein.

AGENTS at BERLIN, HAMBURG and NEW YORK.

London Committee:— { F. A. GILLAM, Esq., *Chairman*. | H. D. LEWIS, Esq. | M. RAPP, Esq.
J. MACALISTER, Esq. | J. B. TAYLOR, Esq.

The Bank is prepared to grant drafts and letters of credit, to make telegraphic remittances, to buy and collect bills, and to undertake every description of banking business in connection with South Africa. Current accounts opened and deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

E. C. REYNOLDS, Manager.

CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.

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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

Established 1833.

Number of Shareholders, 16,803.

Subscribed Capital, £15,900,000. Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000. Reserve Fund, £2,350,000. Reserved Liability, £10,600,000.

Head Office: 112, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

Metropolitan Branches—208 and 209, Piccadilly, W.; Audley Mansions, South Audley Street, W.; 53, Baker Street, W.; 218, Upper Street, Islington, N.; Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 88, Cromwell Road, S.W.; 185, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 128, Finchley Road, N.W.; 292a, Oxford Street, W.; 55 and 57, High Street, Kensington, W.; 494, Brixton Road, S.W.; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W.; 123, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; 50, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; 45, Seven Sisters Road, N.; 153, Sloane Street, S.W.; 153, High Street, Pulney, S.W.; 155, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.; 114, High Holborn, W.C.; Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.; and Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

DIRECTORS.

C. F. CAMPBELL, Esq.

C. V. E. LAURIE, Esq.

Sir J. L. MACKAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.

M. O. FITZGERALD, Esq.

F. C. LE MARCHANT, Esq.

G. F. MALCOLMSON, Esq.

Wm. Hy. N. GOSCHEN, Esq.

THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.

S. R. PRYOR, Esq.

T. G. ROBINSON, Esq.

R. WIGRAM, Esq.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, having numerous Branches in England and Wales, as well as Agents and Correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to its customers, who may have money transmitted to the credit of their Accounts through any of the Branches, free of charge.

At Head Office and Metropolitan Branches, Deposits are received and interest allowed thereon at the rates advertised by the Bank in the London newspapers from time to time, and Current Accounts are conducted on the usual terms.

At the Country Branches, Current Accounts are opened, Deposits received, and all other Banking business conducted.

The Bank undertakes the Agency of Private and Joint Stock Banks, also the Purchase and Sale of all British and Foreign Stocks and Shares, and the collection of Dividends, Annuities, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable at the principal towns abroad, are issued for the use of Travellers.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Branches, Agents and Correspondents may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's branches.

R. T. HAINES,

T. ESTALL,

D. J. H. CUNNICK,

} *Joint General Managers.*

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

**Paid-up Capital,
£2,500,000.**

**Reserve Fund,
£1,650,000.**



**Reserve Liability of
Proprietors,**

£2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

London Directors.

Sir ROBERT L. LUCAS-TOOTH, Bart., *Chairman.*

F. GREEN, Esq. H. L. M. TRITTON, Esq.

DAVID GEORGE, *Manager.* HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, *Assistant Manager.*

WILLIAM R. K. GIBBS, *Accountant.*

The Bank has 138 Branches in New South Wales, 44 in Queensland, 34 in Victoria, 3 in South Australia, 8 in Western Australia, 48 in New Zealand and 2 in Fiji; and has Agents and Correspondents all over the World on whom the London Office grants Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

The London Office also issues Drafts on demand on its Head Office and Branches in Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji, and on its Correspondents in Tasmania. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Receives Deposits for Fixed Periods on terms which may be known on application; and conducts every description of Australasian Banking business.

London Office: 64, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. [239]

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

CAPITAL—

Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	£1,000,000
Preference Shares, 75,000 of £6 13s. 4d. issued to N.Z. Government	500,000
150,000 Ordinary Shares at £6 13s. 4d., £1,000,000 of which	
amount called up £3 6s. 8d. per share	500,000
Uncalled, £3 6s. 8d. per Share	500,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	710,998

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors.

HAROLD BRAUCHAMP, Esq., *Chairman.*

MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq.

WILLIAM MILNE, Esq.

W. H. QUICK, Esq.

J. B. REID, Esq.

WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM CALLENDER.

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.—JAMES BAXTER, Manager. F

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND and GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

*Branches and Agencies—*Akaroa, Alexandra, Arrowtown, Ashburton, Auckland, Balclutha, Blenheim, Bluff, Bulls, Cambridge, Carterton, Christchurch, Clinton, Clyde, Coromandel, Cromwell, Culverden, Dunedin, Dunmurry, Dargaville, Dunedin, Dunedin (N.), Edendale, Eketahuna, Eltham, Fairlie, Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Geraldine, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Greytown, Hamilton, Hampden, Hastings, Hawera, Henley, Heriot, Hokitika, Huntly, Huntly, Hutt, Inglewood, Invercargill, Kaiapoi, Kaikoura, Kaitangata, Kaponga, Karangahake, Kelson, Kimbolton, Kumara, Lawrence, Leeston, Levin, Lyttelton, Manakau, Manakau, Manawake, Martinborough, Marton, Masterton, Matamata, Mataura, Methven, Middlemarch, Midhurst, Millar's Flat, Milton, Morrinsville, Mosgiel, Motueka, Napier, Naseby, Nelson, New Plymouth, Newton (Auckland), Ngaurua, Ohakune, Oamaru, Ohakune, Ohaupo, Ophir, Opotiki, Opanake, Orepuki, Ormondville, Otakan, Otomanga, Otumau, Oxford, Paeroa, Pahiatua, Palmerston, Palmerston (N.), Patea, Petone, Picton, Pleasant Point, Port Chalmers, Pukekohe, Queenstown, Rautahi, Rakahia, Rangiora, Rangiora, Reefton, Riversdale, Riverton, Rongotea, Ross, Rotorua, Roxburgh, Sanson, Southbridge, Stratford, Taihape, Takapau, Tapanui, Taumarunui, Tauranga, Te Aro (Wellington), Te Aroha (Auckland), Te Awamutu, Te Kuiti, Temuka, Te Puke, Thames, Timaru, Utiku, Waihi, Waikouaiti, Waimate, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Waipara, Waitahuna, Waitara, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport, Whangarei, Winton, Woodville, Wyndham. MELBOURNE (Victoria), SYDNEY (New South Wales), SCRA and LEVERA (Fiji).

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, Australia and Fiji.

Makes telegraphic transfers.

Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.

Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of the Australasian Colonies and Fiji.

Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due.

Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies.

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PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

Established 1865.

HEAD AND REGISTERED OFFICE:
4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address:—"PLUTUS, LONDON."

CAPITAL.

Authorised	£10,000,000	Subscribed	£3,898,000
Paid up	£1,779,780	Reserve Fund	£1,779,780

DIRECTORS.

Cecil F. Parr, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	Thomas H. Dixon, Esq.	Hugh B. Muir, Esq.
Arthur J. Fraser, Esq., <i>Deputy-Chairman.</i>	N. Farrington Eckersley, Esq.	Robert Neill, Esq.
Edward Banbury, Esq.	Rt. Hon. Lord Farquhar.	Edward W. Nix, Esq.
Robert E. Dickinson.	Hon. Sir C. W. Fremantle, K.C.B.	A. Allan Shand, Esq.
	Alfred Hewlett, Esq.	Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.P.
	R. W. Whalley, <i>General Manager.</i>	Alfred M. Turner, Esq.

John Rae, <i>Superintendent of Branches.</i>	John A. Chadwick, <i>Accountant.</i>
F. E. Steele, <i>Assist. Supt. of Branches.</i>	E. D. Hyatt, <i>Secretary.</i>

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C.

F. W. Ingall, *Manager.*

A. G. Pearce, *Joint Assistant Managers.*
C. J. Proud, *Joint Assistant Managers.*

LOMBARD ST. (late Fuller, Banbury, Nix & Co.)
Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., & Co. Branch, 1, Cavendish Square, W.
Battersea, 341, Queen's Road, S.W.
Bloomsbury, 123, High Holborn, W.C.
Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.
Camden Town, 164 and 166, High Street, N.W.
Charing Cross, 9 and 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.
Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.
Chelsea, 300, King's Road, S.W.
Chiswick, 23, High Road, W.
Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.
Cobham, Surrey.
Earl's Court, 209 & 211, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
Finsbury, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Fleet Street, 87, Fleet Street, E.C.

52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

W. H. Haworth, *Manager.*

J. O. Ventriss, *Sub-Manager.*

Golders Green, 14, Golders Green Parade, N.W.
Hampstead, 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock
Highgate, 2, Grand Parade, N. Hill, N.W.
Kensington, 83 and 90, Kensington High St., W.
Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W.
Kingston-on-Thames, Kingston Hill.
Notting Hill, 74, High Street, W.
Regent Street, 239, Regent Street, W.
Seven Kings (Ilford), 11, The Pavement.
Stratford, 415, High Street, E.
Streatham, 324, High Road, S.W.
Teddington, Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N.
Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W.
Woodford, Essex.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

LIVERPOOL: City Office, Castle Street.

J. C. Robertson, *Manager.*

Wm. D. Hughes, *Sub-Manager.*

MANCHESTER: City Office, 1, York Street.

Wm. Jones, *Manager.*

W. Bischoff & T. S. Lupton, *Joint Sub-Managers.*

Alnager—Aldrich—Anstey—Ashby-de-la-Zouch—Ashton-in-Makerfield—Ashton-under-Lyne—Atherton—Barwell—Belper—Birkdale—Birkenhead—Ditto, Charing Cross—Birmingham—Blundellsands—Bolton—Bottle—Ditto, Stanley Road—Burton-on-Trent—Chester—Cleator Moor—Colchester—Colwyn Bay—Congleton—Conventry—Cressington—Crewe—Crich—Derby—Duffield—Dukinfield—Earl Shilton—Earlestown—Eccles (Lancashire)—Egremont (Cumberland)—Eldersmere Port—Frodsham—Garston—Golborne—Great Crosby—Hale—Harrington—Hastings—Haydock—Helsby—Herny Bay—Hinckley—Hindley—Hoylake—Huyton—Ince—Jersey—Knutsford—Leek—Ditto, Cattle Market—Leicester—Ditto, Cattle Market—Leigh (Lancashire)—Litchurch (Derby)—Little Sutton (Cheshire)—Liverpool—Aigburth; Cattle Market; Dingle, 323, Park Road, Toxteth; Fairfield; Gafaeare; Market Branch, Great Charlotte Street; Old Swan; The Brook; Wavertree—Llandudno—Long Eaton—Loughborough—Lutterworth—Lymington—Macclesfield—Manchester—Cattle Market, Salford—Docks Branch, 1, Trafford Road, Salford; Exchange, 22, St. Mary's Gate; Hyde's Cross, Corn Exchange; Knot Mill, 330, Deansgate; Longsight, 500, Stockport Road; Newton Heath; Pendleton, 84, Broad Street; Regent Road, Salford; Sackville Street (No. 25); Waste, 232, Eccles New Road, Salford; West Gorton, 1A, Hyde Road—Margate (Cliftonville)—Market Drayton—Maryport—Matlock—Matlock Bath—Measham—Melbourne (Derbyshire)—Milton Mowbray—Monton Green—Mountsorrel—Nantwich—New Ferry—Newton-le-Willows—Northwich—Old Colwyn—Ormskirk—Oswestry—Parricroft, 278, Liverpool Road—Penrith—Plett Bridge—Prescot—Preston—Quorn—Radcliffe (Lancashire)—Rainford—Ratcliffe—Rhyll—Rook Ferry—Runcorn—Rushmore—St. Helens—St. Leonards-on-Sea—Sandbach—Seacombe—Seaford—Seascale—Shap—Sileby—Southport—Stalybridge—Standish—Sutton (Lancs.)—Tyldesley (Lancs.)—Upholland—Upper Brighton (Cheshire)—Walton—Warrington—Waterloo—Ditto, St. John's Road—Westhoughton—West Kirby—Whitehaven—Widnes; Ditto, Simm's Cross—Wigan—Winsford—Woodhouse Eaves—Wrexham—Wyvernho.

ISLE OF MAN BRANCHES.

T. H. P. Mylechreest, *District Manager.*

Douglas—Castletown—Laxey—Peel—Port St. Mary—Ramsey.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the usual practice in London and the country respectively. Customers keeping Current Accounts have the facility of discounting approved Bills, of obtaining loans upon negotiable Securities, of depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for collection. The Bank will take charge of Foreign and Colonial Bonds, &c., and will detach and collect the Coupons as they become due, passing the interest to the credit of Customers as received. Sums of money may be paid into any Office for transmission to any other Office of the Bank for the credit of customers, free of charge. Every facility is afforded for the transmission of money between London, Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland and Ireland, and for the receipt and delivery of Stocks, Shares, &c. LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are issued.

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1863."

Bankers in Queensland to the Commonwealth of Australia.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

London Directors.—REGINALD HOPE SPENS, Esq., WILLIAM CHARLES DAWES, Esq.
Manager.—J. W. DICKINSON *Acting Accountant.*—J. W. DRURY.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Bankers:— LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

SYDNEY: 99, PITT STREET.

Queensland.

Allden	Clifton (with Agency	Goombunree	Mackay	Roma
Allora	at Nobby)	Goomdiwindi	Marburg	South Brisbane
Barcardine	Cloepurru	Greenmount	Mareeba	Southbrook
Beaudesert	Cooktown	Gympie	Maryborough	Tammyvale
Biggendun	Crown's Nest	Hallfax	Mount Morgan	Thurra Island
Blackall	Croydon	Herberton	Mtubatuba	Toogoolawah
Boonah	Cunnamulla	Hughenden	Normenton	Toowoomba
Bundaberg	Dalby	Ingham	Pittsworth	Townsville
Burketown	Esk	Ipswich	Port Douglas (with	Warwick
Cairns	Forest Hill	Irvinebank	Agency at Moss-	Winton
Carlsruhe	Fortitude Valley	Jondaryan	man)	Wondai
Charters Towers	Gatton	Killarney	Bavenswood	Yangan
Childers	Gemlston	Laidley	Richmond	
	Gladstone	Lempreach	Rockhampton	

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [215

Bankers to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, and to the Imperial Government in South Africa.

Subscribed Capital, £6,194,100 | Paid-up Capital, £1,548,525 | Reserve Fund, £1,900,000

Head Office: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

Hamburg Agency: 1, Schleusenbrücke. New York Agency: 55, Wall Street.

Board of Directors.

W. R. ARBUTHNOT, Jun., Esq.

MILLER BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.

ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq. Hon. Sir CHAS. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B. FREDERICK GREENE, Esq.
E. BRODIE HOARE, Esq. HORACE PEEL, Esq. Right Hon. Lord WELBY, G.C.B.

General Managers in South Africa—H. SHELTON CORBETT and H. MACKENZIE.

London Manager—WILLIAM SMART. *Secretary*—FRANCIS SHIPTON.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; PARR'S BANK, Limited.

BRANCHES.

[illegible]

West, Vryburg, Wellington, Willowmore, Woodstock, Worcester. **Natal.**—Dannhauser Agency to Newcastle, Dundee, Durban, Estcourt, Greytown, Ladysmith, Mool River Agency to Estcourt, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Port Shepstone. **Orange River.**—Glenfontein, Harrismith, Kroonstad, Ladysmith, Teyateyanan, Teyateyanan, Bontata, Bontata, Boksburg, Komaggas, East Rand, Ficksburg, Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Ollifant, Ollifant, Johannesburg, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Middelburg, Pietersburg, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Springs, Standerton, Zeeburg. **Basutoland.**—Maseru Agency to Ladysmith. **Rhodesia.**—Bulawayo, Gwelo, Harare, Livingstonia, Penhalonga Agency to Umtali, Salisbury with Agency at Kimpoti, Selukwe, Umtali. **British Central Africa.**—Blantyre. **East Africa.**—Beira, Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay).

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted on the Branches of the Bank, Telegraphic Remittances made, Bills negotiated and collected, and every description of Banking Business transacted with Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, and East Africa.

Deposits received for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, **£1,500,000.** RESERVE FUND, **£1,270,000.** TOGETHER, **£2,770,000**
 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS **3,000,000**
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES **£5,770,000**

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq., *Chairman.*
 ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.
 CHARLES E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.
 The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
 JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
 CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq.

WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord HILLINGDON.
 WM. R. MEWBURN, Esq.
 CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
 Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
 HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

Trustees.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq. | HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq. | MAURICE G. C. GLYN, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS, Esq.
Secretary—T. C. C. SAUNDERS, Esq.

Assistant Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME, Esq.
Accountant—C. M. C. SHANNON, Esq.

The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application.

WILTS AND DORSET BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1835.

Subscribed Capital, £3,500,000. Paid-up Capital, £700,000.
Reserve Fund, £600,000.

Head Office - - - SALISBURY.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Amesbury.	Bristol (Horfield).	Fareham.	Pewsey.	Stroud.
Avonmouth.	Brookenhurst.	Fordingbridge.	Plymouth. | Poole.	Sturminster Newton.
Axbridge.	Budleigh-Salterton.	Freshwater (I.W.)	Portsmouth.	Swanage.
Axminster.	Burham.	Frome.	Portsmouth Borough.	Swindon.
Barnstaple.	Caine.	Gillingham.	Radstock.	Taunton.
Bath.	Cardiff. | Chard.	Glastonbury.	Redland.	Teignmouth
„ (Lower Weston).	Cheddar.	Gloucester.	Ringwood.	Tetbury.
Beaminster.	Cheltenham.	Highbridge.	Romsey.	Tisbury.
Bideford. | Blandford.	Chippenhams.	Ilminster.	Ryde (I.W.)	Trowbridge.
Boscombe.	Christchurch.	Kingsbridge.	St. Mary Church and	Wareham.
Bournemouth.	Cirencester.	Lyme Regis.	Babbacombe.	Warrminster.
„ (Landsdown).	Clevedon.	Lymington.	Salcombe.	Watchet.
„ (Malmesbury	Clifton (Regent St.)	Malmesbury.	Seaton.	Wells.
„ (Park).	„ (Royal Pro-	Marlborough.	Shaftesbury.	Westbury.
„ (Pokesdown).	menade).	Melksham.	Shepton Mallet.	West Southbourne.
„ (Westbourne).	Colyton.	Mere.	Shrewton.	Weston-super-Mare.
„ (Winton).	Corsham.	Midsomer Norton.	Shroton.	Weymouth.
Bradford-on-Avon.	Crewkerne.	Minehead.	Sherborne.	Wimborne.
Branksome.	Devizes.	Nailsworth.	Sherborne.	Wincanton.
Bridgewater.	Dorchester.	New Swindon.	Southampton.	Wiveland.
Bridport.	Eastleigh.	Newton Abbot.	„ (Avenue).	Wootton Bassett.
Bristol. [Road].	Exeter.	Paignton.	Southsea.	Yarmouth (I.W.).
„ (Cheltenham	Exmouth.	Parkstone.		Yeovil.

AGENCIES.

Banwell | Beer.	Bulford Camp.	Durham Down.	Moreton Hampstead.	Stoke-sub-Hamdon.
Bournemouth.	Burley.	Easton (Portland).	Nailsea.	Street. | Tidworth.
„ West Cliff.	Canford Cliffs.	Fythe. | Lacock.	Netheravon.	Tisbury.
„ (Charminster	Chard.	Marlborough.	New Milton.	Tisbury.
„ [Road].	Chandler's Ford.	Lymington.	Portsmouth.	Washford | Wedmore
Rovey Tracey.	Charmouth.	Lyndhurst.	Shirley. | Shrewton.	Westbury-on-Trym.
Box.	Chudleigh.	Malden Newton.	Southampton Docks.	Williton.
Bristolington.	Corte Castle.	Martock.	Southbourne-on-Sea.	Wilton. | Woolston.
Broadstone.	Downton.	Milford-on-Sea.	Stalbridge.	Wrighton. Yatton

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

LIMITED.

(Formerly Manchester and Salford Bank).

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital, 156,250 Shares of £50, each, £7,812,500.
Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000. Reserve Fund, £775,000.

DIRECTORS.

COLONEL SIR CLEMENT MOLYNEUX ROYDS, C.B., *Chairman.*
CHARES SUMNER HOARE, *Deputy Chairman.*

WM. BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD.
GEORGE REYNOLDS DAVIES.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
GERARD POWYS DEWHURST.
JAMES ECKERSLEY.
SIR WILLIAM HENRY HOLLAND, BART., M.P.

E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
HENRY GARWOOD SEAMAN.
COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD.

Joint General Managers—J. Craig and G. H. Wood.

Manchester Office—Mosley Street ... { Manager, John Moodie.
Secretary, E. A. Williams.
London Office—20, Birch Lane, E.C. ... { Joint Managers—W. F. Courthope
and G. H. Pownall.

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

Brompton and Earl's Court—Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Road, S.W.
Charing Cross—Cockspur Street, S.W.
Marylebone—Marylebone Road, N.W.
St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Westminster—21, Victoria Street, S.W.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

ADLINGTON, Lancashire.
AINSDALE.
AINSWORTH.
ALTRINCHAM.
ARDWICK GREEN.*
ASLEY BRIDGE.
ATHERTON.
ATTERCLIFFE, Sheffield.
BAKEWELL.
BASLOW.
BIRKDALE.
BLACKBURN.
BLACKPOOL.
BLACKPOOL, South Shore.
BLACKROD.
BOLTON.
BRINSCALL-IN-WITH-
NELL.
BURSCOUGH BRIDGE.
BURY, Lancashire.
BUXTON.
BUXTON, Higher. [ford.
CATTLE MARKET, Sal-
CHEYTHAM HILL.*
CHESTERFIELD.

CHORLEY, Lancashire.
CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY.*
CHORLTON-ON-MED-
LOCK.*
COPPULL.
CORN EXCHANGE.*
CROSTON.
DARLEY DALE.
DEANS GATE.*
DEEPDALE, Preston.
DOCK OFFICE.*
DRONFIELD.
ECCLES.
FARNWORTH.
FLEETWOOD.
FLIXTON.
FORMBY.
GOLBORNE.
GORSE HILL.*
GORTON.*
HIGHER BROUGHTON.*
HIGHER OPENSRAW.*
HINLEY.
HORWICH.

HULME.*
LEIGH.
LITTLEBOROUGH.
LITTLE LEVER.
LONDON ROAD.*
LONGSIGHT.
LYTHAM.
MAGHULL.
MATLOCK.
MIDDLETON.
MOSES GATE.
MOSS SIDE.*
NEWTON HEATH.*
OPENSRAW.*
ORMSKIRK.
PARK GATE.
PATRICROFT.
PEMBERTON.
PENDLEBURY.
PENDLETON.
PRESCOT.
PRESTON.
PRINCESS ROAD.*
REGENT ROAD, Salford.

ROCHDALE.
ROTHERHAM.
RUFFORD.
RUNCORN.
RUSHOLME.*
ST. ANN STREET.*
ST. HELENS.
SALFORD.
SHEFFIELD.
SKELMERSDALE.
SMITHFIELD MARKET.*
SOUTHPORT.
STANDISH.
STOCKPORT.
STRANGWAYS.*
STRETFORD.*
SWINTON.
TOWN GREEN, Orms-
TUTON. [kirk.
URMSTON.
WALDEN.
WATER STREET.*
WHITTLE-LE-WOODS.
WHITWORTH STREET.*
WIGAN. | WINSTER.

* MANCHESTER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS conducted upon agreed terms.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, bearing Interest, Repayable on Demand, without any charge for withdrawal.

DRAFTS issued on London, and on the various Correspondents of the Bank in the Chief Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom; also LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CANADA, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AFRICA, &c.

The Bank effects Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares, and Securities, receives Dividends, &c., thereon, and transacts every other description of Banking Business. [9

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Paid Up Yen 24,000,000
Reserve Funds „ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES at

ANTUNG-HSIEN	FENG TIEN	KOBE	NEW YORK	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	(Mukden)	LIAO YANG	OSAKA	SHANGHAI
CHANGCHUN	HANKOW	LYONS	PEKING	TIELING
DAIREN (Dalny)	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	RIOJUN	TIENTSIN
	HONOLULU	NEWCHWANG	(Port Arthur)	TOKIO

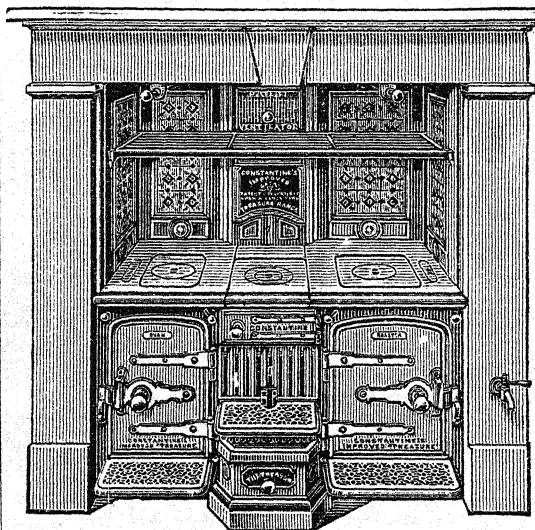
The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 120, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

K. TATSUMI, Manager. [200]

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.



H. CONSTANTINE
& SONS'

Gold Medal Treasure
Self-Setting Ranges.
Rising Fire Grating,
Open and Close Fire,
with Bath Boilers.
Continual supply of
Hot Water. Great
Economy of Fuel.

PRICE FROM 85/-

A lady writes: — "The
Treasure Range has saved
me £6 during the coal strike.
The ovens and boiler heat
perfectly."

Illustrated Price Book

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Established for 35 years
at 61, Fleet Street, E.C.

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40, HART STREET, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.

J. W. REACHER & CO.

Stock and Share Brokers,

Mansion House Buildings,

4, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED AT THIS ADDRESS SINCE 1884.

We invite correspondence with Investors, to whose interests and needs special attention is devoted.

Business transacted in all classes of Stocks and Shares.

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REVERSIONS, absolute or contingent, to Real or Personal Property of every approved description :

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POLICIES of Assurance on lives.

LOANS are granted on the security of Reversions and Life Interests, or the Directors accept a DEFERRED CHARGE, of a fixed amount, payable when the Reversion falls into possession, no payment being made to the Society in the meantime.

The Law Charges on Loans are regulated by Scale.

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THE SCOTTISH REVERSIONARY COMPANY, Ltd.

Head Office: CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

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Forms of Proposal and all information to be obtained from

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33, CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

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16 : 4

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These are believed to be the Lowest Repayments of any Building Society in London.

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**An Article dealing with the principal Insurance Offices
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Clerical, Medical and General

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COMMERCIAL UNION Assurance Company, Ltd.,

IN WHICH IS NOW MERGED THE

Hand-in-Hand Insurance Society, Est. 1696.**FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.**

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,950,000
LIFE FUND	£3,607,337
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS:—	
"West of England"	641,697
"Hand-in-Hand"	3,715,746
"Union Life Fund"	3,784,705
OTHER ASSETS	6,184,270
Total	£17,933,755
• TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	£4,250,000

Head Office: 24, 25 and 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.*Directors:*

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.

ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. (Barclay & Co., Ltd.).

W. MIDDLETON CAMPBELL, Esq. (Curtis, Campbell & Co.).

Lt.-Col. C. W. CAMPBELL.

Sir JEREMIAH COLMAN, Bart. (J. & J. Colman, Ltd.).

The Right Hon. Lord COURTNEY OF PENWITH.

WILLIAM C. DAWES, Esq. (J. B. Westray & Co.).

W. M. GUTHRIE, Esq.

FREDK. W. HARRIS, Esq. (Harris & Dixon, Ltd.).

CHARLES R. GURNEY HOARE, Esq.

Sir EDWARD S. HOPE, K.C.B.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, Esq.

F. LARKWORTHY, Esq.

JOHN H. LEX, Esq.

J. CARR SAUNDERS, Esq.

The Right Hon. Sir ANDREW R. SCOBLE, K.C., K.C.S.I.

ALEXANDER BILLING SIM, Esq. (Churchill & Sim).

W. J. THOMPSON, Esq. (W. J. & H. Thompson).

JOHN TROTTER, Esq.

The following classes of Insurances effected:—

FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES, MARINE, LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION & SINKING FUND, ACCIDENT, including Personal Accident, Third Party, Burglary, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee, Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation. The Company will act as **TRUSTEES & EXECUTORS** under Wills.

Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World. [73]

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, LIMITED,

50 REGENT ST., W.,
AND
4 LOMBARD ST., E.C.,
LONDON.

*Fire,
Consequential Loss following
Fire,
Personal Accident and Disease,
Workmen's Compensation,
Domestic Servants,
Third Party and Drivers' Risks,
Burglary,
Plate Glass,
Fidelity Guarantee,*

INSURANCES EFFECTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.**THE BUSINESS OF THIS OFFICE IS CONFINED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.***Full Particulars on application to the Head Office, Branches,
and Agents of the Company.***APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.**

F. G. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

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**HORSE AND VEHICLE INSURANCE,
MOTOR-CAR AND DRIVERS' ACCIDENTS,
BURGLARY AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE.
IMPERIAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.**

ESTABLISHED 1878.

HEAD OFFICES: 17, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

Horses and Cattle Insured against Death from Accident or Disease.

Mares Insured for Foaling and Loss of Foals.

Motor Cars and Carriages Insured against Accidental Damage.

Employers Insured against Drivers' Accidents to Persons and Property.

Farmers' Liability for Accidents to Labourers Insured.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £400,000.

Prospectuses, &c., post free.

Agents Required.

B. S. ESSEX, Manager.

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ECCLESIASTICAL

Insurance Office, Limited,

11, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

**FIRE. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT. BURGLARY & THEFT.
GLASS.**

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ECONOMIC Life Assurance Society,

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT ST. ALDWYN, *Chairman.*

CECIL F. PARR, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

HENRY TORRENS ANSTRUTHER, Esq.
ROBERT CRAWFORD ANTROBUS, Esq.
The Hon. THOMAS H. A. E. COCHRANE, M.P.
HUGH H. J. W. DRUMMOND, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. EARL FORTESCUE.

SAMUEL JOHN GURNEY HOARE, Esq.
ROBERT MARTIN HOLLAND, Esq.
Sir THOMAS H. C. TROUBRIDGE, Bt.
RICHARD WOOLLCOMBE, Esq.
Sir WILLIAM LAWRENCE YOUNG, Bt.

AUDITOR.

WILLIAM PLENDER, Esq., F.C.A.

Actuary and Secretary—GEO. TODD, Esq., M.A., F.I.A.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

FUNDS IN HAND, £4,500,000.

LOW PREMIUMS. IMMEDIATE AND LARGE BONUS.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY on Proof of Death and Title.

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ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF HALSBURY, late
Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF HOME.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF RANFURLY,
G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. BARON COLLINS, LORD of
Appeal.
The Honourable LORD ADAM, late one of
the Judges of the Court of Session in
Scotland.

DIRECTORS.

London.

MONIER F. MONIER-WILLIAMS, Esq., *Chairman*.
ERNEST NORL, Esq., *Vice-Chairman*.
SPENCER PERCEVAL BUTLER, Esq.
The Right Hon. LORD CASTLETOWN, K.P.
WILLIAM ELLIS HUME-WILLIAMS, Esq., K.C.
Sir HENRY MATHER JACKSON, Bart.
EDWARD LINGARD LUCAS, Esq.
WALTER PERCY NORTON, Esq.
HENRY FRANCIS SLATTERY, Esq.

Edinburgh.

ANDREW BRATSON BELL, Esq., *Advocate*,
Chairman.
JAMES ADAM, Esq., *Advocate*.
JAMES BALFOUR-KINNAR, Esq., W.S.
CHARLES COOK, Esq., W.S.
JAMES A. ROBERTSON DURHAM, Esq., C.A.
JAMES STEUART, Esq., W.S.
ROBERT STRATHERN, Esq., W.S.

OFFICES:—

12, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

ALBERT G. SCOTT, *General Manager*.

JOHN SPENCER, F.I.A., *Actuary & Secretary*.

AND

41, CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

W. A. SMITH, F.F.A., *Manager & Secretary*.

Total Funds exceed - - - **£2,900,000**

Claims Paid exceed - - - **£5,700,000**

**New Combined "Investment and Insurance" Policy.
Educational Endowments, and Deferred Assurances
for Children.**

LOANS GRANTED

On Personal Security with Policies, and on Life Interests
and Reversions.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

Capital	£1,000,000
Reserves	£1,300,000

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

Government Bonds. Mercantile Bonds.

FIRE.

BURGLARY.

HAMILTON HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, E.C.

Agencies in the principal commercial centres throughout the World. [74]

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1762.)

THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

FUNDS EXCEED " " " " " " " **£5,000,000**

THE SOCIETY HAS NO SHAREHOLDERS, AND PAYS
NO COMMISSION, AND CONSEQUENTLY SECURES

— THE MAXIMUM BENEFIT TO POLICYHOLDERS. —

THE NEW DEATH DUTIES.

**Specially Low Non-Profit Rates
for Death Duty Policies.**

Full particulars can be had on application to the Society's Office—
MANSION HOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(THE ONLY ADDRESS). [158]

EQUITY & LAW

Life Assurance Society,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Directors.

Chairman—CECIL HENRY RUSSELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—JOHN CROFT DEVERELL, Esq.

HAROLD AGNEW, Esq.

C. E. BROUGHTON, Esq.

EDMUND CHURCH, Esq.

PHILIP G. COLLINS, Esq.

SIR KENELM E. DIGBY, G.C.B., K.C.

CHARLES BAKER DIMOND, Esq.

SIR HOWARD W. ELPHINSTONE, Bart.

The Hon. Mr. Justice GRANTHAM.

RICHARD L. HARRISON, Esq.

L. W. NORTH HICKLEY, Esq.

ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord MACNAGHTEN, G.C.M.G.

WILLIAM MAPLES, Esq.

EDWARD MOBERLY, Esq.

The Hon. Mr. Justice PHILLIMORE.

GEORGE THOMPSON POWELL, Esq.

MARK LEMON ROMER, Esq., K.C.

The Hon. CHARLES RUSSELL.

RICHARD STEPHENS TAYLOR, Esq.

H. P. BOWLING TREVANION, Esq.

**MODERATE PREMIUMS—STRINGENT VALUATION—
LARGE BONUSES.**

SOME EXAMPLES OF CLAIMS recently paid by the
Society.

Date of Policy.	Original Sum Assured.	Sum Assured and Bonuses Paid at Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1849	2,000 0 0	5,233 17 0
1855	500 0 0	1,188 19 0
1856	3,000 0 0	6,819 17 0
1856	2,000 0 0	4,604 16 0
1858	150 0 0	324 19 0
1859	300 0 0	653 12 0
1861	250 0 0	509 5 0
1865	500 0 0	1,005 2 0
1869	5,000 0 0	10,256 6 0

Funds exceed £4,500,000

Claims Paid exceed £7,085,000

Income exceeds £490,000

EXPENSE OF MANAGEMENT ONLY 10½ PER CENT. OF PREMIUM INCOME.

Full prospectus and every information will be sent on application to

W. P. PHELPS, Actuary and Secretary.

18, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

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THE FINE ART & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

CAPITAL - - £500,000.

President: The EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. *Vice-President:* The MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.C.V.O.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. MACDONALD, Esq. (Messrs. Matheson & Co.), *Chairman.*

H.S.H. Prince FRANCIS OF TECK, K.C.V.O.,
D.S.O.

The Lord MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.

The Hon. CLAUDE G. HAY, M.P.

Sir ERNEST F. G. HATCH, Bart.

Sir JAMES D. LINTON, P.R.I.

Sir ERNEST A. WATERLOW, R.A., P.R.Y.S.

CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyd's).

T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.

J. F. WRIGHT, Esq.

THE LEADING INDEPENDENT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BURGLARY OR BURGLARY AND FIRE COMBINED.

Personal Accident. Employers' Liability.

HEAD OFFICES—89 & 90, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

General Manager and Secretary—A. PLAYER FEDDEN.

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FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1832

ACCUMULATED FUND	- - - - -	£3,300,000
ANNUAL INCOME	- - - - -	£300,000

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The Scale of Premiums charged is low; but, owing to careful selection of lives and economical management, very satisfactory Bonuses have been realised.

The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are or have been Friends; and to others who are of Quaker descent, or are connected with Friends by ties of kindred, marriage, or education, or by partnership in business.

Head Office—BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE;

London Office: 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

Birmingham Office: 44, WATERLOO STREET.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY, *Secretary.* [16]

THE HORSE, CARRIAGE AND GENERAL

Insurance Company, Limited.

Chief Office: 17, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Insure Horses and other Live Stock against Accident and Diseases, Carriages and Motor Cars against Accidents. Owners of Horses and Vehicles against Claims for Injury to the Person or Property of Third Parties. General Indemnity. Special Rates quoted for Special Risks. Farmers' Insurance. Personal Accident Insurance, Workmen's Compensation Insurance, and Fire Insurance.

; Patronised by His Majesty the King.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED HALF-A-MILLION.

THE OLDEST OFFICE OF ITS KIND.

Managing Director—A. WATERS.

Secretary—R. R. WILSON.

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THE ORIGINAL SOCIETY.

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, E.C.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 5 Victoria, Session 1842.

CAPITAL, £100,000, FULLY PAID UP AND INVESTED.

The Guarantee Society issues Guarantees on the lowest terms for the **Fidelity** of persons in situations of **Trust**.

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, SECRETARY.

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GENERAL

**ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1885.

THE PREMIER NON-TARIFF COMPANY.

ASSETS, £1,500,000.

CLAIMS PAID, £3,000,000.

**LIFE AND PROPERTY INSURED, AND EVERY
LIABILITY COVERED AT LOW RATES.**

Special Departments now added for Live Stock and Plate Glass Insurance.

WHY PAY HIGH PREMIUMS TO TARIFF COMPANIES?

The Bonds of this Corporation are accepted by all Departments of His Majesty's Government.

PROSPECTUSES AND EVERY INFORMATION FREE BY RETURN POST.

Chief Offices: { **GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH.**
9 and 10, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
AND BRANCHES IN EVERY BUSINESS CENTRE.

F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P., General Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office—11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital . . .	£2,000,000	Total Assets over . . .	£6,460,000
Paid-up Capital . . .	£1,000,000	Total Income over . . .	£1,180,000

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. EVELYN HUBBARD.

Deputy-Chairman—EDWARD NORMAN, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—JOSEPH A. BURRELL, Esq.

Right Hon. LORD ALDENHAM.

HENRY BONHAM-CARTER, Esq.

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esq.

Right Hon. LORD EVERSLEY.

P. LYTTETON GELL, Esq.

LIONEL H. HANBURY, Esq.

J. WARRINGTON HAWARD, Esq., F.R.C.S.

ROBERT L. HUNTER, Esq.

REGINALD E. JOHNSTON, Esq.

GEORGE LAKE, Esq.

E. HENRY LOYD, Esq.

Right Hon. Viscount MORPETH, M.P.

Sir AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Bart.

RODERICK PRYOR, Esq.

Right Hon. JOHN G. TALBOT, M.P.

Secretary—T. G. C. BROWNE.

Actuary—ERNEST WOODS.

Manager of Fire Department—A. J. RELTON.

Law Courts Branch—21, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Branch Manager—GEO. W. REYNOLDS. *Bankers*—Messrs. CHILD & Co.

Westminster Branch—28, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

Branch Secretary—ALEXANDER LATTA. *Bankers*—Messrs. COCKE, BIDDULPH & Co.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at moderate rates. Losses by Lightning are made good by the Company.

FUNDS (1908), £760,000.

INCOME over £570,600.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The very satisfactory results of the last Division of Profits are fully set out in the Company's Prospectus. The Reserves were substantially increased, and the rates of Bonus will compare favourably with those of most Offices.

FUNDS (1908) over £4,120,000.

INCOME over £463,000.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

**Personal Accident, Employers' Liability, Burglary, Fidelity, Glass,
Consequential Loss resulting from Fire, Profits, Registered
Post, and All Risks Insurance.**

Policies are issued insuring against All Accidents and certain Diseases, and against the Liability of Employers for Accidents to their Workmen or Servants or to the Public.

The Company grants Policies of Insurance against loss by Burglary, Housebreaking and Larceny and Breakage of Glass upon moderate terms. The Company also grants Guarantees covering Employers against loss arising from the fraud or dishonesty of their Employees. Moderate rates of Premium for these and all other classes of Insurance undertaken by the Company.

FUNDS (1908) £108,673.

INCOME over £117,000.

Full information will be forwarded on application.

The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies.

THE LEGAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED



Head Office: 231-232, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital - - - - - £1,000,000.
Subscribed Capital - - - - - £500,000.

Trustees { THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CHANNELL.
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BARGRAVE DEANE.
THE HON. ALFRED E. GATHORNE-HARDY.

Chairman—J. FIELD BEALE, *Solicitor*.

FIRE. ACCIDENT. PROFITS.

Write for Particulars.

HENRY M. LOW, *General Manager*.

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

FIRE.

Personal Accident and Disease. Burglary. Fidelity Guarantee. Workmen's Compensation, including Domestic Servants. Third Party and Plate Glass.

CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON, Esq., J.P., Chairman
(Johnsons, Long & Raymond-Barker), Lincoln's Inn.

ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P., Vice-Chairman
(Williams & James), Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.

[Secretary—H. T. OWEN LEGGATT. Assistant Secretary—ARTHUR E. C. WHITE.
SECURITY UNSURPASSED.

Every facility is afforded for the transaction of Insurance business on the most favourable terms, and surveys, where necessary, are undertaken by the Society free of charge. Prospectuses and Proposal Forms and full information may be had at the Society's Office. The business of this Society is confined to the United Kingdom.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

MODERATE PREMIUMS.

SIMPLE AND CONCISE FORMS OF POLICY.

INTERMEDIATE BONUSES.

GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES.

Estate Duty Policies are granted under which the Society is enabled to pay the whole or part of the sum assured to the Inland Revenue Authorities, in satisfaction of the Duty, before Probate is obtained.

Assets, 31st December, 1908	... ..	£5,415,782
Income, 1908	... ..	£558,927
Total Claims paid up to 31st Dec., 1908		£22,240,633

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, &c., apply to the Manager,

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

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THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established
1836

LEGAL

Empowered by
Act of
Parliament

Trustees

The Right Hon. The EARL OF
HALSBURY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice DRANE.

His Honour Judge BACON.

RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq., J.P.

ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P.

AND

Advantages

1. Financial Security.
2. Freedom from all restrictions and conditions.
3. Protection from risk of forfeiture.
4. Guarantee of surrender value.
5. Immediate payment of death claims.
6. Large Bonuses.

GENERAL

Directors

Chairman.—PENNINGTON, RICHARD,
Esq., J.P.

Deputy Chairman.—WILLIAMS,
ROMER, Esq., D.L., J.P.

BACON, His Honour Judge.

DEANE, The Hon. Mr. Justice.

ELLIS-DANVERS, EDMUND HENRY,
Esq.

FINCH, ARTHUR J., Esq.

FOLLETT, JOHN S., Esq., J.P.

FRERE, JOHN W. C., Esq.

GRANT-MEEK, A., Esq., J.P. (Devizes).

LIFE

Directors

HALDANE, FRANCIS G., Esq., W.S.

HEALEY, Sir C. E. H. CHADWYCK,
K.C.B., K.C.

JOHNSON, CHARLES P., Esq., J.P.

MASTERMAN, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Esq.

MELLOR, The Right Hon. JOHN W.,
K.C.

RAWLE, THOMAS, Esq.

SALTWELL, WILLIAM HENRY, Esq.

TWEEDIE, R. W., Esq.

YOUNGER, ROBERT, Esq., K.C.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY

FINANCIAL POSITION on 1st January, 1909.

Annual Revenue £843,000

Total Assets exceed £6,317,000

Assurance Claims and Bonus Paid exceed £10,000,000

BONUS, 1906.—A REVERSIONARY ADDITION was made to Policies at the last Division of Profits at the rate of **£118s.** per annum for each £100 assured, together with a proportionate addition upon all previous Bonus attached to the Policy. The additions per £1,000 assured made to Policies ranking for a full five years' Bonus ranged from £95 to £218.

The Valuation was made on a 2½ per cent. basis, On Table of Mortality. [13]

FIRE.
ANNUITIES.
BURGLARY.
ACCIDENTS.
MOTOR CAR.



LIFE.
WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION.
LOSS OF
PROFITS.

ASSETS EXCEED £11,000,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—AT THE LAST QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION THE LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS OF 35/- PER CENT. PER ANNUM WAS AGAIN DECLARED.

- **Head Office** - - - - **1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.**
- **London** { **Chief Office** - **1, CORNHILL, E.C.**
- { **Branch Offices** - **56, CHARING CROSS; 41, MINCING LANE; and 89, THE GROVE, STRATFORD.**

Branch and District Offices: BIRMINGHAM, BRADFORD, BRIGHTON, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, CARLISLE, HULL, LEEDS, LINCOLN, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, NORTHAMPTON, NORWICH, NOTTINGHAM, PLYMOUTH, PORTSMOUTH, SWANSEA, ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, BELFAST, and DUBLIN.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

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LIFE—ACCIDENT—INDUSTRIAL.

TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £3,330,000.

London



ESTABLISHED 1881.

PREMIUM INCOME

1908,

£598,024.

Assurance Funds,

£1,012,144.

THOS. NEILL,

GENERAL MANAGER.

Edinburgh
and
Glasgow

ASSURANCE COMPY LIM^D

HEAD OFFICE EUSTON SQUARE,

LONDON, N.W.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

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THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.

For FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, and BURGLARY Assurances.

Head Office: No. 7, Royal Exchange, London.

West End Office: No. 22, Pall Mall, S.W.

Governor.

FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.

Sub-Governor.

WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.

Deputy-Governor.

COLIN FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Esq.

Directors.

CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.
C. ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.
ALFRED C. COLE, Esq.
GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, Esq.
HON. GERALD H. B. GIBBS.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES S. S. GUTHRIE, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.

CURTIS W. LAMPSON, Esq.
RONALD MALCOLM, Esq.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
SELWYN R. PRYOR, Esq.
GEORGE ROLFES, Esq.
JOHN M. RYRIE, Esq.
Rear-Admiral HECTOR B. STEWART.
GEORGE W. TALLENTS, Esq.
HON. PERCY M. THESIGER.
VINCENT C. VICKERS, Esq.

Secretary.

C. A. DENTON, Esq.

Underwriter.

S. K. DAVIS, Esq.

Manager of the Fire, Life, and Accident Departments.

JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

Actuary.

A. G. HEMMING, Esq.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for nearly Two Hundred Years, and now undertakes Burglary and Accident Business, including Liability to Employers in respect of Domestic Servants, Shop and Warehouse Assistants, under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906.

INCOME, 1908.

Life Premiums	£174,645	13	2
Fire Premiums	640,318	18	5
Marine Premiums	295,186	8	1
Accident Premiums	7,487	7	5
Interest	147,447	2	4
Other Receipts	1,483	5	6
	£1,266,568	14	11

FUNDS, 31st December, 1908.

Shareholders' Capital paid up	£448,275	0	0
General Reserve Fund	300,000	0	0
Life Assurance Funds	2,357,242	8	4
Fire Fund	450,000	0	0
Marine Fund	280,000	0	0
Accident Fund	5,732	5	8
Profit and Loss	146,013	10	1
Investments Reserve Account	100,000	0	0
Provision for accrued liabilities	131,262	10	0
	£4,218,525	14	1

Prospectuses and copies of the Accounts can be had on application.

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PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

Established 1864. Incorporated under Act of Parliament.

P. J. FOLEY, Esq., President.

ANNUAL INCOME	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS NEARLY	£5,000,000
CLAIMS PAID	£7,000,000

F. D. BOWLES }
G. SHRUBSAIL } *Managing Directors.*

Wanted, additional Representatives in all Districts.

To good business men, liberal terms and certain success.

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TELEPHONE, CENTRAL 12618.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE LONDON AND GENERAL

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY,

19, Haymarket, London, S.W.

ONE OF THE OLDEST COMPANIES TRANSACTING THIS CLASS OF INSURANCE.

A Moderate Tariff of Rates. Liberal Commission to Agents.

For Terms apply to the Secretary, as above.

[90]

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PERSONAL ACCIDENT and ALL SICKNESS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION and THIRD PARTY,
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THE LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION LIMITED

(A MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE ESTABLISHED IN 1806),

81 King William Street, London, E. C.

HALF PREMIUM SYSTEM.

This popular method of providing a maximum assurance at a minimum cost depends on the use, as security for the advances made, of the large surrender value allowed by the Association. It is specially provided for those who would otherwise intend to effect a further policy at the end of seven years when the original premium will first become subject to reduction, for they may thus double the amount of a fully participating policy at the outset without substantially increasing the initial annual cash payment, and be covered for an additional sum paying the premium, attaching to the younger age only. Under the system in question, a fully participating policy (which it is not necessary to lodge at the office) may be taken out with a condition that a sum (of at least £10) not exceeding a half of the ordinary premium shall be advanced in each of the first seven years as a first charge thereon towards payment of the premium, interest at four per cent. being yearly paid: but there is no obligation on the assured to accept all the advances if he should prefer on any occasion to pay the full premium in cash; while an advance may at any time after the first six months be repaid in one sum or by reasonable instalments, or it may remain until the policy becomes a claim. It is anticipated that the eighth year's premium will be reduced by not less than 55 per cent. with the prospect of further *gradual* diminution in after years. The following example has reference to the yearly premiums payable during life on an assurance for the whole continuance thereof, but similar moieties of half-yearly and quarterly premiums, or of the premiums on any other form of fully participating assurance, may also be charged on a policy.

Nearest Age next Birthday).	Annual Premium per cent.			
	Moiety during first seven years.		Estimated for eighth year.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
20	1	3 9	1	1 5
25	1	6 6	1	3 11
30	1	10 0	1	7 0
35	1	14 3	1	10 10
40	1	19 6	1	15 7
45	2	6 0	2	1 5
50	2	14 0	2	8 8
55	3	4 0	2	17 8
60	3	16 4	3	8 9
65	4	11 7	4	2 5

For example, an entrant at nearest age 21 would, under this system and the estimate mentioned, pay in cash for an assurance of **£1,000** receivable at death, at an annual premium of **£24 5s. 0d.** not more than—

	£	s.	d.	£
1st year	{ Half Premium	12	5 0	a loan being made of 12
	{ Equitable Charge Stamp	0	1 0	
2nd "	{ Half Premium	12	5 0	" 12
	{ Interest	0	9 8	
3rd "	{ Half Premium	12	5 0	" 12
	{ Interest	0	19 3	
4th "	{ Half Premium	12	5 0	" 12
	{ Interest	1	8 10	
5th "	{ Half Premium	12	5 0	" 12
	{ Interest	1	18 5	
6th "	{ Half Premium	12	5 0	" 12
	{ Interest	2	8 0	
7th "	{ Half Premium	12	5 0	" 12
	{ Interest	2	17 8	
8th "	{ Total Premium as reduced	10	18 3	Total Loan.. £84
	{ Interest	3	7 3	

and so on, or really rather less, for income tax would be deducted from the interest. Then, until the loan is repaid, the net amount of assurance (after deduction of the advance), namely **£816**, would be secured by an annual payment not, it is anticipated, exceeding **£14 5s. 6d.** (premium and interest), that is at the rate of **£1 11s. 2d.** per cent. only, with the prospect of *gradual* diminution in due course.

Premiums for other Ages and Durations will be quoted on application: Half-yearly or Quarterly Premiums also.

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The LAST Distribution of Profits in 1905 gave to the great majority of Policyholders a Bonus at the rate of **£2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.**

The NEXT Distribution of Profits will be made after the close of the books at the 31st December, 1909.

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Apply for Particulars of the Society's

DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 Years the Policies under this scheme participate in any reduction of premium declared in excess of 33 per cent. The rate of abatement is now 36 per cent.

NO COMMISSION.

NO SHAREHOLDERS.

Offices: 13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1910.

INSURE AGAINST DEATH DUTIES.

The changes which will be made in the Death Duties if the Budget becomes law will be found in Whitaker's Almanack, pages 372 to 392.

945

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

CHIEF OFFICE: KING'S HOUSE, KING ST., LONDON, E.C.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL and RESERVES exceed £250,000.

"NON-TARIFF"
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS.

FIRE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY
INSURANCE, PUBLIC LIABILITY, SCHOOL
INCOME MAINTENANCE INSURANCE, PROPERTY
OWNERS' INDEMNITY, INSURANCE OF LIFTS,
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The NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

Funds over £5,000,000. Annual Income over £900,000.
New Business, £3,000,000 per annum.

No Shareholders. - - - - Purely Mutual.

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10 per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices.

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A specially attractive popular scheme. "A Child's Birthright"—
premiums ceasing on death of parent.

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The Association is **THE BEST OFFICE FOR ANNUITIES.**
Return generally $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. better than most Offices—in some
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Large Bonuses. - - - - Liberal Conditions.

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ESTATE DUTY POLICIES
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—TO—

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INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. [189

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

FOUNDED 1797.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

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Head Office: NORWICH.

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LOSSES PAID : £25,000,000.

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

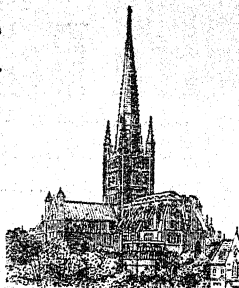
All Classes of Fire and Accident Insurance Transacted.

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[13

Advantageous Assurances at All Ages

can be effected with the



NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

"One of the best Life Offices in the World."—*Standard*.

Early Provident

£6 10s. per annum will secure for a child aged 2 next birthday a policy of £1000 at death after age 25 with Valuable Options at 25 and return of premiums in the event of earlier death.

Educational Annuities

£18 per annum from the birth of a child till he is 16 will secure for him an Annuity of £100 a year for 4 years from age 16. Money returned in the event of the death of the child.

(THESE ARE TWO SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR CHILDREN.)

Half Premium Endowment Policy is a very attractive form of insurance for professional and business men. At age 23 next birthday a premium of £22 10s. a year for 5 years and £35 13s. 4d. a year for 25 years secures a policy of £1000 with added Bonuses payable at the end of 30 years or at previous death.

Eight Option Policy (very popular).

£28 9s. 7d. per annum at age 30 next birthday insures a healthy man for £1000 until he is 60, when he can exercise one of the EIGHT IMPORTANT options absolutely guaranteed under the policy.

Pensions for later years should be provided as early as possible. Write for pamphlet showing what £10 a year will do. If delayed too long, there comes a time when *Annuities* alone are available.

Particulars of any of the above and full prospectus on application to Dept. 7,

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

North British & Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

With which is incorporated the Ocean Marine Insurance Co.

**FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES, MARINE,
BURGLARY, ACCIDENTS TO SERVANTS, &c.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

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TOTAL REVENUE exceeds £4,000,000

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The principles on which this Company was founded, and on which it continues to act, combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the Safety of a large Protecting Capital and Accumulated Funds. **Ninety per cent.** of the **Life Assurance Profits** is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale. The Profits are divided every five years. Claims paid on proof of Death and Title.

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Chief Offices { **London: 61, Threadneedle Street, E.C.**
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[Founded 1871]

THE

(Empowered by Special
Act of Parliament).

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**TOTAL FUNDS
EXCEED****£7,300,000****CLAIMS PAID
EXCEED****£45,000,000**

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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1910.

REVISED FIGURES FOR 1909.

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Chief Office: OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.

London Office: 133, STRAND, W.C.

PREMIUM INCOME exceeds	-	-	£2,575,000
In 1909 the Income Increased	-	-	£110,000
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID over	-	-	£13,000,000
Funds exceed	-	-	£6,820,000

Branches throughout the Kingdom, where information may be readily obtained. [133]

PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: 9, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Capital Paid Up, £35,000.

Assets, £130,000.

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Under the NEW "PERFECTED" SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT POLICY the payment of Insurance premiums of all kinds, rent, Income Tax, and other annual fixed charges is covered during incapacity from illness or accident.

All Permanent Contracts are guaranteed by the Legal and General Life Assurance Society, of 10, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

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Invested Funds exceed Seventy-Five Millions.

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application.

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ANNUAL INCOME	£280,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE (Excluding Bonuses)	£6,039,000
BONUSES ALREADY ALLOTTED	£2,750,000
CLAIMS PAID exceed	£3,735,000

REVERSIONARY BONUS DECLARED AT THE 1908 DIVISION OF
PROFITS, £1 14s. PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

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Head Office—61, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - -	£400,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - -	£208,620
INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed	£250,000

**GUARANTEES FOR FIDELITY.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND.
ACCIDENTS AND ALL SICKNESS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION**

(including Liability in respect of Domestic Servants, Clerks, and Shop Assistants).

**DRIVERS' INDEMNITY. LIFT INSURANCE.
MOTOR CAR.
BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS. FIRE.**

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Telephones { London Wall—1307.
 { Central—5684.

H. B. BRAIN, *Secretary*. [223

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BUILDINGS,
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LIVERPOOL.

**FIRE.
ACCIDENT.**



ROYAL INSURANCE
BUILDINGS,
28, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

**LIFE.
BURGLARY.**

LOSS OF PROFITS BY FIRE.

MARINE INSURANCES EFFECTED.

TOTAL FUNDS £14,929,972

FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND PROGRESS.

	1888.	1898.	1908.
CAPITAL PAID UP	£ 289,545	£ 375,702	£ 391,887
LIFE FUNDS	3,443,073	5,830,494	9,920,055
SUPERANNUATION FUND	27,040	50,178	94,318
ACCIDENT FUNDS	—	—	162,945
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS, including } Balance of PROFIT and LOSS }	2,220,892	3,294,103	4,360,769
	£5,980,550	£9,550,477	£14,929,972

Absolute Security.

Moderate Rates of Premium.

Liberal Policy Conditions.

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**SPECIAL TERMS granted to ANNUITANTS when
HEALTH is IMPAIRED.**

Write for full Prospectus to Head Office: Royal Exchange, London, E.C. [218

Favourably reviewed by over 100 Influential Newspapers.

"HOW TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE."

By G. M. DENT, F.S.S.

EXTRACTS FROM A FEW PRESS OPINIONS.

"An instructive pamphlet. Insurers in search of knowledge might advantageously expend a shilling on this book."—*Statist.*

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"A valuable pamphlet on life assurance. . . . There are two carefully prepared tables—No. 1, 'exhibiting in a concentrated form the more essential points to be considered in the selection of a Life Office,' and No. 2, 'showing the different results to policy-holders produced by the payment of the same money to the various offices.'"—*Morning Post.*

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Price 1s. By post, 1s. 1d. (under four ounces).

JOHN HEYWOOD, Ltd.,

Deansgate, Manchester; and 20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.

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SCOTTISH AMICABLE

Life Assurance Society.

For Mutual Life Assurance.

No Shareholders.

Funds, £5,200,000. Claims Paid, £8,900,000.

HEAD OFFICE—St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.

London Office—1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

"It seems only the other day that the Scottish Amicable surprised the insurance world by setting aside Reserves which provided a larger margin for security and profits than any other Company kept in hand before or since. Yet this was ten years ago, and now another Valuation Report reminds us that the Society is even stronger than before."—*Standard*.

At the Quinquennial Investigation and Division of Profits as at 31st December, 1905, the large

Compound Bonus

OF

£1 15s. 0d.

per cent. per annum was again declared by the SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to all With Profit Policies.

Intending Proposers are invited to apply for Prospectus containing Rates and full Information.

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THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831—FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Head Office: 28 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

*President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T.
Manager and Actuary—G. M. Low. Secretary—J. J. M'LAUCHLAN.*

A PURELY MUTUAL OFFICE. FUNDS, £5,626,337.

THE WHOLE PROFITS belong to the Assured, who by the Society's Special Act of Parliament are **expressly protected** against any individual liability.

BONUSES are calculated on the **Compound System**—that is, on **Previous Bonus** as well as on the sum assured.

NEW SCHEMES OF ASSURANCE :—**Minimum Rates**—with **Profits**, and **PENSIONS** combined with **Family Provision**.

POLICIES ARE WORLD-WIDE from the outset in most cases.

GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES are stated in the Policies.

THE NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM obviates the risk of loss from omission to pay a premium.

CLAIMS ARE PAYABLE IMMEDIATELY on proof of death and title.

THE SOCIETY TRANSACTS every description of Life Insurance Business.

INSURANCES AGAINST ISSUE are effected at moderate rates of premium.

LOANS ARE GRANTED on Life Interests and other approved security, Reversions are purchased and Annuities are granted.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to the Society's London Office—

19 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Telephone No. 492 Bank.

Telegraphic Address: "LIFE, LONDON."

Secretary—F. R. LEFTWICH. [167]

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: 105, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

London Office: 3, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - £1,481,916

The special features of the Company are—

Reduced Premiums to Total Abstainers.

Very favourable rates under Life, Accident, and all Sickness Policies.

An Immediate Mortgage Scheme for House Purchase. Loan cancelled in event of death.

Repayments over 10, 15, or 20 years at rates little more than in cheapest Building Societies. Ordinary mortgage expenses paid by the Company. Send for prospectus. [264]

THE

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1825.

EDINBURGH—3, George Street (Head Office).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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K.C., M.P.

Manager—LEONARD W. DICKSON, C.A.

LONDON—83, King William Street, E.C.; and 3, Pall Mall East, S.W.

General Secretary for England—J. H. W. ROLLAND, F.F.A.

DUBLIN—59, Dawson Street.

Secretary—C. E. HOWELL, A.I.A.

Revenue - - - -	£1,500,000	Accumulated Funds - - -	£12,250,000
Bonus Declared - - -	£7,000,000	Claims Paid - - - -	£26,300,000

The Medical Officer attends at the LONDON CITY OFFICE on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Half-past One, and on Thursday at One o'clock. [195]

STAR LIFE OFFICE.

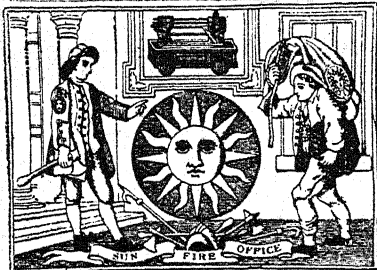
Established 1843.

Funds - - - - - £6,500,000.

All desirable Classes of Life Insurance arranged at Moderate Premiums.

Full information may be obtained from any of the Society's Branches or Agents, or from the Head Office: 32, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

J. DOUGLAS WATSON, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.



BI-CENTENARY YEAR.
SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1710.

The Oldest Insurance Office in the World
HEAD OFFICE—63, THREADNEEDLE ST.,
LONDON E.C.

Insurances effected against the following Risks:—

FIRE. RESULTANT LOSS OF RENT AND PROFITS.*
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION,
Including ACCIDENTS TO DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT. SICKNESS AND DISEASE.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. BURGLARY.

DIRECTORS.

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F. WHITE }
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GEO. E. MEAD, *Secretary.*
C. H. GREEN,
Manager, Accident Dept.

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FIRE—BURGLARY—ACCIDENT



HEAD OFFICES:
State Insurance Buildings,
LIVERPOOL.

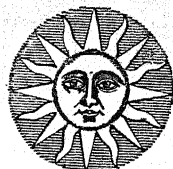
LONDON OFFICE:
12 & 13, NICHOLAS LANE, E.C.

Branches at
ABERDEEN, BATH, BELFAST,
BLACKPOOL, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL,
CARDIFF, DONCASTER, DUBLIN,
DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW,
GRIMSBY, HULL, LEEDS, LEICESTER,
MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE,
OLDHAM, ROTHESAY.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

ALBERT H. HEAL,
General Manager & Secretary.

SUN LIFE



1810-1910.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

INCOME OVER £1,250,000. FUNDS IN HAND OVER £9,500,000.

Chief Office:—

63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

**WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.**

**WITH OR
WITHOUT MEDICAL
EXAMINATION.**

**ANNUITIES, IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED.
SINKING FUND POLICIES.**

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EDWARD DENT, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. LORD FABER.

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The Hon. A. H. MILLS.

SIR HUGH C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.

LORD HENRY NEVILL.

FREDERICK HENRY NORMAN, Esq.

The Hon. CHARLES L. SCLATER-BOOTH.

LORD HERBERT SCOTT, D.S.O.

CHARLES WILLIAM TOMKINSON, Esq.

Actuary: R. G. SALMON, F.I.A.

Secretary and General Manager: E. LINNELL.

*Write to the General Manager, 63, Threadneedle Street, London, for
full prospectuses and "Scientific Saving."*

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES WITH PURCHASE MONEY RETURNED.

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA will on this plan return in one sum at death the balance of the purchase money should the death of the Annuitant take place before the Annuity payments equal the amount invested.

A LARGER ANNUITY TO IMPAIRED LIVES

will be granted, and where the impairment is of a serious nature the Annuity will be correspondingly increased.

FUNDS ... £6,000,000.

For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,
93, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

THE WESTMINSTER ESTD. A.D. 1717. Reconstituted 1906. FIRE OFFICE

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

FULL PARTICULARS as to RATES, &c., on application to

STENTON T. COVINGTON, Secretary. [279]

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

INCORPORATED 1851

Paid-up Capital - £513,350. Total Losses Paid - £10,353,374.

British and Foreign Offices:

2, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

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H. M. BENTLEY, *Assistant Manager.*

FIRE, MARINE, AND CONSEQUENTIAL FIRE LOSS INSURANCES

at Home and Abroad granted at Current Rates. Claims promptly and liberally settled.

Applications for Agencies at Home and Foreign Towns Invited.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1910.

THE . . . 86th YEAR. YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

**FIRE CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS FOLLOWING FIRE LIFE
ANNUITY TRUSTEESHIP ACCIDENT BURGLARY
FIDELITY GUARANTEE LIVE STOCK PLATE GLASS.**

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £556,460.
Accumulated Funds Exceed £2,500,000. Annual Income Exceeds £600,000.

Head Office: ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK.

London Office: BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

West End Branches: 49, PALL MALL, S.W.; 307, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD WENLOCK, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

FIRE INSURANCES

Effectuated by the Company on the most Moderate Terms according to the nature of the risk.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premium for Assuring £100 at 10th. With Profits.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 19 7
25	2 3 10
30	2 9 1
35	2 15 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

The lowest premiums, without profits, charged by any British Life Office giving guaranteed surrender values and paid-up Policies.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them. Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

Premium for Assuring £100 at death without profits, with guaranteed surrender values.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 9 0
25	1 19 7
30	1 17 3
35	2 3 3
40	2 11 2

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. Policies issued covering Full Liability under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900; the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Common Law.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT. World-wide Policies issued conferring Full Benefits at Moderate Rates.

BURGLARY INSURANCE TRANSACTED. Liberal Conditions. Low Rates. No Average Clause. 229

FAC-SIMILE LETTERS, COMMERCIAL AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

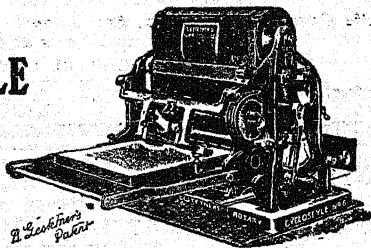
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THE ACME OF PERFECTION WHEN REPRODUCED ON

L. Gestetner's
**ROTARY CYCLOSTYLE
DUPLICATOR**

(Registered Trade Mark).

The paper is automatically fed, printed, counted, and delivered by merely turning the handle. The greatest speed and ease in operation.



DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Ink not LIQUID—cleanly to use, dries quickly on unglazed paper—inking automatic and perfect in application, no perforated drum, never clogs, perfect impressions, little cleaning required, not messy, machine cleans itself for change of ink, everything in sight, easy to remedy mistakes. The machines are made from the finest materials in England, and are fully guaranteed to do all that is claimed for them.

**Head Office : NEO-CYCLOSTYLE WORKS,
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THE SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

FOUNDED AT SOUTHWARK, 1799.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1826.
REBUILT AT LEATHERHEAD, 1902.

1799-1910.

111 years of national
work with the Blind
of the United
Kingdom.

**"To render the Blind self-reliant by
teaching them a Trade."** (COPYRIGHT.)

Annual
Contributions
earnestly pleaded
for.

THE REV. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A.,
Principal and Secretary.

Chief Offices :

HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.

Telephone No. 4, P.O. LEATHERHEAD.

Telegraphic Address: "LUX, LEATHERHEAD."

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THE SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT BLIND,

Founded 1853.

SOUTHWARK, S.E.

FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO THE BLIND POOR OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Life Governor's Donation, £5; Annual Subscription, 10s.; entitles the Donor to 2 Votes at each Election.

ELECTIONS IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Offices: No. 1, ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS,
SOUTHWARK, S.E.

STUART JOHNSON, Esq., Chairman and Treasurer. [51]
The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., Honorary Secretary.

BRITISH ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB FEMALES, LOWER CLAPTON.

Office: 5, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C. (late 27, Red Lion Square).

Patrons—HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Treasurer—MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Lombard St.
Secretary—H. W. MUMFORD, Esq.

OBJECTS.—a. To receive, educate, or continue the education of Adult Female Deaf Mutes from 10 years of age.

b. To give industrial training and religious instruction, with a view to enable Female Deaf Mutes to gain a livelihood and occupy some useful position in life.

c. To provide a Home for the homeless, and those who, from incapacity, infirmity, or age, are unable to do anything towards their own maintenance.

An Annual Election of Inmates, free for three years, takes place in June. Inmates are also admitted by payment of a small annual amount for maintenance and instruction.

Funds are urgently needed to meet Expenses of Repairs, &c.

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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES:

National Incorporated Association.



IS IT NOTHING
TO YOU ALL YE THAT PASS-BY?

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SOMERSET.

OVER 8,500 CHILDREN ALWAYS
UNDER THEIR CARE.

No Destitute Child ever refused
Immediate and **Free** Admis-
sion, even if Afflicted, Incurable,
or a Helpless Infant.

69,550 Children Rescued, Trained, and Placed Out in life.

12,376 Applications and **2,558** New Admissions in the
past year from all over the Kingdom.

NO ELECTION; NO WAITING LIST; No Money
Promise needful; No Barriers on Account of Age,
Sex, Creed, Nationality, or Physical Health.

1,000 EMIGRANTS leave for Canada every year.
21,638 have already been sent out, and 98% are
successful.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

£10 defrays the cost of one Emigrant.

£16 per annum maintains one Healthy Child.

£30 per annum maintains one Suffering Child.

Honorary Director—WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Honorary Treasurer—HOWARD WILLIAMS, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—GEORGE CODE, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN BANK.

* * Cheques and Money Orders payable "DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES," crossed same way,
and addressed to the Honorary Director.

Head Offices: 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.
October, 1909.

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ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patrons—

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. | H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

President—THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.

Honorary Secretaries—Messrs. GEORGE POCOCK and PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month.

There are at present 1,290 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom upwards of £9,000 is annually distributed in pensions, paid monthly, through the kind agency of Honorary Almoners.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.

In addition to those elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every election in order of priority. Others are nominated from time to time to receive Memorial and other special Pensions.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20, if single, and £30 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion. They can also assist in the Nomination of a Candidate.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every £25 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts and all information, will be forwarded on application.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., *Treasurer*.

W. ELLIOTT TERRY, *Secretary*. [167]

The Cancer Hospital

(FREE, FOUNDED 1851),

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application, daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

***New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited
for General Expenses and for the Research Department.***

FRED. W. HOWELL, *Secretary*.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of (free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution."

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CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

STRAND, W.C.

Treasurer—W. R. MALCOLM, Esq., 440, Strand.

The Council earnestly appeal for Donations, New Annual Subscriptions, and Legacies. The Annual Income from Invested Property is only £2,500, while the Expenditure (including that of the Convalescent Home) is £20,000, the Balance being derived from Voluntary Contributions. Average number of Patients treated yearly, 24,000.

WALTER ALVEY, *Secretary*. [127]

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM,

SLOUGH.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. *Patroness*—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Instituted 1827, for the Maintenance and Education of Fatherless Children from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and Girls are admitted by Election, Presentation, and, in some cases, by purchase between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Institution is *unendowed*, and the Committee earnestly appeal for *New Annual Subscriptions* and *Donations*, which are much needed. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s. Life Presentation, £350.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Limited, 20, Birch Lane, E.C.

Offices: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C.

CHARLES T. HOSKINS, *Secretary*. [148]

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE CHEST

(VICTORIA PARK HOSPITAL),

VICTORIA PARK, E.

(Nearest Station: CAMBRIDGE HEATH, Great Eastern Railway.)

Telegrams: "PHTHISIS, LONDON."

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. *President*: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Treasurer: SIR EDWARD SASSOON, BART., M.P.

The Hospital contains 164 Beds, and is the special Hospital for Consumption and Heart and Chest Diseases in the EAST END.

1,158 In-Patients relieved during the past year. 57,351 Attendances in the Out-Patients' Department during the same period.

The OPEN-AIR treatment for Consumption has now been adopted.

**EVERY BED IN THE HOSPITAL IS NOW AVAILABLE
FOR THE USE OF THE POOR.**

£1,000 Endows a Bed, with "In Memoriam" Tablet.

£500 Endows a Cot, with "In Memoriam" Tablet.

LEGACIES GREATLY NEEDED.

**ADDITIONAL HELP IS VERY URGENTLY REQUIRED to carry on
this great work among the poor of the EAST END.**

H. DUDLEY RYDER, *Secretary*. [111]

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The Hospital contains 50 Beds for the reception of patients of small means, as well as the very poor, suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex.

Convalescent Home (22 Beds), St. Leonards-on-Sea, open to nominees of Subscribers.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE GREATLY NEEDED.

Treasurer: HENRY E. WRIGHT, Esq.

Secretary: HERBERT H. JENNINGS.

EVELINA HOSPITAL — FOR — CHILDREN, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

Only large **CHILDREN'S** Hospital in South London, situated in its poorest District (76 cots, and extensive Out-patient Department.)

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

£8,000 wanted **ANNUALLY** for Ordinary Working Expenses.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ANCASTER.
Chairman—CHARLES WRIGHTMAN, Esq.

Treasurer—SIR J. MURRAY SCOTT, BART.
Secretary—H. C. STANILAND SMITH.

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GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth, S.E. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. Queen Alexandra, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, the Secretary, at the Hospital. [112

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Patroness—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Presidents and Vice-Presidents—THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

The G.F.S. is a National Society which links together in friendly bonds over 300,000 women of all ages and of all ranks of society in all parts of the world for mutual help. Its aim is to set before its members a high ideal of purity of thought, word, and deed; to help them to be true to that ideal; to be a standing witness to the possibility of purity of life and conduct for every woman and girl in the land; to guard the hundreds of thousands of girls who are growing up to womanhood from acknowledged dangers, and to extend to them the priceless boon of loving Christian fellowship and of fellowship in Christian work.

The various Departments of G.F.S. work include help for Sick Members, the care of Work-house Children, Registry Work (address of Central Employment Office is 14, Victoria Street, S.W.), protection in Emigration and in Travelling, the provision of Homes of Rest, Lodges and Recreation Rooms, Industrial Training, and the encouragement of Temperance and Thrift.

The Publications of the Society, Price Lists of the Needlework Depot, and all further information, can be obtained from THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Central Office, 30, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Telegrams: "AUGUST, LONDON."

Telephone: 2521 VICTORIA.

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THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING.

Vice-Patron—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Chairman of Committee—General Sir GEORGE W. A. HIGGINSON, G.C.B.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

OFFICES—5, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of 14 and 16, and give them a training, up to the age of 18, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. None are admitted below 14 years of age or above 16. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £22 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. There are now 250 Boys in the Home. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that this number may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General the Right Hon. Sir DIGHTON PROBYN, G.C.B., V.C., Buckingham Palace, S.W.; and by the Secretary, at the Office, 5, York Street, St. James's, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

MICHAEL L. MELVILLE, Esq., Secretary.

GUYS' HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

BEDS, 620. IN-PATIENTS (1908), 8,565. OUT-PATIENTS, 132,288.

The Governors Earnestly Appeal for:—

1. New Annual Subscriptions and Donations to meet the large difference between assured income and ordinary outgoings, for which the Hospital is from year to year dependent on **VOLUNTARY SUPPORT.**

2. £60,000 to provide:

- (a) Separate Children's Wards.
- (b) Increase of Beds for Special Departments.
- (c) The Rebuilding of Clinical House.

H. COSMO O. BONSOR, Treasurer.

NOVEMBER, 1909.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

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HOMES OF HOPE,

Nos. 4, 5, & 6, Regent Square, Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.

(Established 1860.)

THIS Society is doing **Valuable Maternity Work** for the restoration of the **first fallen**. Those who have taken the **one false step**. The applications for admission are **painfully urgent**, and the Committee are in **immediate want** of **£1,000** to clear off debt and carry out some **urgent repairs and dilapidations**.

Most of the cases admitted are those of young girls who up to the time of their betrayal and desertion have led commendable and virtuous lives.

Special efforts are made on behalf of these poor, betrayed young women, who have taken **one false step**. They are received into the Homes and receive **Skilful Medical Maternity Attendance and Nursing**. They are also **trained in Household and Domestic Duties**, and after a nurse-mother has been found for the infant the mother is put in the way of **earning a respectable living for herself and the child**. Every endeavour is used to trace the father and make him jointly responsible with the mother for the maintenance of the infants born to them. **A solid, practical, and permanent kind of Rescue Work.**

Contributions may be sent to Secretary at above addresses, or to the Treasurer, **ALFRED HOARE, Esq., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.**

THE TEMPORARY

Home for Lost and Starving Dogs,

Battersea Park Road, South Lambeth, London, S.W.,
And HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

An Institution for the Protection of Dogs and Cats.

PATRON:

His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President: His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

Bis dat qui cito dat.



OBJECTS:

1. To provide shelter and food for the lost, deserted and dangerous dogs of London.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless operation, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Contributions towards the Maintenance of the RECENTLY EXTENDED BATTERSEA HOME and the COUNTRY HOME at HACKBRIDGE will be thankfully received by

HENRY J. WARD, *Secretary.*

HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH

(Additional Curates Society).

THE ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY exists to help poor parishes to obtain the assistant Clergy they require, and could not have without money assistance from outside their own borders.

The Society's work now reaches over the whole of England; it also deals with Wales, the Channel Islands, the Isles of Scilly, and the Isle of Man. It touches the slums in the centre of large cities, the poorer suburbs outside the cities, and also the mining and other industrial towns and villages. Grants are now given to more than 1,000 parishes, which help to maintain 1,300 additional Clergymen.

Churchmen who do not as yet subscribe to A.C.S. are earnestly asked to do so. The A.C.S. Office is at 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster. Secretary: Canon PETIT.

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IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Executive Committee.—*President*—H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL. *Vice-President*—The MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD. *Chairman*—The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF ERNE, K.P. *Deputy-Chairman*—Col. Sir R. U. PENROSE FITZGERALD, Bt. *Hon. Treasurer*—H. H. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. *Managers*—Work Depot, Miss WILTSHIRE, 7a, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Secretary*—GENERAL W. M. LEES, 7a, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

The COMMITTEE VERY EARNESTLY APPEAL for FUNDS for the maintenance of those ladies who were left provided for by charges on Irish landed property, who are incapacitated by age or infirmity from earning a living, and who, owing to the non-receipt of their incomes, are in absolute poverty.

OFFICE AND WORK DEPÔT—7A, LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON, S.W. [100

WEST END

Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System

PARALYSIS AND EPILEPSY,

73, WELBECK STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

Instituted 1878.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

With Special Wards for Paralyzed Children. 77 Beds.

Applicants must be in attendance at the Hospital for Examination by the Physicians at half-past one o'clock upon Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, or Fridays, or half-past five o'clock upon Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Patients contribute according to their means. The indigent are immediately and gratuitously treated upon production of a Certificate signed by a Subscriber to the Hospital, a Minister of Religion or Registered Medical Practitioner, that the applicant is known by the donor to be deserving of free Hospital Relief.

Urgent cases treated in the first instance without letter.

N.B.—Annual Subscriptions are earnestly solicited

H. C. WILLOCK-POLLEN, Treasurer.
ALFRED J. WISE, Secretary.

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THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

52, STAMFORD STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E.

Telephone: 5653 Central.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Vice-Patron—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HAVERSHAM.

Treasurer—ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq.

Nearly 460,000 Patients have been cured or relieved at this Hospital, which was the first and for many years the only institution in the United Kingdom for the Special Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases.

PATIENTS are admitted on small payment, entitling them to four weeks' treatment, or by Subscriber's letter of recommendation. Indigent persons are admitted entirely free.

OUT-PATIENTS are received daily at 1 p.m. Medical Men and Students are admitted free to the daily practice on presentation of their cards.

Light Treatment—Lupus Lampas, X Ray, High Frequency, and Radium, daily—towards the expense of erecting and maintaining which Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, or the Bankers, Messrs. BARCLAY, Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

300 to 400 of the SUFFERING POOR ARE WEEKLY RELIEVED BY THIS CHARITY, and every addition to the Fund would extend its advantages to a larger number.

FREDERICK HAYTER, Secretary. [93

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK.

This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from all parts of the Empire, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age.

It has received 4,825 Fatherless Children already. Forty-three were admitted last year.

About 450 are in the Asylum now.

Elections will be held in May and November this year.

Forms of nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. Assistance is therefore urgently needed, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote	...	...	...	...	...	£5	5s.	0d.
" " Two Votes	...	...	...	...	...	£10	10s.	0d.
Annual Subscription for One Vote	...	...	...	...	...	£0	10s.	6d.
" " Two Votes	...	...	...	...	...	£1	1s.	0d.

Offices—63, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

Commr. H. C. MARTIN, R.N., Secy. and Supt. [251

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

(Established in 1795 for Foreign Missionary Work on a non-sectarian Evangelical basis).

16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Treasurer:—

Sir ALBERT SPICER, Bart., M.P.

Trustees:—

Sir ALBERT SPICER, Bart., M.P., London.

ALFRED E. HUTTON, Esq., M.P., Rawdon.

ALFRED J. SHEPHEARD, Esq., L.C.C., London.

J. GOODIER HAWORTH, Esq., Bowdon.

Bankers:—BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Missionary Roll contains such names as

JOHN WILLIAMS, ROBERT MOFFAT, DAVID LIVINGSTONE,

ROBERT MORRISON, JAMES GILMOUR, JAMES CHALMERS,

and WILLIAM GEORGE LAWES.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £190,000.

Increased Funds are urgently needed to maintain existing work.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Rev. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A., Home Secretary, at the Mission House as above.

N.B.—Property of every kind may be given by will for religious or charitable purposes.

THE

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION.

**The SUMMER SESSION will commence on May 1st,
the WINTER SESSION on Oct. 1st.**

The largest General Hospital in England: 922 Beds are in constant use, and no beds are closed. Being the only General Hospital for East London—i.e., for a million and a half people—the practice is immense. In-patients last year, 14,781; out-patients, 242,875; accidents, 14,006; operations under Anaesthesia, 16,615.

APPOINTMENTS.—Owing to the enormous number of patients, more appointments, salaried and resident, are open to students than at any other hospital. One hundred of these qualified appointments are made annually, and more than 150 Dressers, Clinical Clerks, &c., appointed every three months. All are free to Students of the College. Holders of resident appointments have free board.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Thirty-six Scholarships and Prizes are given annually. SEVEN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered in October.

SPECIAL CLASSES are held for the University of London and other Higher Examinations. Special entries for Medical and Surgical Practice can be made. A reduction of 15 Guineas is made to the sons of members of the profession entering for the full course.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL COLLEGE.—The New Pathological Institute and the laboratories and class-rooms for Bacteriology, Public Health, Operative Surgery, Physiology, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, are now open.

The Clubs Union Athletic Ground is within easy reach of the Hospital.

Luncheons and Dinners at moderate charges can be obtained in the Students' Club.

The Central Metropolitan and other railways have stations close to the Hospital and College.

For prospectus and information as to residence, &c., apply, personally or by letter, to

-MILE END, E.

MUNRO SCOTT, Warden.

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LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM

Instituted 1813.

WATFORD.

Incorporated 1845.

Under the Patronage of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Managers earnestly appeal for help towards the maintenance of the 500 Orphan and Fatherless boys and girls now in the School from all parts of the **BRITISH EMPIRE**, representing all professions and callings.

7,000 such children have been maintained and educated, the majority having been provided with situations.

The Society is dependent upon **voluntary help** for **£14,000 annually**.

Annual Subscriptions from 10s. 6d., Life Subscriptions from £5 5s., and

DONATIONS will be gladly received.

E. H. BOUSFIELD, *Treasurer*.

ARTHUR P. BLATHWAYT, *Chairman*.

Office: 3, CROSEY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

HENRY C. ARMIGER, *Secretary*.

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The Maternity Charity and District Nurses' Home

HOWARD'S ROAD, PLAISTOW, E.

Telephone 3317 East.

Homes at Victoria Docks and Barking, and Two at East Ham.

Over 10,000 poor suffering men, women, and children nursed every year.

£7,000 per annum needed to maintain the Charity's work.

THERE IS NO SURE INCOME, and fresh support is therefore earnestly solicited.

Patroness—H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

President—HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.

Treasurer—COL. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.

Bankers—WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD., BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.

Secretary—FREDERICK R. PANTER.

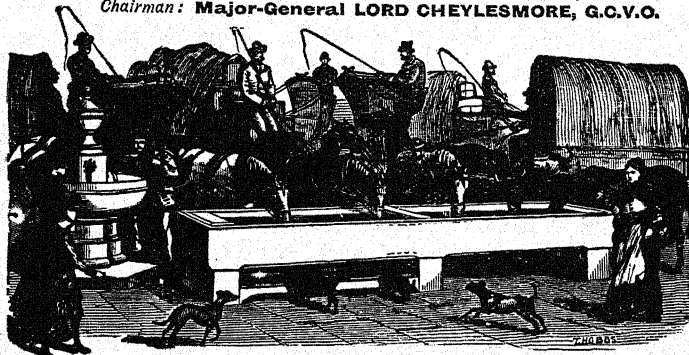
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METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION.

Patroness: **HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

President: **HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.**

Chairman: **Major-General LORD CHEYLESMORE, G.C.V.O.**



FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Secretary: Capt. W. SIMPSON, 70, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

This Association is the only one of its kind. It has erected 778 Drinking Fountains for human beings and over 1,455 Troughs for horses and dogs. Supported by Voluntary Contributions. It is estimated that 250,000,000 drink at the Association's Troughs and Fountains in one year. It promotes temperance. Confers the blessing of a refreshing drink of water on the hard-worked horses in the streets. Encourages kindness to animals.

Assistance is required to erect more Fountains and Troughs in the streets to keep pace with the rapid and enormous growth of the Metropolis and Provincial Towns.

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METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL,

KINGSLAND ROAD, N.E.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.

**Treasurers: { THE RIGHT HON. LORD HILLINGDON.
LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.**

Chairman of Committees: C. J. THOMAS, Esq., C.C., F.R.G.S.

SPECIAL APPEAL.

The Metropolitan Hospital is in the Kingsland Road, far removed from the rich, and ministers to a population of nearly half-a-million of the poorest inhabitants of London.

More than 1,800 In and 43,000 Out-Patients are treated annually, the attendances of the latter amounting to upwards of 130,000.

At the present time there are 117 beds available for In-Patients, including a Ward especially for Children, and two Wards, with special kitchens, &c., for Jewish patients.

Every care is taken to avoid abuse of the charity; and a trained Almoner is employed for this purpose and for the further purpose of forming a link between the Hospital and outside charities to assist patients to any extra help that they may require.

While the necessary expenditure averages £14,000 a year the income from invested property is about £500. The difference has every year to be collected from the charitable public.

Appeal is also made for Funds to build the NURSES' HOME on the Hospital's land behind the Ward blocks.

**Bankers: { GLYN, MILLS & CO. J. C. BUCHANAN,
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED. Secretary.**

HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

The METROPOLITAN VISITING and RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

Including the Metropolitan Portions of the Dioceses of London,
Southwark, and St. Albans.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Treasurer—GENERAL CLIVE.

Secretary—GRANT MARSTON, Esq.

OFFICE: 46A, PALL MALL, S.W.

1. The aim of the Association is to Distribute such Funds as may be committed to it in grants to the Local Committees of poor parishes, proportionate to the needs of each.
2. The Clergy and District Visitors are the unpaid Agents of Relief, and possess the indispensable qualification of personal knowledge of the poor.
3. The overburdened Clergy are hereby greatly assisted in dealing with the distressing cases constantly before them. The religious persuasion of the poor is no obstacle to their relief.
4. Every penny contributed is devoted to the relief of destitution, all the working expenses being otherwise provided for.

Annual report will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

Subscriptions to enable the Committee to carry on the work efficiently are greatly needed.

Cheques, payable to GRANT MARSTON, should be sent to the Office, 46A, Pall Mall, S.W., or to LLOYDS BANKING Co., LTD., 16, St. James's Street, S.W. [117]

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty the King.

Treasurer—THOS. H. WYATT, Esq., M.V.O., I.S.O.

This Institution was founded for the Purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to £14,500 per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Three Thousand One Hundred and Sixty, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £663,700.

Subscriptions from 5s. and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary*. [118]

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

(Founded by DR. STEPHENSON.)

ESTABLISHED 1869.

CHIEF OFFICE: BONNER ROAD, LONDON, N.E.

13 BRANCHES. 2,300 CHILDREN.

Principal: REV. ARTHUR E. GREGORY, D.D.

Secretary: MR. C. N. BARNES.

More than 8,000 children have already been rescued. Special provision is made for crippled and afflicted little ones. Children of all classes, all creeds and no creed, eligible.

21s. will support a child for a year. Donors of 40s. are entitled to name a Cot. Remittances should be addressed to Rev. Dr. GREGORY, N.C.H. & O., Bonner Road, London, N.E., and crossed "London City and Midland Bank." [121]

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED & EPILEPTIC

(ALBANY MEMORIAL.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable disposition are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity.

Donations Carrying Life Annuities Fund.

This scheme is particularly commended to the attention of those who, though unable to sacrifice present income, are desirous of helping the Institution. It is also useful to any who wish to make provision for others during their lives, with ultimate benefit to the Hospital.

Contributions, especially Annual Subscriptions, will be most thankfully received by

THE EARL OF HARROWBY (*Treasurer*), National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.

Secretary: GODFREY H. HAMILTON. *Bankers*: COUTTS & CO., Strand. [157]



“ARETHUSA” JACK

Appeals for Help.

THE NATIONAL REFUGES!

London Office :

164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.

(Formerly at 8, 25 and 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.)

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY CONSIST OF—

1. The Training Ship “Arethusa.”
2. The Training Ship “Chichester.”
3. The Boys' Refuge and Technical School, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
4. The Boys' Home, Fortescue House, Twickenham.
5. The Farm School, Bisley, Surrey.
6. The Shaftesbury School, Bisley.
7. The Girls' Home, Sudbury Hall, Wembley, Middlesex.
8. The Girls' Home, Ealing House, Ealing, W.
9. Home for Little Girls, Royston, Herts.
10. Working Boys' Home, 164a, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
11. Working Boys' Home, 21, Southampton Street, Fitzroy Square, W.
12. “Arethusa” and “Chichester,” Greenhithe, Kent.
13. Shipping Agencies, Poplar, Newport (Mon.), and Southampton.

Moored off Greenhithe, on the Thames.
For Poor Boys of good character.

In these Homes and Ships over 1,000 Boys and Girls are Fed, Clothed, Lodged, Technically Educated, and Religiously Trained to become useful Men and Women.

No Votes are required for admission, the Committee thoroughly investigating each case, and if found suitable, the applicants are promptly received. 18,000 Boys and Girls have been received.

£18 will pay the Expenses of a Boy or Girl for a Year.

President—The EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B. Chairman and Treasurer—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.
Joint Secretaries { H. BRISTOW WALLER.
HENRY G. COPELAND.

Bankers—THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd., 214, High Holborn, W.C.

FUNDS ARE NEEDED to purchase Food and Clothing for this large Family. Cheques, Postal or Post Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer, Secretaries, or Bankers, as above.

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THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

144, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.

PATRONS { HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Treasurer—Mrs. WESTLAKE, River House, Chelsea Embankment.

Hon. Sec.—Miss VINCENT, 27, St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington.

Physicians—Miss COCK, M.D., Miss WALKER, M.D.

Surgeons—Mrs. BOYD, M.D., Miss ALDRICH-BLAKE, M.D., M.S.

Physicians and Surgeons to Out-Patients—Miss MACDONALD, M.B., Miss CHADBURN, M.D., B.S., Mrs. FLEMING, M.D., Miss ANDERSON, M.D., B.S., Miss WOODCOCK, M.D.

Ophthalmic Surgeon—Miss SHEPPARD, M.B.

The Hospital being Unendowed, Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, Burlington Gardens, W. MARGT. M. BAGSTER, *Secretary*. [245]

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, W.

Convalescent Home—"FAIR VIEW," SLOUGH.

Free, without Letter of Recommendation, to the Children of the Poor.

The In-Patients average 740, and the New Out-Patients 17,000 a year; the total attendance being nearly 60,000.

The Hospital provides 46 beds. The Convalescent Home has accommodation for 24 Children in the summer and 16 in the winter months.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are Urgently Needed.

DOUGLAS OWEN, *Chairman*.

GEORGE HANBURY, *Treasurer*.
W. H. FEARCE, *Secretary*. [141]

NORTH LONDON OR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL,

GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833.

Incorporated 1907.

*A General Hospital with Separate Departments for
Special Forms of Disease.*

OVER 55,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £28,500

RELIABLE INCOME £9,000

ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED £19,500

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**A
HOME
AND
EDUCATION
FOR 500
FATHER-
LESS
CHILDREN.**

THE
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL
AND
ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE
(FOUNDED 1758),
Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.

Patrons:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA

President:
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer:
SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., J.P.

**Supported by Voluntary Contributions
FOR OVER 150 YEARS.**

An Annual Subscription of One Guinea entitles to
Two Votes at each Half-Yearly Election.

Information will be gladly given by the Secretary,
to whom Contributions should be sent.

Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Princes Street, E.C.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Secretary.

Offices—73, Cheapside, London, E.C. [52]

**QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL,
MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.**

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patron:—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Vice-Patron:—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

President:—THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.

Treasurer:—ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.

Chairman of Committee:—SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.

1. To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.*
2. To provide skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.*
3. The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital **130,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,865** patients were received into the Hospital, and **2,169** were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £6,500.

RELIABLE INCOME, £4,000 ONLY.

An Annual Subscription of 23 2s., or a Donation of £31 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Three Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIDLUPH & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, Secretary. 194

The POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Established 1856.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1867.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives **immediate Assistance** to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters in **ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE**.

At each **Fortnightly Meeting** of the Committee **some Hundreds of Pounds** are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help. The Society has aided over **28,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

and Gifts of Clothing of every description will be most gratefully received by MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. [58]

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

HACKNEY ROAD, BETHNAL GREEN. (Founded 1867.)

Patron—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

(Late North-Eastern Hospital for Children, renamed by Special Permission.)

X

130 BEDS IN CONSTANT USE.

X

Only Children's Hospital convenient for population of over 500,000. Beds always full, and 2,000 Out-Patient attendances weekly.

Special attention given to the question of Hospital abuse.

Dependent on Voluntary Support to the extent of £10,000 a year.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Bankers: BARCLAYS, Lombard Street.

T. GLENTON-KERR, *Secretary*.

[188]

REEDHAM ORPHANAGE,

PURLEY, SURREY.

FOUNDED 1844.

INCORPORATED 1904.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Undenominational, unendowed, depending entirely upon public benevolence.

Receives Children between the ages of **THREE MONTHS** and eleven years, and retains them until fifteen. **300** are now enjoying its benefits.

Annual necessary expenditure, **£9,000**. Annual subscriptions, **£2,102**.

Funds to meet the large balance are urgently needed.

H. COSMO O. BONSOR, *Treasurer*.

J. ROWLAND EDWARDS, *Secretary*.

Office—99, CANNON STREET, E.C.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

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ROYAL FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

BEDDINGTON (near CROYDON), SURREY.

Founded at Lambeth, 1758. Incorporated 1806. Removed to Beddington, 1866.

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

PATRONESSES—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA and

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

THIS ancient Asylum maintains and educates Fatherless Girls from all parts of Great Britain. They are admitted between the ages of **7 and 10**, and at the age of **18** are placed out in respectable private families. They must in all respects be thoroughly sound and healthy. Elections half-yearly in June and December. Forms of nomination may be obtained at the Offices. New Subscribers to this old Charity are most earnestly needed.

Life Subscription, 2 Votes .. £10 10 0 | Annual Subscription, 2 Votes .. £1 1 0
Ditto 1 Vote .. 5 5 0 | Ditto 1 Vote .. 0 10 6

A Donation of **60 Guineas** in one sum entitles the donor to the immediate presentation of one child. Fatherless girls are received and paid for at the rate of **£12 12s.** per annum, with an entrance fee of **£2 2s.** pending election, or otherwise.

Subscriptions most thankfully received and all information given on application to the Secretary.

Offices—17, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

BROUGH MALTBY, *Secretary*. [187]

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Founded 1814.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Vice-Patrons: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
President: THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD ROTHSCHILD. *Treasurer:* S. HOPE MORLEY, Esq.
Chairman of Council: SIR T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, BART. *Vice-Chairman:* THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£6,500
Annual Income from Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ 100
REQUIRED EACH YEAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£6,300

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C. **A. T. MAYS, Secretary.** [146]

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), CITY ROAD, E.C.

FOUNDED 1804.

**Every day this Hospital Relieves over 100
In-Patients and 400 Out-Patients.**

NOW IN GREAT NEED OF HELP.

ROBERT J. BLAND, *Secretary.* [95]

ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL,

MARGATE,

**FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES OF THE BONES, JOINTS, GLANDS, &c.
150 Beds.**

ADVANTAGES.—Bracing Air. Verandahs. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths.
Liberal Diet. Skilled Medical and Surgical Treatment and Nursing.

£1,000 will make a bed Free.

There are only three Free Beds. Others urgently needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND LEGACIES ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Bankers—COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co.

Treasurer—LORD BIDDULPH.

London Offices—13, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

Secretary—A. NASH. [154]

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 3^o Gul. iv., Cap. ix.)

Establishments:

Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, 250 Beds.

Branch Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E. 50 Beds.

Dispensaries, East India Dock Road and Gravesend.

For Sick and Injured Seamen.

Funds Urgently Needed.

The Society is empowered by its Act of Parliament to take and to hold real Estate.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE:

The London School of Tropical Medicine, Albert Dock, E.

The London School of Clinical Medicine, Greenwich.

Reports of the Charity, Syllabus of the Schools, and any further information can be had on application to the Secretary.

P. J. MICHELLI, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. [214]

ROYAL SOCIETY For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

105, JERMYN STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.

PATRONS—{ HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

PRESIDENT—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Bankers—COURTIS & CO., London.

Secretary—E. G. FAIRHOLME.

Upon this Institution, founded in 1822, rests a heavy responsibility. It is earnestly and respectfully submitted that it has in consequence a strong claim upon the benevolence of the humane and charitable.

The Council respectfully appeal to the Public to extend a hearty assistance—

I. By supplying early information of all acts of cruelty witnessed.

II. By increasing the revenue of the Society by annual subscriptions, by donations, by testamentary gifts, and particularly by inducing their friends to become members.

Trained Officers are despatched to all parts of the Kingdom. Over 7,000 convictions annually.

The increased operations of the Society necessitate a continual drain on the funds of the Society on account of the inadequacy of the yearly Subscription. The Council need much greater assistance, and unless such additional support be extended to them, this most righteous cause of humanity must suffer from insufficiency of means to carry out those many urgent measures which every well-wisher of this Society has so deeply at heart.

SUPPORTED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

SUGGESTION TO PERSONS MAKING THEIR WILLS.

"I give and bequeath the sum of . . . to be paid to the Treasurer for the time being of THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, established 1824; to be at the disposal of the Council for the time being of the said Society; and I direct that the same be paid free of legacy duty." [61]

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL

For Stone and other Urinary Diseases

(ESTABLISHED 1860),

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

President—Right Hon. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT EARL, K.P.

Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL is intended for Persons of both Sexes suffering from Stone in the Bladder and other diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and contains 2 Public Wards for Men (24 beds), a Ward for Women and Children (2 Beds), and a Special Ward (6 Beds) for Paying Patients.

The number of Patients treated during the year 1908 was 509 In-Patients and 3,921 Out-Patients, the latter being seen Daily, viz., Monday, 2 to 3 and 5 to 7; Tuesday, 2 to 3; Wednesday, 5 to 7; Thursday, 5 to 7; Friday (Women and Children only), 2 to 3; and Saturday, 4 to 7.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor; a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; or by

IRWIN H. BEATTIE, Secretary. [121]

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

**Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the
SOUTH of the THAMES.**

There are **561** Beds for the **ABSOLUTELY POOR.**

There are **38** Beds in St. Thomas's Home for cases who can pay a moderate amount.

There are **3** Wards closed waiting further contributions.

**AT LEAST £10,000 PER ANNUM IS REQUIRED
FROM VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.**

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., at the Hospital; or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be sent to the Steward.

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S. THOMAS'S HOME.

S. Thomas's Hospital,

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E

For Paying Patients.

The Resident Medical Officer can be seen daily at 12 noon.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to

SYDNEY PHILLIPS, B.A., *Steward.*

TELEPHONE: HOP 1637.

[122]

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESSED JEWS. (SYRIAN COLONIZATION FUND.)

The Jews in Russia have no security for life—and thousands seek shelter in Palestine, where, though destitute, they are safe. The Turkish Government are willing to admit 20,000 more.

This Society gives Relief in Food and Clothes to 1,500 families of the sick and feeble, and work at Abraham's Vineyard to over 70 men and boys.

FUNDS NEEDED that more may be helped "IN TOKEN OF CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY." The gift of Drinking Water is warmly appreciated by the Jews.

DONATIONS RECEIVED by:—

F. A. BEVAN, Esq., J.P., D.L., *President & Hon. Treas.*, 54, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.;
MESSRS. DRUMMOND, *Bankers*, 49, CHANCERY CROSS, S.W.; and by
E. A. FINN, *Secretary*, 117, VICTORIA ST., S.W. (late 41, Parliament St.).

SHELTERING HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Where over **200** Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger, are emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

£500 additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.

THE SMALLEST GIFT WELCOMED.

Chairman: JAMES SMITH, Esq., J.P.

Hon. Treasurer: E. C. THIN, Esq., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool.

Secretary and Superintendent: MRS. LOUISA BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool [221]

SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.

Founded A.D. 1655. Incorporated 1673.

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, Aged Single Daughters and Children, of every Diocese of England and Wales.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

BY FAR THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE OF THE CLERGY CHARITIES.

Donors of **30 Guineas** are elected Governors of the Corporation.

MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Legacies also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.

SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bt., *Regr.*, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C. [128]

THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.T.

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Spinal Supports, Leg Instruments, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

WATER BEDS and INVALID CHAIRS and CARRIAGES are Lent to the Afflicted.

It provides against imposition by supplying the appliance on the certificate of a Surgeon only.

By special grants it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

39,204 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1900.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations

Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Contributions are earnestly Solicited. *Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., Lombard St.*

RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, Secretary. [236]

Society for the Abolition of Vivisection

23, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON.

According to the latest Parliamentary Return, the number of experiments made in 1908 was 88,834. A large number of these were inoculation experiments, and, as the report says, "are attended by no considerable, if appreciable, pain."

The pain does not lie in the operation itself, but in the after effects.

The following is an example of what may ensue in the dog after the "little needle prick":—

"A dog was inoculated on January 23rd. In a few days it began to show signs of wasting, then the head became swollen and dropsical, and also the fore-legs and paws; later on this swelling disappeared, but the dog seemed very ill and weak, and there was a thickening of the membrane of both eyes. Two days before its death it refused food and seemed very thirsty. On February 20th it died."—Abridged from the *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*, March, 1906.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

15, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

This Society carries on the work of the Church in our Colonies and in Heathen Lands. The number of Ordained Missionaries is **878**, of whom **13** are Bishops and **222** are Natives; also there are **200** Women Missionaries. It further supports **3,000** Lay Teachers, and has **3,200** Students in the Society's Colleges, and **40,000** children in Mission Schools. Its Literature consists of "The East and The West" (quarterly), "The Mission Field," "The Church Abroad," "The King's Messengers" (all monthly), and a Quarterly Intercession paper (circulation 100,000). All information may be obtained from

The SECRETARY, 15, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.

The United Kingdom Beneficent Association.

Secretary—F. BURTON OSBORN, Esq.

Office: 7, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

Under the Patronage of H.M. THE KING and H.M. THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENT: His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., C.B.

The Association grants Annuities to Widows and Daughters of Clergymen, Medical Men, Officers of the Navy and Army, members of the Legal Profession, landed proprietors, and others of the upper and middle classes of gentle birth, above forty years of age, free from any unsoundness of mind, and medically certified to be unable, from age or bodily infirmity, to earn their own livelihood. Persons in possession of more than £30 per annum are not eligible for the benefits of the Association.

Since the foundation of the Association in 1863, annuities have been granted to 2,431 persons, of whom 1,150 are now living. Over 450 Candidates, many of them absolutely without income, are waiting to receive annuities. Waiting Candidates are assisted from time to time from the Temporary Relief Fund, and Candidates and Annuitants share alike in the benefits of the Clothing Department and the Department of Visiting Friends.

Permanent Memorial Annuities can be established. The cost and conditions may be ascertained upon application.

CONSUMPTION.

VENTNOR: THE ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION,

on the Separate Principle, at Ventnor, affords Hospital Treatment with Home-like Comforts to Sufferers from Consumption and other Chest affections. It consists of Eleven Blocks of Buildings (standing in Twenty-two acres), with a separate Bedroom for each Patient, every house facing the South and overlooking the Sea: its situation is in the sheltered Undercliff of the Isle of Wight. Facilities for Open-Air Treatment are afforded. The results achieved with upwards of **20,000** Cases already admitted have been most encouraging. 163 Beds are constantly occupied.

An Annual Subscription of **Five Guineas** or a Life Donation of **Fifty Guineas** constitutes a Governor, with the usual privileges of recommendation.

FUNDS FOR MAINTENANCE ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

The yearly expenses amount to **£13,000**.

Bankers—THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.

Full particulars on application to the Secretary.

Offices—18, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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A NATIONAL WORK.**CHURCH OF ENGLAND****WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY**

PATRON—H.M. THE KING.

PATRON OF THE "CHILDREN'S UNION"—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

NEEDS AND PLEADS for Help on behalf of its large family of over 4,000 Children, once Homeless, Destitute, and Cruelly Treated.

Over 14,700 Children have been Rescued.

Over 100 Homes, including Farm, Industrial, and Cripples' Homes.

Secretary: Rev. E. de M. RUDOLF, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E. [16]

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, Nov. 1st, 1894.) Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. President and Chairman—His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., P.C.

Treasurer—Rt. Hon. LORD ROTHCHILD, G.C.V.O., P.C.

It needs:—£63,000 to carry out the scheme of extension for which plans have been accepted, and by which provision is made for about 250 beds; £10,000 to pay off debt; and £14,000 annually to maintain the present work of relieving about 2,300 In-Patients and 40,000 Out-Patients. Its endowments yield an annual income of about £600. Wherefore it relies upon voluntary contributions for £13,400 wherewith to meet its annual expenditure of £14,000.

It is the nearest General Hospital for Hammersmith, Fulham, Acton, Chiswick, Brentford, and for large portions of Kensington and Barnes. The population it serves numbers more than 500,000 persons. It is entitled to receive and hold devises of freehold land or any other property.

Bankers { LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Hammersmith, W.
 { LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

R. J. GILBERT, Secretary and Superintendent. [47]

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, CITY ROAD. Instituted 1750. Rebuilt 1906. Patroness: H.R.H. The Princess of Wales. Donations urgently needed to reduce the heavy debt incurred through the compulsory re-building of the Hospital. Patients delivered last year, 3,658. Life Governor's qualification, Ten Guineas.

R. A. OTHWAITE, Secretary.

ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION. Established to give Home or Pension to Merchant Seamen when old, destitute, and helpless. Over 2,600 already benefited. Hundreds of urgent cases cannot be admitted for want of funds. Annual support needed. Office, 58, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

J. BAILEY WALKER, Secretary.

SPURGEON'S ORPHANAGE, Clapham Road, London, S.W. President: THOMAS SPURGEON. Treasurer: WILLIAM HIGGS. A home and school for 500 fatherless children. No votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management. Contributions gratefully received by Secretary as above. Notice to intending Benefactors: Annual Report with Form of Bequest will be gladly sent on application.

For List of Charitable Bequests

1908-09, see page 436.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

HEAD OFFICE:

Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

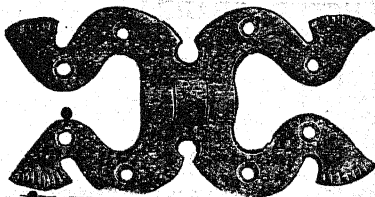
Has MISSIONS in Sierra Leone, Western Equatorial Africa, East Africa, Uganda, Egypt and the Soudan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, Bengal, United and Central Provinces of India, Punjab and Sindh, Western India, South India, Travancore and Cochin, Ceylon, South China, Fuh-Kien, Mid China, West China, Japan, North-West Canada, and British Columbia.

INCOME required for 1910: £400,000. Baptisms, 1908-9, 9,671 (children, 13,634).

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Lay Secretary, and cheques, &c., made payable to R. MACONACHIE, Esq. Legacies should be made out "To the Treasurer for the time being of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East."

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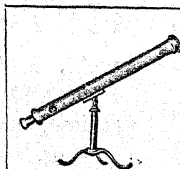
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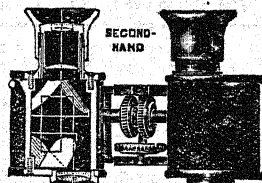
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These telescopes will show rings of Saturn, belts of Jupiter, double stars, and other astronomical phenomena.

Beginner's Astro-
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5 in., advanced .. 10 10**ZEISS,
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ROSS,***In perfect condition at greatly reduced prices.***CLARKSON'S, 338, High Holborn, W. C.****DINNEFORD'S**

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Heartburn, Headache,
Gout and Indigestion.***MAGNESIA***Safest and most effective
APERIENT
for regular use.*

[267

Stallard's Old White Port.

FROM FINEST SELECTED GRAPES.

60/-

Per Dozen BOTTLES.

Delivered Free.



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HALF BOTTLES.

Delivered Free.

SAMPLE BOTTLES, 5/- EACH, CARRIAGE PAID.

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[11]

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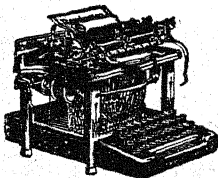
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Herrings at 2s. 6d. and 3s. for 25; 5s. and 6s. for 50; 9s. and 11s. for 100. Or 3 lbs.,
3s. 6d.; 11 lbs., 5s., Parcel Post.

We have also introduced Potted Herrings (original recipe); a sample can be enclosed, or by
Parcel Post, 1s.; half-doz., 5s.; dozen, 9s., on remittance to

Bankers—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

HENRY S. SCOTT, Great Yarmouth. [25]

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PRICE SIXPENCE.

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London: ERNEST NISTER, 26 & 28, St. Bride Street, E.C. [238

ESTABLISHED 1789.

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**Awarded Gold Medal
and
Diploma of Honour,
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Exhibition, 1908.**

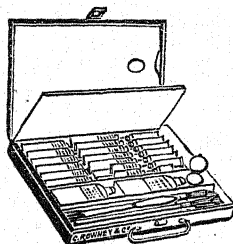
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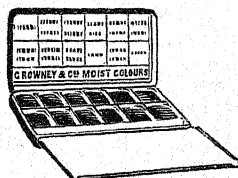
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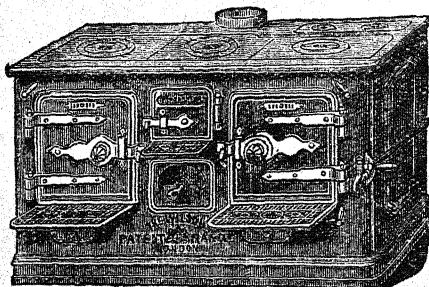
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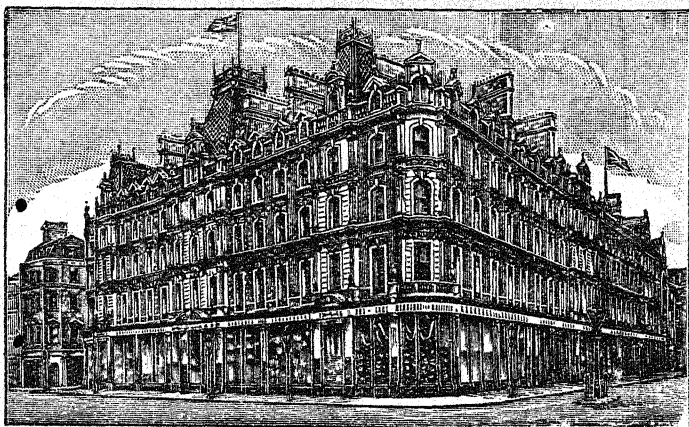
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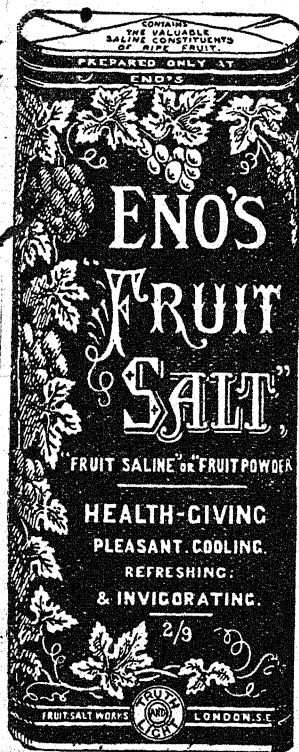
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